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THE PRESIDENCY.

THE POSITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE COLUMBIA CONVENTION—HOW GOV. CHAMBERLAIN WON—THE DELEGATION UNPLEDGED AND INDEPENDENT—A STRONG MORTON MOVEMENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, April 13, 1876.

The quarrel between certain leaders of the Republican Party in South Carolina, which resulted in the disorderly convention just held in this city, has existed for nearly two years. Soon after the exposé of Moses, "the robber Governor," which it will be remembered was made in THE TIMES during the Summer of 1874, Hon. D. H. Chamberlain began to be recognized as the head of the party in this State. Subsequently he received the nomination for Governor, and was elected after one of the bitterest contests ever known in the South. Gov. Chamberlain went into office with an exceedingly bad reputation. He had been Attorney General under the administration of Gov. Scott, who added $10,000,000 to the State debt. He held the same position under Moses, and while nobody accused him directly of dishonesty, it was generally believed that he had winked at the corrupt practices of his official associates. Within the past two years Gov. Chamberlain, taking advantage of the many opportunities presented to him, has completely changed public sentiment, and to-day he is respected and liked by good men of all parties and all factions. It is an old French proverb that no man can make warm friends without at the same time making bitter enemies. Gov. Chamberlain has not been an exception to this rule. His fearless denunciation of fraud in his own party, his refusal to accede to the demands of a corrupt Legislature, and his independent action in the appointment of State officials has made for him many opponents. His manner of making appointments and the character of his appointees are matters regarding which the complaints have been loudest. The subject is well worthy of a moment's attention. When Chamberlain came into office he found many important positions, indeed, I may say nearly all the important positions within the gift of the Governor filled by ignorant and corrupt men who had been placed in office because, as Moses informed your correspondent, they were "good political niggers." The new Governor at once set about making a reform. One by one he removed the old office-holders; as far as was in his power he placed honest and capable men in their places, and on three or four occasions, when he could find no suitable Republican he appointed Conservative Democrats. For these acts he has gained the regard of the people, and the bitter hatred of the deposed office-holders and other political wire-pullers. These men have sworn to be revenged on the man who has prevented them from enriching themselves with the people's money, and in the State Convention to elect delegates to Cincinnati they recognize their opportunity.

CHAMBERLAIN FOR BRISTOW OR BLAINE.

For some weeks before the convention it was known that Gov. Chamberlain would try to have himself placed at the head of the South Carolina delegation to the National Convention, and that he would also try to have his friends, and only his friends, sent to Cincinnati with him. I do not think he made any secret of this desire; he certainly did not try to conceal his choice for a Presidential candidate. Bristow was his preference, and next to him he was ready to vote for Blaine. In this feeling, at least so far as it concerned Blaine, he was joined at the time of which I write by nearly every Republican politician, good and bad, in the State. It was generally admitted, too, that Chamberlain would be able to control the State Convention, and that he would be placed at the head of the South Carolina delegation. This was the situation when United States Senator Patterson arrived in Columbia from Washington. He came avowedly in the interest of Senator Morton, and at once set about the defeat of the Chamberlain party. He called to his assistance such men as Elliott, the ex-negro Congressman, an arrogant and overbearing fellow, but a strong party leader; Bowen, the disgraced Sheriff of Charleston County; Gen. Worthington, the Collector of the Port of Charleston, and Judge Carpenter, of Edgefield, who lent some share of respectability to the combination. With this force he commenced the fight for Morton. Worthington and Carpenter used their influence with the respectable element of the party, while Patterson and Elliott agreed to "take care" of the colored men and the office-holding whites. The combination worked well, so well indeed that when the convention opened on Tuesday morning Chamberlain did not control twenty votes in it.

THE CONVENTION.

This was evident in the commencement, and Patterson and his friends sat back in their seats assured of victory, while some of his followers proclaimed that Chamberlain could not even go as a district delegate to Cincinnati, and the fourteen men would be sent there absolutely pledged to sustain Morton to the last. The vote for temporary chairman gave new evidence of the Governor's weakness. He was nominated for that position by a thoughtless friend, or an enemy in the garb of a friend, and was defeated by State Senator Swales, an ignorant little colored man. The vote stood 39 to 81 against him. Then came the riot of Tuesday afternoon, in which pistols were drawn and men thrown down, as I have already related by telegraph. For that disorderly scene Judge Thomas Mackey and the negro Elliott are directly responsible. It is only necessary to add now that it resulted in the withdrawal of the contesting delegates from Charleston, all of whom were friendly to the Governor. So Chamberlain was left almost unaided in the convention. State Treasurer Cardoza, a most intelligent colored man, was his strongest supporter and the only man upon whom he could depend. He fought gallantly against overwhelming odds, however, and it was not until late last night that a permanent organization was reached. Then a great deal of discussion ensued as to the election of district delegates, and it was 2 o'clock this morning when the business of electing delegates at large was reached. At this time Chamberlain's stock was at its lowest, and it was an open secret that he intended to leave the convention, and, claiming that it did not represent the honest Republican element in South Carolina, call an independent meeting, and send a contesting delegation to the National Convention. Elliott was the first delegate at large elected. Then United States Senator Patterson was nominated, and against him was named Gov. Chamberlain. His nomination was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter, and if the call had then been made he would not have received twenty-five votes. The scene at this point was an exceedingly interesting one. It was past 3 o'clock in the morning, yet the grand old Assembly chamber, intended for the use of the Southern Confederacy, was filled to the doors with black and white spectators who had been present and attentive through the night. On the floor the delegates—they had been in session fourteen hours—were reclining upon their desks or upon the steps of the Speaker's platform, completely worn out in mind and body. As the name of D. H. Chamberlin was put in nomination, however, many of them started to their feet, and all gave the closest attention to the proceedings. Then, amid a breathless silence, Judge Carpenter, one of the most effective speakers in the country, rose and said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I rise to oppose the nomination of Gov. Chamberlain, and I am sure that I will convince you that my opposition is just." Then for nearly an hour the Judge heaped reproach after reproach upon the head of Chamberlain. He was not true to his party; he was playing into the hands of the Democrats; he had betrayed his official trusts; he cried reform, but gave none; he had been Attorney General under Scott and Moses; he must have been aware of their crimes, and in short he was in every way unqualified to represent the State of South Carolina in a National Convention of Republicans. It was just five minutes after four o'clock, and daylight was coming in through the window, as Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain, "the most eloquent man in the South," rose to defend himself against his accusers. His slight frame trembled, and great drops of sweat hung on his forehead as he commenced the speech which would bring to him political life or death in South Carolina. Then for an hour and a half he spoke, delivering one of the grandest orations ever listened to in America. He not only denied, but clearly disproved, every charge which Carpenter had brought against him, and then, turning to attack the man by whom he had been so terribly assailed, he accused him of complicity with the Kuklux, and proved that all through the bitter campaign of 1870 he had worked for and with the Democrats. As the speech progressed, the colored delegates gathered around the speaker; then they stood on chairs and desks to get a better view of him. Those who were nearest to him sat on the floor, looking up into his face with open-mouthed wonder at his terrible denunciation of his foes and his grand vindication of himself. Some of the negroes were entirely carried away by his oration; they shouted with delight at the conclusion of some of the most effective passages, and as the Governor took his seat, pale and exhausted from overexertion, all the enthusiasm of their fiery nature broke into one long-continued cry, and the name of "Chamberlain, Chamberlain, our Chamberlain" was echoed from every part of the Capitol. Carpenter tried to reply, but they would not listen to him. The roll was then called, and Chamberlain was elected over Patterson by a vote of 89 to 32. He had won by his eloquence.

It was now broad daylight, and an effort was made to push the business of the convention to an end. It was impossible to get an adjournment, however, until nearly 7 o'clock. After the election of the other delegates at large, Elliott offered a resolution indorsing the character and official course of United States Senator Morton. This was passed without discussion, and then Mr. Chamberlain offered a resolution which provided that the South Carolina delegation should go unpledged and uninstructed to Cincinnati, but that they should support that man who best represented the reform sentiment and honest element of the party. This, which is of course an indorsement of Bristow, was also passed, and the delegation broke up without the transaction of any further business of general importance. Some of Senator Morton's friends are now trying to create the impression that the delegation will vote as a unit for their candidate. No such action will be taken; the delegates express a desire to vote for that man who may seem most desirable to them when they reach Cincinnati, and they will undoubtedly do so. The following are the delegates at large: R. B. Elliott, in favor of Morton; D. H. Chamberlain, Bristow or Blaine; R. H. Glaeves, independent, and United States Senator Patterson, independent, with a leaning towards Morton. Of the district delegates one-third favor Morton. The remaining two-thirds are independent, and will vote for that candidate who is strongest before the National Convention.

H. C.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS—NEARLY ALL THE DELEGATION OF THAT STATE FOR BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, who received the highest vote for delegate at large to the Cincinnati Convention, and Hon. J. B. Sener, the permanent President of the Lynchburg Republican Convention, arrived here to-day. They say that, while there was quite a stormy time during the temporary session, there was perfect harmony after the permanent organization. The resolution of preference for Blaine was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 95 to 23, and is as follows:

> Having implicit confidence in the personal worth, honor, and integrity, and in the political soundness and sagacity of Hon. James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine, and believing that he will uphold the Constitution of the United States as it is, and make this nation loved at home and respected abroad, we hereby declare our preference for him as the nominee of the National Republican Convention for President of the United States.

The delegation stands 18 for Blaine and 4 divided between Conkling and Morton.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BLAINE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The conference between Hon. Joseph Medill, Richard Smith, and three other gentlemen at Cincinnati having led to many misstatements alike unjust to Hon. James G. Blaine and the gentleman named, an agent of the Associated Press interviewed Mr. Medill again to-day on that subject, and received the following statement:

"It is true I was invited to Cincinnati about a month ago to read some statements quietly circulating in Democratic circles in Washington with reference to Mr. Blaine's alleged connection with some Union Pacific Railroad bonds. It was said that the Democrats were holding back the scandal to explode it at the time of the Cincinnati Convention, or after it, in case Blaine was nominated. The whole charge, as far as my informant had learned it, was related in the presence of four gentlemen. It was agreed that Mr. Blaine should be confidentially apprised at once of the nature of the scandal. Any other course would be wrong. Mr. Richard Smith consented to lay the whole matter before Mr. Blaine in a private letter. He did so nearly a month ago. If Mr. Blaine has answered his letter I have not heard of it. If any correspondence has passed between Mr. Blaine and myself in regard to the foregoing matter, Mr. Blaine is at liberty to make it public."

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LOCKPORT, April 15.—The Second Assembly District to-day elected the following delegates to the Utica Convention: Messrs. O. W. Cutler, John Maher, and William O. Pettit. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gov. Tilden's administration.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 15.—The Democrats of the First District of Dutchess County, to-day appointed Albert Emans, William S. Ketcham, and John A. Fitch, delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Tilden were adopted.

PALMYRA, April 15.—The Wayne County Second Assembly District has elected E. K. Burnham, S. N. Gallup, and J. B. Mack, delegates to the Utica Convention. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Tilden's reform measures were adopted.

OSWEGO, April 15.—The First Assembly District of Oswego County sends Hon. W. A. Pouchon. Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, and Hon. A. S. Page as delegates to the Utica Convention. The convention passed resolutions favoring an unpledged delegation to St. Louis. The convention in the Second Assembly District of Oswego County, held in Cleveland to-day, resulted in a split and a double delegation to the Utica Convention, one being Messrs. R. R. Dodge, Crawford, Geiman and M. F. Stephens, the other Messrs. J. L. Breed, George Kellogg, and Charles Katherin. The contest was on the issue of pledging the delegates to St. Louis. The caucus showed five towns out of the seven for unpledged delegates, one for pledging, and the seventh town, Volney, compromised. The delegates from the latter, it is supposed, stood one for pledging to four against.

TAMMANY'S MOVEMENTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—AN UNPLEDGED DELEGATION TO GO FROM THIS CITY.

The Executive Committee of the Tammany General Committee met yesterday in secret session at Tammany Hall, John Kelly in the chair. It was ascertained that there had been a discussion in regard to the Utica Convention and that the representatives of the various Assembly districts from which delegates have not been yet chosen were instructed as to the kind of men wanted by the leaders of the party. The election of Sachems in the Tammany Society to-morrow night was also talked over informally, and a number of members of the society complained of not having received notice of the event. It was explained that the Secretaries of the society had not been able to keep track of the changes of residence by members. Prominent members of the Executive Committee told a TIMES reporter that the New-York City delegation to the State Convention would go there unpledged, and that a majority of the delegates were opposed to the nomination of Tilden for President. This statement was contradicted so far as the reference of delegates for the Governor was concerned by other members, and it was asserted that August Belmont, Peter B. Olney, and Vincent C. King, who will represent the Seventh Assembly District in the convention, and who are men of weight in Democratic councils, will favor Tilden's nomination. As Kelly and the Governor are understood to be not in perfect accord at present on account of the Governor's action on several occasions in regard to local affairs, it is hard to say what the New-York delegation will do. It is certain that Mr. Olney, who was Kelly's candidate for District Attorney, and Mr. King, who owes his position as Fire Commissioner to the Tammany "Boss," will be greatly influenced by their patron.

At the election of the Tammany Society to-morrow night thirteen Sachems are to be chosen. All who at present hold the office will probably be re-elected, with one exception. The exception will be probably made in the case of County Clerk Walsh. His re-election as Sachem is considered very doubtful, on account of his friendship for Hon. John Morrissey and his affiliation with the Anti-Tammany Democracy. If the constitution and by-laws of the society can be stretched in any way to admit of the re-election of Augustus Schell as Grand Sachem he will be re-elected. Members of the society who would be willing to see him re-elected say that the rules of the society will not permit the election of a Grand Sachem for two terms in succession.

A THIRD PARTY.

CALL FOR A MEETING TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY ON MAY 15—THE OBJECTS TO BE ACHIEVED.

From the Evening Post of yesterday.

It may be necessary to say in respect to the following circular that it was not at once given to the press, because it was addressed to individuals, and not to the public; but inasmuch as the subject-matter has been mentioned by one of the public journals, it is proper that the full text of the document should now be printed.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

DEAR SIR: The widespread corruption in our public service which has disgraced the Republic in the eyes of the world and threatens to poison the vitality of our institutions; the uncertainty of the public mind and of party counsels as to grave economical questions involving in a great measure the honor of the Government, the morality of our business life, and the general well-being of the people, and the danger that an inordinate party spirit may, through the organized action of a comparatively small number of men who live by politics, succeed in overriding the most patriotic impulses of the people and in monopolizing political power for selfish ends—seem to render it most desirable that no effort should be spared to secure to the popular desire for genuine reform a decisive influence in the impending national election.

Mindful of the fact that this patriotic desire is honestly struggling for effective expression inside of existing political organizations, as it is also strong outside of them, and believing that by all proper means it should be encouraged and made to prevail, the undersigned invite you to meet them and others of like purpose, who have been invited in the same manner, in a free conference to consider what may be done to prevent the national election of the Centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and to secure the election of men to the highest offices of the Republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of our present situation and protect the honor of the American name.

The conference will be held in the City of New-York on the 15th of May. You are respectfully and urgently requested to be present, and to communicate your acceptance of this invitation to H. C. Lodge, Esq., Post Office Box No. 1,938, New-York City. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, New-York.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, Connecticut.
ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
HORACE WHITE, Illinois.
CARL SCHURZ, Missouri.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—A telegram from Capt. James B. Eads informs the South Pass Jetty Company here that careful soundings through the jetties yesterday showed the least depth of water to be fifteen and a half feet clear. A depth of twenty-two feet extends one mile and three-quarters from the upper-end jetties, and to within about half a mile from deep sea. In this half mile we have several hundred feet of twenty-two feet depth half way down the jetties. We have thirty-two feet of water in one locality, and several hundred feet of twenty-six and twenty-eight feet deep. The fifteen and a half foot shoal will be gone by the 1st of May, when we shall have a channel of at least twenty feet through to the sea.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

OMAHA, April 15.—An interview with Gen. Crook is published in the *Herald* to-day. The General thinks the destruction of the Crazy Horse Camp was a severe blow to the Indians, but has made them desperate. Had the ponies been detained by Gen. Reynolds, the Indians would have been crippled to a great extent, and this course would probably have lessened the extent of the war, which is undoubtedly at hand. The policy of the Indians at present is to reap the benefit of both war and peace; to that end some of them remain on the reservations and furnish the warriors information, provisions, ammunition, &c.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—The latest news from Massillon this afternoon, is that all is quiet, although the new miners are badly demoralized with fear. No attempt has been made to again put them into the mines, as the striking miners are too numerous and rampant. Adjt. Gen. Wikof will arrive to-night, and, after a conference with the mine operators, will decide at once upon a plan of action and carry it into effect. It is hardly possible that the strikers will again molest men who are willing to work, after they understand that law and order must prevail at all hazards.

STRIKE OF LABORERS AT RONDOUT.

RONDOUT, April 15.—About four hundred men employed on the docks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company struck to-day. They had received $1 per day and demand $1 50. The men employed to unload boats also struck, demanding the same pay as they received last year, which was from seven to eight and a half cents per ton. The Company now offer six and a half cents per ton. Work is entirely suspended here. It the strike continues no boats will be sent up the canal on Monday, when the first boats this season were to be started.

FLOODS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, April 15.—The water in the Merrimack River at Manchester, N. H., is five inches higher than at any time this year, and is rising steadily. Work is suspended in the lower rooms of the Amoskeag Mills on account of high water. An abutment of the railroad bridge across the Sugar River at Northville, N. H., was carried away by the water last night.

NEW-ORLEANS FINANCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The city authorities have decided to have quarterly serial drawings of the premium-bond scheme, instead of semi-annual. Five million eight hundred thousand dollars of bonds have been exchanged for premium bonds, being nearly one fourth of the city debt, which is being rapidly reduced under the premium bond scheme.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

BABCOCK AND OTHERS INDICTED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PARTIES IMPLICATED IN THE CONSPIRACY—A LETTER SENT TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE BY THE BURGLAR MILES—HIS STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The indictments of Babcock, Harrington, Whitley, Nettleship, Somerville, Miles, and Benton for the safe burglary were brought into court to-day. The charge is that these people conspired "to injure and oppress Columbus Alexander," and relates that they procured the safe to be broken open and the books extracted for that purpose. That all of them were conspiring "to injure and oppress Columbus Alexander," and that a dozen more were in the same conspiracy is undoubted. That all of them, with the possible exception of Babcock, besides several other persons, were aware of the details of the plot is equally undoubted; but it seems very doubtful if any of them can be convicted, because of the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining corroborating testimony. The prosecutions will, however, be managed differently from former trials. This time there will be no indifference, and no looseness of conducting affairs, with a purpose of aiding the indicted. This will make a very great difference, as all useful evidence will be sought and accepted. So far as the issue depends on the character of the prosecution, there is much more likelihood of a conviction this time than before. All depends upon the amount and importance of corroborating testimony, of which the public knows nothing. It is said that an effort is being made to get the burglar, Miles, before the Congressional Committee. The purpose is to use his statements as clues in following out the lines of the investigation. Miles has written a letter to the committee setting forth all the facts within his knowledge. It is extremely doubtful if the Vermont State authorities would permit Miles to be taken before the committee, since the chances are ten to one that he never would be seen again at the Windsor Prison. His testimony, is, of course, absolutely useless for any case in court. There seems to be no further reason for continuing the Congressional investigation, except the possibility that, through its license in examinations, it may obtain some clues useful to the prosecution. The following is an exact copy of Miles' letter to Mr. Knott:

WINDSOR PRISON, Vt., April 10, 1876.

DEAR SIR: You will pardon the liberty I take in dropping you this note I trust, when I state that I feel I have borne the stigma of that notorious Washington safe burglary affair already too long. I take this means to state to you the following facts: I am the principal party engaged in, and present at, the blowing open of the safe in the District Attorney's office, on the night of April 24, 1874. In the month of March, of that year, I was sent for by Col. Whitley, then Chief of the Secret Service Division Detective Department, and by him told there was an investigation then going on as to the District affairs at Washington, and he wished me to see Nettleship and go to Washington, and see if it was not possible to do something to break the force of this investigation; that prominent officials there were involved, and that if I would go on there I would be well paid. I met Nettleship several times in New-York, and finally went to Washington and met him there, where he introduced me to Harrington, with whom I canvassed over the matter, and finally agreed to do the job on the 24th; but as the time approached Nettleship began to show the white feather, so much so that I did not feel warranted in proceeding farther in the matter, without some further assurances of protection, not wishing to embark in a job of that nature without being fully assured of protection. This was finally promised by Harrington, Evans, and Babcock. I then went ahead and did the job; but as they wished to make a sort of Fourth of July affair of it the matter became very much mixed up. However, I carried out my part of the contract to the letter. I see Nettleship and Mike Hays have given you their version of the affair: but as they took good care to place themselves safely in New-York, when the job was to be done, they cannot give you none of the details of that night's work. In fact there is no one that can but myself. The man Benton, who was with me, was not knowing to the details, and all that he done was under my direction. I am familiar with the details of the entire job; also with all that has been done in the matter subsequent, and had I not have worked like a beaver and done very much dirty work, the result of that safe burglary trial would have been quite different. I have done all, and much more, than what I agreed to do. On their part they have not paid me as per agreement, besides several other promises they made and which they have since broken. Had they done for me in July last what I asked, and which was not one hundred and fifty parts of what I had done for them, I would not to-day be here in prison. And this is not the worst feature in the affair. I learn that they have secretly connived to keep me here, with a view of getting me out of the way. As I now wish to relieve my shoulders of this scandalous affair, and place it at the door of those where it rightfully belongs, I am at your service if I can in any manner assist your honorable committee in furthering the ends of justice. I remain your very obedient servant,

G. E. MILES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted Babcock, Harrington, Whitley, Benton, Miles, Nettleship, and Somerville for complicity in the "safe burglary conspiracy." Warrants were issued for the arrest of each, except Gen. Babcock, who appeared and gave bail in the sum of $10,000, ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd becoming his surety. Gen. Babcock expected his indictment and with his surety was awaiting in the office of Col. Cooke, who was one of his counsel in his St. Louis trial. A new indictment against W. H. Ottman was also found by the Grand Jury. It is understood that all except Babcock and Harrington will be used as witnesses, and the indictments against those testifying will be *nolle prossed*. There are rumors that Harrington cannot be found and will seek to avoid arrest.

The indictment charges Orville E. Babcock, Richard Harrington, Hiram C. Whitley, Ichabod C. Nettleship, Thomas P. Somerville, George E. Miles, (alias Blis, alias Williams,) and Walter Brown, (alias William Benton,) with having, on the 17th day of April, 1874, conspired to injure and oppress Columbus Alexander, and that in pursuance of said conspiracy they did procure said Brown and the said Miles to break and enter the office of the Attorney of the United States for said District, and to take therefrom two books of one John O. Evans, and to carry them to the residence of said Columbus Alexander. The witnesses are A. C. Richards, Albert Cunz, A. B. Newcombe, O. D. Madge, Joshua Parker, E. C. Banfield, Michael Hayes, and Columbus Alexander. A rumor has prevailed that evidence is before the Grand Jury sufficient to indict Marshal Sharpe on a charge of packing the jury that tried the safe-burglary conspirators in 1874, but it can be positively stated that no examination of witnesses on that branch of the case has yet taken place. At the time referred to the regular panel was exhausted after obtaining only five jurors, and twenty-five talesmen were then ordered to be summoned by the court. Immediately after the order was issued, Marshal Sharpe retired to his room with the Deputy Marshal, and presented a list of names already made up, from which the Deputy Marshal, after examination, suggested that two names should be erased, which was done. Twenty-five names were then counted off, commencing at the head of the list, and the parties were summoned from whom the other seven jurors were obtained. The only question which can arise on this point is: Was the list of talesmen furnished to Marshal Sharpe by an outside party, and if so, by whom? When the verdict was rendered it was ascertained that the jury stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. Two of the regular panel jurors voting for conviction and three for acquittal. Two of the jurors who voted for acquittal obtained positions under the District Government very soon after the trial. It is understood that all these points will be matters of investigation.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 80½; California, 87½; Segregated Belcher, 83; Ophir, 68¼; Chollar, 128½; Savage, 17¾; Imperial, 21; Mexican, 40¾; Gould and Curry, 19½; Best and Belcher, 56¾; Hale and Norcross, 76; Crown Point, 20¾; Yellow Jacket, 36; Empire, 13¼; Alpha, 73¾; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 24; Sierra Nevada, 23½; Exchequer, 26; Overman, 78½; Justice, 30½; Caledonia, 12.

EUROPEAN FINANCES.

THE MINCING LANE MARKETS—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS—BUSINESS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, April 15.—The Mincing Lane Markets have been depressed this week and the demand restricted to current necessities. A full supply of coffee has been brought forward, but the auction sales were chiefly of East Indies, which brought nearly last week's prices. All low qualities continue dull. Tea was dull. Indian was somewhat lower. For sugar there has been some increase of the demand by refiners at firmer prices. Burmah rice, new crop, to arrive, sold at easier rates. Spices were inactive. Owing to the holidays the transactions to-day have been unimportant and prices are nominally unaltered.

On the Stock Exchange there has been much excitement in the foreign stock market during the week, principally owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Eastern Europe, while the panic has been heightened by unfounded rumors relative to the non-payment of the Egyptian coupons due this month. Although there was a sharp recovery in prices on Thursday, yet the extent of the previous loss is by no means made up, and the week's operations show a serious reduction in prices. Egyptian securities have been indiscriminately sold, and are from 6 to 18 lower, Buenos Ayres 5 to 9 lower, Peruvian 4 to 6 lower, Hungarian 4 to 5 lower, Russian 2 to 3 lower, Spanish ¾ to 2½ lower, Uruguayan 2 lower, and Turkish ¾ to 2 lower. Most of the securities in this department have been quoted at the lowest point ever touched. Consols have been dull. British railway shares have been rather heavy in sympathy with the foreign markets, but the movements are unimportant. American Government bonds have been steady. The supply of money continues large, and discount rates in the open market remain fully one per cent. below the bank rate. To-day the attendance at the Stock Exchange was very thin, and scarcely anything was done except in one or two foreign stocks. The general tendency was flat, except for home railways, which are stronger, Turkish and Egyptian securities were weak at a further important decline.

PARIS, April 15.—The Bourse opened flat to-day, but closed at a sharp recovery.

VIENNA, April 15.—The pressure of sales on the Bourse has somewhat subsided. To-day all stocks closed at an improvement since Thursday.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Bourse to-day opened firm, but closed weak at prices generally lower than Thursday. Austrian and Hungarian Rentes were rather freely offered.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS THREATENING TREBIGNE.

VIENNA, April 15.—Advices from Trebigne state that the Herzegovinian insurgents are seriously threatening that place, which is temporarily without Turkish troops, the latter having been withdrawn for the purpose of operating against the rebels in the Banjanis territory. Several engagements have been fought around Trebigne, and a number of places have been fired.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND—MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—STRIKING COLLIERS.

LONDON, April 15.—The weather to-day is fair, but still cold. The recent snow-storm was the heaviest of the Winter, and in some parts of the country the heaviest for many years.

The striking colliers in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire now number nearly 30,000.

GIBRALTAR, April 15.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, arrived here to-day on her way from India to England.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES—AN EDITOR IMPRISONED.

PARIS, April 15.—The elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly, caused by the recent invalidations, have been fixed for the 21st of May.

The manager and editor of the *Evenement* have been fined and condemned to imprisonment for a month for the publication in that paper of an article concerning the Commune.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ACCIDENTS TO AMERICAN VESSELS—A RUSSIAN CORVETTE SUNK—THE LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES REPORTED.

GIBRALTAR, April 14.—The American bark D. C. Chapman, Capt. Knight, from New-York March 1, which arrived here April 3, and subsequently proceeded for Cadiz, returned yesterday badly damaged, having been in collision.

HULL, April 15.—The American brig Mary M. Francis, Capt. Francis, from Portland Feb. 24, via Queenstown, struck on the Dudgeon Shoal yesterday and sunk. The Captain, two sailors, and the cook were drowned. The rest of the crew were landed here.

ATHENS, April 15.—A Russian corvette, while entering the Piræus to-day, foundered, and all on board were drowned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIRES IN THE LONG ISLAND WOODS.

A number of fires in the woods have occurred during the past week in Suffolk County, some of them quite destructive. There was one north-east of Babylon, which burned over a large tract of oak and pine timber. Mr. Silas Muncey was the heaviest sufferer, losing about two thousand dollars' worth of wood. There was another at West Moriches, between Carman's River and Faxo River, which burned over several hundred acres of woodland, and would have destroyed much more, but for the exertions of men from East, West, and Centre Moriches, who fought the flames about twenty-four hours before they were finally subdued. There was also a fire about a mile east of the Yaphank Depot, which ran before the wind to the Great South Bay at Poospatuck, but, fortunately, without burning any buildings; another in Elbert Strang's woods, near Babylon, which came near burning his farm buildings; and still another, on the premises of Mrs. Bertine, near Babylon, which destroyed a stable containing several tons of hay.

OTHER FIRES.

The house, No. 388 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, owned by Abraham Framer, and occupied by Rev. Jacob Thomas and Rev. Peter Coaster, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $300. The loss to the two occupants was $100 each. H. Douglas, of No. 380, lost $50, and Mr. Kissell, the owner of No. 384, lost $100. A barber named William German, who occupied the latter number, lost $500 on stock and fixtures.

The freight-house of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad at Fishkill was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the building is $4,000; insured. Avery & Co. lose $5,000 worth of paper bags, and H. F. Wolcott a quantity of hardware.

The residence of William Brennan, in Greenfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $2,600; insurance, $1,500.

James Hazard's barrel factory, at Rochester, was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is over $5,000; partly insured.

Holmes' boat shop, in Westborough, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is from $50,000 to $60,000.

ANXIETY AS TO THE FATE OF A VESSEL.

GLOUCESTER, April 15.—News from Port Mulgrave, N. S., this morning, states that great anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Katie, which left that port on the 2d inst. for Boston, with sixty-three passengers, several of whom were women and children, nearly all for this port, where the men were to engage in the fisheries. No tidings have been heard of her, and as she was out in the gale of the 4th inst., it is feared she has foundered with all on board. Friends here are feeling very uneasy. A vessel was seen bottom up east of Cape Sable, which is supposed to be the Katie.

THE WESTERN WHISKY CASES.

AVERY PREFERS AN EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge John M. Krum made a motion that the court would delay commitment in the case of W. O. Avery for ten days, as a petition has been forwarded to Washington asking his transfer to an Eastern penitentiary. Judge Treat declined to consider such motion unless it came from the District Attorney. Col. Dyer said he must decline to make the motion, as a transfer could be made after commitment as well as before. This settled the matter, and commitments in the cases of McDonald and Avery were made out and they will leave for Jefferson City to-morrow morning. All the parties sentenced to Jefferson City to-day were placed in jail this evening.

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The following sentences were passed to-day by Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court at Jefferson City, upon persons convicted in that court of connection with whisky frauds: John S. Bittinger, ex-gauger at St. Joseph, two years in the penitentiary and $2,000 fine; Simon Adler and Abraham Furst, distillers and rectifiers at St. Joseph, each one year in the County Jail and $10,000 fine; John Sheehan, distiller at St. Joseph, eight months in the County Jail from September last and $1,000 fine; Henry R. W. Hartwig and Ernst F. Hartwig, brothers, at St. Joseph, each three months in the County Jail and $2,500 fine; James E. Marsh, ex-gauger at Kansas City, six months in the County Jail and $1,000 fine.

NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING—THREE EVENTS DECIDED—COL. NELLIGAN, MEDIATOR, AND SAM HARPER THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The Louisiana Jockey Club Spring meeting commenced to-day. The weather was clear and pleasant, the track heavy, and the attendance large. The first race, two miles over eight hurdles, was won by Col. Nelligan, beating Vandal, Jr., Port Leonard, and Astrapee in the order named. Time, 4:15. Vandal, Jr., led at the start, Col. Nelligan second, Port Leonard third, and Astrapee fourth. These positions were maintained until entering the second mile, when Nelligan went to the front, winning by three lengths. In the pool-selling on the track Vandal, Jr., sold for $80, Col. Nelligan $45, Port Leonard and Astrapee $26. In the second race—the Pickwick Stakes, mile heats—Harry Edwards led in the first heat from the start, winning it by two lengths. Mediator took the lead in the second and third heats, and won each easily. On the track before the race, pools were sold as follows: Mediator, $85; Harry Hill, $50; Harry Edwards, $33. After the first heat the betting was five to one on Edwards against the field, and after the second heat Mediator brought $240 against $65 on Edwards. This race was very exciting. Sam Harper won the third race—two miles for all ages—by six lengths, beating Verdigris, Kilburn, Pompey's Pillar, and Falmouth in the order named. In the pools on the track Harper brought $330, Verdigris $100, the field $69. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $400; $250 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third; for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles:

William Cottrell's b. h. Colonel Nelligan, 5 years old, by Harry of the West, out of Emeline. 143 pounds............ 1
T. McGinnis' b. g. Vandal, Jr., 4 years old, by Vandal, out of Sallie Crow, 129 pounds............ 2
M. Welch's b. g. Port Leonard, aged, by Voucher, out of Prunella, 140 pounds............ 3
H. Van Liew's gr. h. Astrapee, 6 years old, by Lightning, ought of a Sovereign mare, 143 pounds...... 4
Time—4:15.

SECOND RACE.—The Pickwick Stakes for colts and fillies, 3 years old; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; second horse to receive $200. Closed with fourteen nominations. Three horses started:

William Cottrell's b. c. Mediator, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, out of Meanness, 90 90 pounds............ 2 1 1
R. & J. Rowell's ch. c. Harry Edwards, 3 years old, by Uncle Vic, out of Ada Kennett, 90 pounds............ 1 2 2
J. Funk's ch. c. Harry Hill, 3 years old, by Virgil, out of Lar: 90 pounds............ 3 3 r.o.
Time—1:55½, 1:56¼, 2:05.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; first horse, $300; second, $75; third, $25; for all ages; two miles.

T. G. Gay's b. h. Sam Harper, 5 years, by Rebel, out of Mary Kimbrou, 140 pounds............ 1
M. Welch's ch. c. Verdigris, 4 years, by Versailles, out of Belle Brandon, 104 pounds............ 2
C. Peine's ch. g. Kilburn, 5 years old, by Ringmaster, out of Ontario, 107 pounds............ 3
H. Van Liew's ch. c. Pompey's Pillar, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Amanda Buford, 104 pounds...... 4
F. O. Minor's b. h. Falmouth, aged, by Planet, out of Red Rose, 115 pounds............ 5
Time—3:56½.

THE BREEDERS CENTENNIAL TROTTING MEETING.

The entries closed last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the Inaugural Breeder's Centennial Trotting Meeting, which is to be held near Philadelphia during the latter part of September next. The first day there will be two races, the Revolution Race for three year olds, for a purse of $2,500; $1,200 to first, $650 to second, $400 to third, $250 to fourth; mile heats in harness and the Independence Race for five-year-olds, same as above, best three in five. For the former there are twenty-four, and for the latter twelve entries. On the second day there will also be two races: the Republic race for four-year olds, for a purse of $2,500, and the Continental race for stallions of all ages that have never beaten 2:40, the distribution of money and conditions in both these races to be the same as in the Independence race. There are ten entries for the Republic and seventeen for the Continental race. There are, besides, twenty-seven other entries, by telegraph, the races not being stated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Welland Canal opens for the season on Monday, the 17th inst.

M. Ingenohl, Director of the Central Bank of Antwerp, has committed suicide.

An aged unknown man fell under a street car at Lynn yesterday, and was killed.

John Johnson hanged himself, Friday night, in a cell at the Boston Tombs, while suffering from delerium tremens.

Jem Mace and Joe Goss, the English pugilists, were among the arrivals at Boston by the steamer Batavia yesterday.

Gov. Sir William Jervois has returned to Singapore from Perak. All is quiet in Malacca, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

The facts relative to the kidnapping affair at Emerson, Manitoba, have been reported to the Dominion Government, and the local excitement is allayed.

The Delaware River has risen rapidly since Friday night, and at Milford, Penn., is six feet above a high rafting freshet, and within a few feet of the danger line.

Prince Jerome Napoleon announces himself as a candidate for the seat in the French Assembly from Ajaccio, made vacant by M. Rouher's election from that place having been annulled.

Mr. Owen Marlowe, the actor, is now lying ill at his home in Boston. He is unable to retain nourishment on his stomach, and the physicians are of opinion that he can live but a few days longer.

Thomas Scatcherd, member of the Canadian Parliament for East Middlesex, who was taken ill during the session of Parliament just closed, died yesterday morning at the Russell House in Ottawa.

Capt. William English, a prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of Richmond, died yesterday afternoon, aged fifty-five years. He was a native of Ireland, and for many years connected with the city Government.

A suit has just been brought in the Supreme Judicial Court of Suffolk County, Mass., by Hon. S. C. Maine, of Boston, against Gen. B. F. Butler et al. for $200,000, for alleged violation of contracts, &c., relative to certain patents.

CHICAGO ELECTION SET ASIDE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Common Council held a long meeting to-day, which closed at a late hour to-night, and after much discussion of the subject, declared the recent town election null and void, on account of frauds perpetrated, and by virtue of the power vested in them, appointed the following town officers: B. Callahan, Collector, vice Evans; William Gray, Assessor, vice Philips; Robert Lincoln, (son of President Lincoln,) Supervisor, vice R. Ryan, and W. Carver, Clerk, vice Gleason. This ends all of the trouble so far as these officers are concerned. The Mayor has as yet made no response to the written demand made by the Citizens' Committee for his resignation.

DOM PEDRO'S ARRIVAL.

A FORMAL RECEPTION EVADED.

THE STEAMER HEVELIUS WITH THE IMPERIAL PARTY SIGHTED AT 9:30 A. M.—AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION PARTY GO TO MEET THE EMPEROR—HE DECLINES TO LEAVE HIS VESSEL—HE LANDS AND GOES QUIETLY TO HIS HOTEL.

Dom Pedro II. de Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New-York Harbor yesterday on the steamer Hevelius, landed without display at Martin's stores in Brooklyn early in the afternoon, and was conveyed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this City, where he now is. The Government steamer Alert, bearing Secretaries Fish, Taft, and Robeson, and other officials went down the bay to meet the Emperor, and the Cabinet Ministers boarded the Hevelius for the purpose of inviting Dom Pedro to accompany them to the City. The Emperor received them cordially, but declined to leave his own steamer and the reception party were compelled to return to the City without their intended guest. The result of this action of the Emperor was that the Alert received the salutes from the forts and cheers from passing vessels, intended for the imperial party, while the Hevelius, with Dom Pedro on board, quietly passed unnoticed up the East River to her usual landing place.

In the evening the Emperor attended the theatre, and later was serenaded at the hotel under the auspices of a committee representing the merchants, bankers, and other citizens interested in his reception.

SCENES DOWN THE BAY.

THE EMPEROR DECLINES TO ACCOMPANY THE CABINET MINISTERS—HE LANDS AT MARTIN'S DOCKS IN BROOKLYN—THE WRONG VESSEL SALUTED.

The steamer Hevelius, in which the Emperor Dom Pedro arrived, sailed from Rio Janeiro on March 26, and was sighted off the Highlands, twelve miles below Sandy Hook, at 9:30 yesterday morning. At 11:55 the steamer passed Sandy Hook, and about half an hour later steamed up to a position opposite the Health officer's quarters at Staten Island. Deputy Health Officer Thompson, taking the quarantine tug Governor Fenton, left the island and prepared to board the Hevelius. The only persons on the tug were Mrs. Vanderpoel, wife of Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the port of New-York, a son of Dr. Vanderpoel, and a number of reporters, who, through the courtesy of Dr. Thompson, were allowed on the Hevelius. The tug George Birbeck was the first vessel to reach the side of the Hevelius, but the party which were on board were not allowed on the steamer owing to the non-arrival of the Doctor. About this time the officials at Fort Wadsworth became aware that the steamer bringing the Emperor had entered the bay, and although the fort had been passed, a salute of thirty-six guns was fired. The officer at Fort Hamilton had been prepared to give a similar salute, but through a mistake of some nature not a gun was fired. By this time a number of boats were seen coming down the bay, and all on board were on the *qui vive* in an endeavor, which for some time proved useless, to discover the man-of-war Alert, which it had been announced would be present to properly salute and receive Dom Pedro. Dr. Thompson then boarded the Hevelius, and as soon as he was on the deck of the steamer he was introduced to his Majesty. The Doctor inquired after the health of the royal passenger, and his Majesty answered that he was in good health, and had enjoyed his voyage very much. The party on board the George Birbeck were then allowed on the steamer. They were as follows: The Brazilian Minister, H. P. De Carvalho Borges; the Brazilian Consul-General, Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, and the Brazilian Centennial Commissioners; Dr. José de Saldacha da Gama, Professor of Botany in the Polytechnic School of Rio; Dr. Nicolau J. Moreira, Vice-President of the Brazilian Society for the Promotion of National Industry, (semi-official institution of Rio,) and an author and chemist of distinction; Dr. Pedro B. Paes Leme, one of the best known scientific farmers of Brazil. The revenue cutter P. G. Washington then drew alongside the Helvelius, bringing on board the following Custom-house officers: Gen. Arthur, Col. Burton, and Inspectors Benjamin and Mitchell. It was intended then to steam up the Bay, but the man-of-war Alert coming in sight the order was countermanded, and the Hevelius remained at anchor.

ARRIVAL OF THE RECEPTION PARTY.

In a short time the Alert drew near the steamer, and as she passed by the stern of the Hevelius about thirty "jack tars" in white jackets and black trousers manned the yards, while the Navy-yard Band played the national Brazilian anthem. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the same time, the mariners on the man-of-war being drawn up in line, with Secretaries Robeson, Fish, and Taft, Vice Admiral Rowan and Gen. Hancock in the stern of the vessel. One of the officers of the vessel who at the time of the salute was in coversation with a TIMES reporter, said: "That is the worst salute I ever heard. It would be a disgrace to a merchantman. As for the manning of the yards, Humph!" The Alert then hove to, and the above-named officials, taking the Navy-yard tug, approached the Hevelius. After some delay they came on board. The Emperor, seemingly unconcerned, stood a few feet from the gangway ready to be introduced. The Brazilian Minister stood by his side, and as Secretary of State Fish, leading the party, came up the side of the vessel and on to the deck, he was introduced to Dom Pedro, who, not understanding the name, said, "Feesh, Feesh." The Minister again pronounced the name, and the Emperor said: "Secretary Fish, I have great pleasure in making your acquaintance." Secretary Fish then, shaking the Emperor's hand, said:

"The President of the United States has deputed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the Vice Admiral of the Navy and the Major General of the Army, to greet your Imperial Majesty on your arrival upon our shores. He directed us to congratulate you upon the safe termination of your voyage, and to tender you his welcome and that of the people of the United States to this country. He anticipates a personal interview on the occasion of your visit to the seat of Government."

In reply, Dom Pedro said, "I thank you." The other members of the party were then introduced. The Emperor expressed his pleasure at the meeting, and grasped each one of them cordially by the hand. When all had been introduced, Dom Pedro, noticing that Gen. Sherman was not present, said, "Where is Sherman?" to which Secretary Fish replied, "He is off West." The Emperor then remained in conversation with the party for some time, during which Secretary Fish invited him and his suite to become guests on the Alert. This invitation was courteously but firmly declined by the Emperor, who, as he had intimated to various passengers on the vessel, preferred to remain in his own quarters and travel as a private gentleman. Referring to this in a subsequent conversation, he said: "The Emperor is in Brazil; I am only a private Brazilian citizen." After the declination of the invitation to go on the Alert, his Majesty turned to a group of passengers, entirely ignoring his visitors. While his back was turned the reception party went down the side of the vessel, boarded their tug and steamed for the corvette. As the tug drew near the Alert a ludicrous mistake happened which was laughingly witnessed by the passengers of the Hevelius. The tug reached the side of the Alert, and the commanding officer, not knowing that the Emperor had declined the invitation, and supposing he was on the tug, drew up his marines on each side of the gang-way, with the band stationed in the rear. The band began to play, but no Emperor appeared to appreciate the music.

THE TRIP UP THE BAY.

The Hevelius then got under way, and proceeded on her way up the bay. During the trip the Emperor wandered over the ship, from group to group, inquiring about the various objects in the City which fell under his eye. Soon after the steamer was started Dom Pedro and his party retired below, where they partook of lunch. The Emperor sat at the middle of an end table, with the Empress on his left. The rest of the suite were arranged opposite. After lunch the party came on deck, and the Emperor, under the direction of various parties, continued searching out objects of interest in the City. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the various buildings and places shown him, and seemed to take a lively interest in these things, especially in public improvements. Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip until the Hevelius came opposite the Battery, where the United States frigate Minnesota was lying. Everybody expected that a salute would be fired by the Minnesota, but a mistake similar to that which occurred down the bay was made here. The Commander of the frigate probably supposed that the Emperor was on board the Alert, which was by this time far in the rear, and did not therefore fire his salute until the latter vessel drew opposite. The Alert, after passing the Minnesota, went up the North River to Pier No. 24. Meanwhile the Hevelius steamed up to her wharf at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. Here the news of the Emperor's arrival spread rapidly, and a great crowd were congregated on the pier. The Police, however, kept them back, and a landing was effected without any serious trouble. The first man to cross the gang-plank was Mr. Harrah, who is a builder of tramways in Brazil. He rushed on board and embraced several members of the royal party. He at last reached the Emperor by whom he was cordially welcomed. The Brazilian party then took carriages which were in waiting and crossed the ferry. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Lord Chamberlain occupied the first carriage. As the Empress reached the carriage and attempted to get into it she found that the step was too high for her. The Emperor and Lord Chamberlain thereupon raised a commotion, and the hack-driver stepping forward placed the cushion of his seat and a blanket below the step. The Empress was then assisted into the coach.

The Emperor has a tall, commanding figure, being six feet three inches in height. He is stout, though not disproportionally built, with a broad pair of shoulders. His head is large and his forehead broad. He has gray, almost white, hair, with long, full whiskers of the same color. He has a pleasant voice, and when he speaks English, which he does quite fluently, it is with a sharp accent. The Emperor was dressed in black broadcloth, and his coat was buttoned close to the neck. Yesterday morning, as he came on deck, his hat was blown overboard, and during the remainder of the trip he wore a silk cap, naval pattern, with a very broad leather peak. The Empress, who is three years older than her husband, he being fifty-one, is about a head shorter than he, and very heavy. The Lord Chamberlain is a short, heavy man, of a pure Brazilian complexion and jet-black hair.

The Hevelius is a bark-rigged screw steamer of 2,618 tons burden, commanded by Capt. George Markwell. She has a flush deck, on which the saloon is built, with the state-rooms in the cabin below. She has accommodations for fifty-two first-class passengers, and on this trip every berth is filled. The vessel is owned by the Liverpool Brazilian and River Platte Steam Emigration Company, and was built in England in 1874. She is reckoned fast, and can average 300 miles a day in ordinary weather. She carries a crew of fifty men, and is well equipped in every respect. The agents of the company in Rio de Janeiro offered the Emperor a vessel for his exclusive use, but he declined, saying that he wished to travel as an ordinary passenger. Upon her arrival in this port the Hevelius was taken in tow by a tug-boat and moored alongside the dock at Martin's stores, near the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn. Her agents in this City are Messrs. Busk & Jevons, No. 74 Beaver street.

A LUDICROUS BLUNDER.

THE OFFICIAL RECEPTION PARTY GO DOWN THE BAY TO MEET THE EMPEROR—IT RETURNS WITHOUT HIM—WASTED ENTHUSIASM—THE WRONG VESSEL SALUTED AND CHEERED.

The preparations on the part of the Government officials for the reception of the Emperor were of the most studied character. A meeting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and State, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday evening, and every precaution was taken to make the affair an absolute success. It was well known that the Emperor was entirely averse to display of any kind, and was traveling merely as a private gentleman. Those having the affair in charge, however, thought that a reception by the Cabinet officers of the Government, and a march in state from the place of landing to his head-quarters, would prove agreeable to the distinguished guest. It was determined to make the reception very select, and with this view only the most prominent military and naval officers, in addition to the Cabinet Ministers, were allowed to participate. All members of the press were rigidly excluded, as notice was given that no one should be admitted on the trip who could not produce a passport signed by Secretary Robeson. The meeting broke up at 9:30 P. M., and Vice Admiral Rowan, to whom had been confined the duty of arranging the naval portion of the programme, returned to Brooklyn. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the corvette Alert steamed around to the foot of Twenty-third street, accompanied by the Navy-yard tug Catalpa, containing the Marine Band, numbering sixteen pieces. For three hours the Alert and her tender lay off the foot of Twenty-third street awaiting the arrival of the Secretaries and their party. Arrangements had been made to telegraph the arrival of the Hevelius, so that the party would not be under the necessity of starting ahead of time. At 10:30 a dispatch was received at the hotel announcing that the Brazil steamer had been sighted off the Highlands, and one hour later the three Secretaries and Gen. Hancock, accompanied by several officers of his staff, entered carriages and drove to the place of embarkation. Here the Vice Admiral's steam launch, under the charge of Lieut. Burwell, took the distinguished party on board, the Alert fired a fore and aft salute of twenty-one guns, and took her course down stream to the Hook.

SCENES AT THE BATTERY.

The announcement that the Brazilian Emperor would be taken from the Hevelius and conveyed to the City by the Government steamer Alert attracted crowds of people to the Battery so soon as it was known that the Hevelius had been sighted off the Highlands. The favorite place of observation was along the new stone pier and along the interval between it and Castle Garden. There were also hundreds of people in all available lookouts along the Battery and the first half dozen piers. About noon the Alert came down the North River, followed by the tug-boat Catalpa and a small steam-launch. As they passed the man-of-war Minnesota, the frigate delivered the Secretary salute in honor of Secretary Robeson, and also manned the yards. The Alert and her tenders slowly steamed down the harbor, and it being generally understood that it would take about an hour to make the trip to and from Quarantine, where the Hevelius was supposed to be, a majority of the people dispersed, with the intention of returning at 1:30 o'clock. The hour designated found hundreds of people on the Battery and piers, and each subsequent fifteen minutes saw the crowd doubled. At a little before 2 o'clock a large steamer was sighted in the Narrows below Fort Hamilton, and soon afterward a second steamer was seen. It was at once decided that the two steamers were the Hevelius and the Alert, and the word passed that in another half hour they would be off the Battery. Much to everybody's disappointment the steamers apparently came to anchor, and it was rumored that the cause of the anchoring was that the Hevelius was aground. But all fears were speedily dissipated when she was seen to swing her head around and to steam toward New-York. She held a different course from the Alert, and when it was known that she was safe she was forgotten, and all eyes and glasses were aimed at the Alert. She moved slower than the Hevelius, and the latter turned into the East River full half an hour before the former was off Bedloe's Island. As the Hevelius entered the river, a few bestowed a hasty glance upon her. But she bore only the royal baggage. The Emperor himself was supposed to be on the Alert. It was 3:10 o'clock when the Alert appeared off Bedloe's. She floated the American jack at her foremast, the Brazilian ensign of royalty at her mainmast, and the Stars and Stripes at her gaff. The guns at Bedloe's Island at once opened, and continued to fire until the steamer had passed beyond their jurisdiction. The Castle William took up the fire, and as the booming of the guns was brought nearer by several miles, and the Alert herself came into closer view, the crowd began to grow enthusiastic. Two minutes later the sailors manned the yards of the Minnesota and the gunners stood ready to draw the lines, while the sailors of the corvette sprang into the yards. Three minutes later the Alert was abreast of the Minnesota, and simultaneously the American and Brazilian frigates burst forth in mingled salutes to the Brazilian Emperor. The band on the corvette struck up a national tune, and the sailors in the yards rent the air with patriotic cheers. The sailors on the Alert were also in the yards, and they swung their hats at their fellows in the other ships. It was a grand sight, and the people on the shore were almost wild with delight. They joined with the sailors and gave vent to their feelings with repeated cheers and "tigers." The guns of the two frigates kept up the deafening roar until the Alert had passed between and beyond them. The crowd at the Battery followed along the shore, some of them rushing to take the Elevated Railroad to Twenty-third street, in hopes of witnessing the landing of the royal party. All along the North River the Alert was greeted with warm welcome. The crowds on the piers waved their hats and cheered; the ferry-boats stopped to give way to the royalty freighted craft, while their passengers crowded the open decks, and just about this time Dom Pedro was landing at Martin's Docks in Brooklyn.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE LANDING.

For more than an hour the wharf at Twenty-fourth street, from which the party had embarked, was deserted, save by a crowd of idlers, who awaited the return of the Reception Committee with their illustrious guest. At 1:30 o'clock eight carriages, including that of Mr. Christian H. Thompson, which was to carry the Emperor, drove up on the pier and took up their position on either side. The equipage of Mr. Thompson was a handsome landau, drawn by two brown horses, with rosettes of orange and green—the Brazilian colors—on their harness. Shortly afterward, a force of seventy police, under Capt. Tynan and Inspector McDermott, arrived, and were drawn up along the sides of the wharf, outside of the carriages. The crowd that had assembled was excluded from the pier, and ample room kept for the passage of the imperial party. Then followed two hours of long and tedious waiting, and at 3:45 P. M. the Alert was discovered slowly steaming up the river. In a quarter of an hour more she was abreast of the pier. A party of half a dozen, whose forms were indistinguishable, was seen descending the companion ladder of the corvette into the attendant tug which had come alongside for that purpose. Every eye was strained to catch the first sight of the imperial visitors, and many were found who affirmed that they could distinguish the flutter of the Empress' dress on the forward deck of the tug. The tug finally landed her passengers, and the same party which had sailed away in such high spirits four hours before ascended to the pier. Secretary Fish led the way, followed by his colleagues, Judge Taft and Secretary Robeson, and the faces of all wore a mysterious air, in which evident disappointment was mingled with an evident appreciation of the ludicrous side of the scene. Gen. Hancock merely stated that the imperial party had remained aboard the Hevelius, because the Emperor did not care to return on a transfer to the Alert in the rough water of the bay. The party then took their carriages and drove rapidly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to find that the Emperor and Empress had arrived half an hour before them. Up Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue the carriages of the Reception Committee were followed by throngs, who took them for the imperial cortege. The windows and sidewalks along the street were filled with spectators, while flags were flying from many of the houses along the route. The appearance of the returning police, marching up the street in regular order, as well as the conduct of the Alert in flying the Brazilian pennant added to the success of the hoax. Booth's Theatre, which had been gayly decorated with the flags of all nations, received the returning Secretaries with the ringing of chimes and all the honors under the impression that they were the imperial party. Arrived at the hotel, the "Reception Committee" immediately sought their rooms, and the throng slowly dispersed.

ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL.

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS RECEPTION—DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPERIAL APARTMENTS.

Although it had been announced in the morning papers that it was extremely probable that the Emperor would reach this City and take up his quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel some time yesterday afternoon, there was only a comparatively small number of persons waiting at the Twenty-third street entrance of the hotel to see him on his arrival. About 2 o'clock there were, perhaps, one hundred and fifty persons assembled, and the crowd gradually increased until there were about three hundred, who remained until he made his appearance. The windows on the Twenty-third street side of the hotel were tolerably well filled with the guests of the house. But it was not until 4:30 o'clock that Dom Pedro finally made his appearance. And then it was a complete surprise, for as it was generally supposed that he would land at the foot of West Twenty-third street, all eyes were turned in that direction. Suddenly a carriage driven rapidly up Fifth avenue turned abruptly into Twenty-third street and drew up at the door of the hotel. The policemen on duty at the door had barely time to form a line to preserve an open space, when the door of the vehicle was opened and a foreign looking gentleman, with a traveling sachel slung around his shoulders, alighted. This was the Visconde do Bom-Retiro, Chamberlain to the Emperor. He was greeted by Councilor F. Lopez Netto, Vice President of the Brazilian Centennial Commission, who had been waiting in the doorway of the hotel and who had come from Philadelphia especially to meet the Emperor. Both gentlemen then turned and assisted the other occupants of the carriage to alight. First came the Emperor, who, after cordially shaking hands with Mr. Lopez Netto, looked about him, and seeing the crowd that surrounded them, took off his hat. The Empress, Dona Theresa Christina Maria, then descended from the carriage, followed by her maid of honor, Dona Josephina da Fonseca Costa. The Empress then took her husband's arm, and entered the house, followed by the others. Shortly afterward the others of the suite arrived. Upon entering the hotel the Emperor and Empress were met by Messrs. Darling and Griswold, the proprietors, who escorted them to their apartments on the first floor. There they were received by Mrs. Borges, the wife of Mr. Carvalho Borges, the Brazilian Minister at Washington. After resting a short time the royal visitors inspected the rooms that had been prepared for them, and expressed themselves pleased with the hotel. The proprietors had refitted and refurnished the entire southern part of their parlor floor, consisting of twenty rooms, and comprising six suites of two and three rooms and six single rooms. The corner apartment, with windows fronting on Twenty-third street and on Fifth avenue, will be used as a parlor. The prevailing color of this room is crimson, the curtains being of silk rep of that color, lined, like all the curtains throughout the suite, with gold-colored silk, giving a uniform appearance to the windows from the outside. The carpet is a handsome Wilton. A large mirror and a grand piano are the most conspicuous articles of furniture in this room, which was occupied by the Prince of Wales during his stay in New-York. A chamber communicates with this room, which is furnished handsomely with crimson plush and black-walnut furniture. Across the hall is the gentlemen's parlor of the hotel, which has been fitted up for use as a dining room. It is twenty-five feet square, and the floor is covered with a beautiful Axminster carpet, made in one piece. The curtains and furniture are of maroon cloth, trimmed with black velvet, and the linings of the curtains are of silk marceline. A grand piano, two immense mirrors, a bronze mantel set consisting of a clock and two side ornaments, and a number of oil paintings, make this room the most imposing in appearance, as it is the largest, of the suite. Next to the corner suite of rooms are two similar suites, one of two rooms and the other of three. Both are furnished with crimson brocatel hangings and handsome furniture to match. The next suite, consisting of three rooms, is designed for the Emperor. The centre room or parlor is carpeted with Axminster of a wood-colored ground, with a vine of bright colors running over it. The border is very deep and rich, being in dark colors. The lace curtains correspond with those in all the other rooms, and the heavy curtains over them are crimson silk with gold-colored linings. To the east of this room is a smaller parlor, which the Emperor will probably use as his most private room. It is carpeted with Axminster of a square pattern. On the other side of the Emperor's private parlor is his sleeping-room, with a walnut bedroom set, plain but rich in pattern. The carpet is a Wilton of a Persian pattern, and the chairs and lounge are finished in Persian patterns and dark colors. Next to this suite is that of the Empress. Her parlor is carpeted with a pale Moquette of delicate colors and pattern. The ceiling has been handsomely frescoed, and the chandelier, like most of the others, is of pale green and gilt. The curtains and parlor set are finished in crimson and black. A handsome rosewood chiffonier, a grand piano, and bronze ornaments and clock under the large mirror finish this room, which is the most attractive looking of the entire suite. Next to the Empress' parlor is her sleeping-room, furnished in blue, with a plain but rich set of French walnut furniture. Opening into this room is one finished in green, designed for the Empress' lady of honor. Each sleeping-room has a completely furnished bath-room connecting with it. The last suite on the Twenty-third street side is carpeted with Axminster in a single piece. The curtains are of ponso tapestry, in a Moorish pattern, and the parlor set is upholstered to match. On the inner side of the hall by which all these rooms are connected are six rooms, all handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of the subordinate members of the suite. The charges to be made for these accommodations are to be only $5 a day for each person, which is the regular price of board at the hotel, but the "extras" which an imperial taste will undoubtedly demand will probably swell the bill which Dom Pedro will have to pay to a large figure.

In the room prepared for the Empress had been placed a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers, and the parlors and dining-room were decorated in the same manner. A beautiful floral device representing the Brazilian coat-of-arms, which had been sent by a gentleman residing in this City, was placed in the corridor. Shortly after his arrival a number of Brazilian gentlemen called upon the Emperor to pay their respects, among whom were Mr. J. C. Rodrigues, the editor of the Brazilian illustrated paper, *O Novo Mundo*; Capt. Azevedo, of the Brazilian corvette Niterohy, and several of his officers.

THE EMPEROR'S SUITE.

The following gentlemen comprise the suite of the Emperor:

Chamberlain—Senhor L. P. Do Couto Ferraz, Viscount of Bom-Retiro, Councilor of State, Senator from Rio de Janeiro, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Vice President of the Brazilian National Exhibition, and President of the Imperial Institute of Agriculture of Rio de Janeiro.

Gentleman in Waiting to the Empress—Senhor Joaquin Raymundo De Lamare, Vice Admiral and Adjutant General of the Navy.

Physician—Dr. José de Souza Fontes, Professor of Descriptive Anatomy of the Faculty of Rio de Janeiro, and Surgeon in Chief of the Brazilian Army.

Private Secretary—Dr. Louis Henning.

Assistant Treasurer of the Household—Arthur Teixeira de Macedo.

Gentleman in Waiting to the Emperor—Senhor Paiva.

The Empress brings one Maid of Honor—Dona Josephina de Fonseca Costa.

Five male and two female domestics come with the royal party.

HOW THE EVENING WAS SPENT.

THE EMPEROR WITNESSES HENRY V.—A SERENADE BY THE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE.

After dinner the Emperor and Empress with their suite, took carriages and drove to Booth's Theatre. During his Majesty's trip up the bay, he had received an invitation to accept a proscenium-box during the evening. This invitation was politely declined, the Emperor never having heard of the eminent navigator, Commodore Tooker, and desiring, moreover, to pay for his amusements. The box was purchased by his Secretary at the regular price. On the entrance of the Imperial party, a number of people who had gathered in the lobbies of the theatre, greeted the distinguished guests with loud and prolonged applause and waving of handkerchiefs, in response to which his Majesty bowed his acknowledgments. The play was Henry V. The Emperor from the start was evidently interested in the play, and paid close attention to its progress. He seemed especially pleased with the efforts of Mr. George Rignold, and manifested his commendation of that gentleman's acting by judicious and well-timed applause. During the interval between the second and third acts, Mr. Rignold was, at his Majesty's request, introduced into the royal box, where he was highly complimented upon his performance. Later in the evening, the Emperor, at the request of the management, went behind the scenes for a few moments, and inspected the machinery of the stage. The lower left proscenium box, which was occupied by the Emperor and Empress during the evening, was richly draped with the American flag, and appropriate floral offerings, with a canopy of Brazilian national colors. At the close of the third act the band struck up the Brazilian National Hymn, in acknowledgment of which the Emperor and Empress rose, and remained standing for several minutes, amid the continued applause of the entire audience. At the close of the play the Emperor and party returned to the hotel, where they were serenaded by Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band, under the direction of the Executive Committee of merchants, bankers, and others. In response to repeated calls, his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, appeared at the window and bowed his thanks. At 12 P. M. the serenade ceased, and the immense throng in attendance dispersed. Order was maintained during the evening by 100 policemen under Capt. Steers.

WELCOME FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

Upon learning of the safe arrival of the Emperor in this City, President Grant immediately caused the following dispatch to be forwarded, which was delivered to the Emperor early last evening, before he went to the theatre:

> WASHINGTON, April 15, 1876.
>
> The President of the United States begs to express his great satisfaction in learning of the safe arrival of his great and good friend, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, in the United States, and extends to him a sincere and friendly welcome on his own behalf and on behalf of the people of the United States.
>
> JOHN L. CADWALADER,
> Acting Secretary of State.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

Early this morning the Emperor will visit Central Park, and inspect the Croton Water-works and aqueduct. Upon returning he will attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and after church will sit for his photograph at Mora's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. In the evening it is probable that he will attend the religious exercises under the direction of Moody and Sankey, at the Hippodrome.

An address will be presented to-morrow to his Imperial Majesty by Gov. Dix, William Cullen Bryant, and Hon. William M. Evarts, representing the Executive Committee of the merchants, bankers, and others interested in his reception. The presentation, will, it is expected, take place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE VOYAGE FROM BRAZIL.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE BRAZILIANS—THE EMPEROR'S OCCUPATION DURING THE TRIP—IMPRESSIONS OF THE OFFICERS.

The Hevelius left Rio de Janeiro on March 26, with every prospect of a good voyage, and arrived at Bahia on the 29th, where she was quarantined. All of the local authorities and the towns-people turned out to pay their respects to the Emperor, and numerous vessels put off from the shore and circled around the steamer, serenading his Imperial Majesty, the bands playing national airs, and salutes being fired. This enthusiasm was kept up during the whole day, but as the steamer was in quarantine no one was allowed to board her, and the people only received an acknowledgment from her deck. The steamer left Bahia on the same day for Pernambuco, where she arrived on March 31. Here the ovation that was tendered to his Majesty was even greater than that at Bahia, and during the short time that the vessel remained in port, her decks were thronged with the residents of the city. The President of the province, as well as all the local authorities and many officers of the Army and Navy, came off in steamers and visited him during the day, while the harbor was thronged with craft of every description, crowded with people. All who could do so were allowed to board the steamer, and the Emperor and Empress received them cordially, tendering their heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown them. On the afternoon of the same day the Hevelius left Pernambuco amid the firing of salutes and the playing of numerous bands of music. She cast anchor in the harbor of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, on the night of the 4th inst., and, notwithstanding the fact that the night was very wet, the President and other authorities of the place, as well as the Bishop and a large number of citizens, came on board the steamer to welcome His Imperial Highness, and extend to him an invitation to attend a reception in the city on the following day, which he accepted.

So averse was the Emperor to any public show that he arose at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and a short time afterward went on board of a Brazilian man-of-war, which was lying in the harbor, for the purpose of being conveyed to the City. Soon after he had left the Hevelius another steamer came alongside, bearing the President and the authorities who had come to act as an escort. They were informed that he had already gone, and they returned to Para somewhat disappointed. The reception took the form of a breakfast, and was gotten up in the most magnificent style, its cost being stated at about four hundred pounds. It was attended by all the dignitaries of the city, and the Emperor expressed himself highly pleased at the hospitality shown him. After the reception was over the imperial party returned on board the Hevelius, and when she weighed anchor many vessels accompanied her for several miles on her voyage, firing salutes. Enthusiasm so great as that displayed by the people of Para on this occasion has been witnessed rarely, if ever, in South America.

During the three weeks' voyage certain hours of each day were devoted to reading in French, German, English, Russian, and Sanscrit, while others were devoted to conversation. Dom Pedro is especially fond of reading English aloud, and having somebody near at hand to correct the errors he may make. He is also fond of conversation, and spent some time each day in talking with the passengers on the steamer. About 7:30 o'clock every morning he appeared on deck, and would go around the vessel making inquiries regarding her speed and other general matters connected with her working.

The voyage was for the most part a very good one, the weather being mild and clear. Head-winds were encountered all the way from Rio de Janeiro, and during the last three or four days it rained very hard, so that the Emperor was compelled to remain in the saloon or in his state-room. The entire voyage, excepting the ovations tendered to the Imperial party at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para, was a very uneventful one, the Emperor at all times asserting that he was traveling merely as a private passenger. Some idea of his unostentatious disposition may be gleaned from the fact that before entering this port he requested the chief officer of the Hevelius not to raise the royal standard of Brazil, which was on board the vessel. This flag is the only one of its kind owned by the Brazilian Government, and was purposely brought from the arsenal at Rio de Janeiro.

Yesterday morning, before the Highlands were sighted, Dom Pedro had risen and visited every part of the vessel. He expressed his gratification at the treatment he which had received during the voyage from his fellow-passengers and the officers of the vessel. The sailors have good cause to remember him, for there is not a man employed on board the Hevelius who has not received a present of some kind from him. His munificence in this respect has caused a deal of gratification among the sailors, and certain of the officers have been promised presents upon his return. The Empress, like her husband, is of a very retiring disposition, and is very averse to anything at all ostentatious. She, during the voyage, occupied the most of her time in reading and conversing, either in French or Portuguese, with the other lady passengers.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE EMPEROR, THE EMPRESS, AND THEIR CHILDREN—HIS CAREER AS A MONARCH.

Dom Pedro II. de Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, whose full name is Pedro Joao Carlos Leopoldo Salvador Bibiano Xavier de Paula Leocadio Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga, was born in Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 2, 1825. He is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, on the invasion of Portugal by the French, the royal family fled to Brazil, which, in 1815, was raised to the rank of a kingdom. After the death of the Queen, Dona Maria I., the father of Dom Pedro I. became King of Portugal under the title of Joao VI., and returned to that country in 1821, leaving his son as regent of Brazil. When the Portuguese Cortes adopted measures reducing Brazil again to the rank of a colony a revolution took place, and Dom Pedro I., placing himself at the head of the movement, was proclaimed protector and perpetual defender of Brazil, and, the country being declared independent in October, 1822, he was proclaimed constitutional Emperor and was crowned. His father dying in 1826 he became King of Portugal, but immediately abdicated in favor of his daughter, Dona Maria de Gloria. On April 7, 1831, he was forced by popular opinion, which culminated in a riot at Rio de Janeiro, to abdicate in favor of his son, the present Emperor, then in his sixth year. During the minority of Dom Pedro II. the country was much disturbed by the contentions of rival factions, and when he attained his fourteenth year it was deemed advisable by the Chamber of Deputies that his majority should be declared. A bill to that effect was accordingly passed in 1840, and he was crowned on July 18, 1841. The disturbances in the revolted provinces did not cease, however, until 1842, when the decisive victory of Santa Lucia was gained by the royalists. Subsequently the Emperor joined with Uruguay against the Argentine Dictator Rosas, who was finally overthrown in 1852. In 1865 war was declared against Paraguay, and an offensive alliance was formed by Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, and the war was ended by the defeat and death of the Dictator Lopez on March 1, 1871. On May 30, 1843, the Emperor married Dona Thereza Christina Maria, born on March 14, 1822, daughter of the late King Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. The Empress, who accompanies her husband on his tour, is suffering from a painful neuralgic disorder, and one of the objects of her journey is to obtain the best medical advice this country can afford. She is large in person, and of most pleasing manners and address. Like the Emperor, although very dignified, she is unostentatious, and dislikes parade and ceremony. She is noted for the extreme love and attention she has lavished on her children, and shares with her husband, the affection of the Brazilian people. Two daughters have been born to the royal couple, the Princess Isabella, on July 29, 1846, and the Princess Leopoldina, on July 13, 1847. The elder was married in 1864 to Prince Louis of Orleans, Count d'Eu, eldest son of the Duke of Nemours, and is still living. She has one living child, a prince, born in Rio de Janeiro, in October last. The younger, who married Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died in 1874, leaving four sons. From August, 1871, to March, 1872, Dom Pedro left the Empire under the regency of his daughter, the Princess Isabella, and made an extended tour on the Continent and in England. Under his rule Brazil is steadily advancing in power. The Government has been consolidated, railroads have been built, and immigration has been encouraged. Laws have been passed for the gradual emancipation of slaves, internal improvements have been carried on, and home industries actively promoted. The Emperor is a man of high literary and scientific attainments, speaks and writes several languages, and devotes much of his time to study. In March, 1875, he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences. He is of commanding stature, being six feet three inches high, strongly built and well proportioned. His manner is extremely winning and gracious, and his kindness of heart and strong love of justice have secured him the enthusiastic love of his subjects. A life-sized photograph of the Emperor will be placed on exhibition at the Centennial.

POPULATION AND AREA OF BRAZIL.

By a partial census of the population of Brazil, made in 1872, it was estimated that the entire number of inhabitants was 10,196,328. The number of square miles contained in the twenty provinces of the Empire is 3,275,326. In 1850 the number of slaves held in the country was estimated at 2,500,000, but after the law for their gradual emancipation was passed in 1871 this number gradually decreased. According to an official return published in May, 1874, there were at that time only 1,016,262 slaves, distributed over the whole Empire. The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While it remained a colony of Portugal but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women, and afterward an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were brought into the country as slaves. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

The Baron of Sant' Anna, Minister of Portugal, arrived from Washington, on Friday night, to join in the reception of the Emperor. The close relationship which binds the houses of Portugal and Brazil is well known, as they belong to the same dynasty. The friendship existing between the two nations has never been troubled, although they have been separated for more than half a century, being based upon mutual respect and cemented by commercial intercourse.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE EMPEROR.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Centennial, who were appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to Don Pedro, met yesterday and adopted the following address, which was transmitted to the Brazilian Minister:

> *To his Excellency, Señor Carvalho Borges, Minister Resident of his Majesty Pedro II.*
>
> The Common Council of the City of New-York, availing themselves of the auspicious and gratifying event of the safe arrival in this City of his and her Majesty, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, beg leave to tender a most cordial welcome to the august visitors. If their Majesties, during any time of their stay in our midst, should feel disposed to visit and examine the public institutions of the City, or inspect any object of interest, the undersigned will feel most happy to be at their Majesties' service. Extending, once more, our most heartfelt greeting to you, illustrious sovereigns, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants,
>
> Magnus Gross, Joseph C. Pinckney, Jacob Hess, William L. Cole, Joseph Cudlipp, William Wade, James J. Gumbleton.

LONG-RANGE MARKSMANSHIP.

FIRST MATCH AT CREEDMOOR THIS SEASON—CONTEST FOR THE LUTHER BADGE BY THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The first rifle match of the present season was contested at Creedmoor yesterday by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club, who competed for the possession of the "Luther" badge. The match was contested at long range—800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The weather was of the most trying description. Although the sun shone brightly, the wind blew half a gale from the west to south-west all day, and by its frequent deviations rendered all previous records of no avail. The result was, that nearly every marksman recorded one or more "misses," and none of the scores were above the average shooting. There were sixteen entries. The conditions governing the match permitted two sighting and five scoring shots at each range. Mr. George Crouch was executive officer, and conducted the match. Messrs. L. Webber and F. Hyde were not as successful as they anticipated, and destroyed their tickets, thus leaving no record of their shooting. Following are the scores:

L. M. Ballard	800—3 5 4 5 5—22 900—0 4 3 3 5—15 1,000—3 3 3 5 3—17—54
E. H. Raymond	800—4 4 3 3 5—19 900—4 5 4 4 4—21 1,000—4 0 3 3 2—12—52
Lieut. Col. W. B. Farwell	800—3 2 4 3 5—17 900—5 3 5 R 2—15 1,000—3 2 5 5 3—18—50
L. Geiger	800—5 3 5 4 4—21 900—3 5 0 4 4—16 1,000—0 3 3 4 3—13—50
G. W. Yale	800—2 5 3 3 3—16 900—3 2 3 4 3—15 1,000—4 0 4 4 4—16—47
Lieut. A. Anderson	800—4 4 2 3 5—18 900—3 2 3 2 5—15 1,000—2 5 3 0 3—13—46
A. Rathbone	800—3 5 2 0 R—10 900—4 2 5 2 3—16 1,000—5 4 5 5 0—19—45
S. G. Perry	800—3 5 3 5 5—21 900—3 3 0 3 0— 9 1,000—2 0 5 5 3—15—45
N. Washburne	800—3 3 4 0 3—13 900—5 5 3 2 2—17 1,000—4 4 2 0 5—15—45
Homer Fisher	800—4 3 4 4 3—18 900—0 4 5 0 4—13 1,000—0 2 3 3 3—11—42
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	800—4 4 2 3 2—15 900—4 4 4 3 3—18 1,000—0 3 2 0 0— 5—38
E. M. Litchfield	800—3 0 3 3 3—12 900—5 0 4 4 3—16 1,000—0 0 0 0 0— 0—28
Major H. S. Jewell	800—0 3 3 4 3—13 900—0 0 4 3 0— 7 1,000—0 4 0 3 0— 7—27
J. McGlensey	800—0 0 3 3 4—10 900—0 0 0 0 0— 0 1,000—3 3 3 0 0— 9—19

An incident of the match, as illustrating the force of the wind, was that Lieut. Anderson, having a short wind gauge, aimed at target No. 5 and struck No. 6 successfully, during the competition.

SHORT-RANGE MATCH.

The return match between teams of six, representing the employes of Howard Sanger & Co. and the New-York Life Insurance Company, took place at Creedmoor, Jr., yesterday, resulting in a victory for the latter upon the score of 227 to 218, made by the mercantile marksmen.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Immediately on the disbanding of the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., a project was set on foot to provide, by an independent organization, for the military representation of the Scotch residents of this State. Several meetings were held, and a corps was at length formally organized under the above name. The civil officers are: President, Dr. P. Macdonald Allan; Vice President, Mr. William C. Clark; Recording Secretary, Alexander Ross; Financial Secretary, G. T. Addison; Treasurer, Joseph Laing; Sergeant-at-arms, James Naylor. The military officers so far as elected are: Colonel, Joseph Laing; First Captain, G. T. Addison; Second Captain, Alexander Ross; Senior First Lieutenant, Donald Cameron; Junior First Lieutenant, James Kennedy; Senior Second Lieutenant, David Manson; Junior Second Lieutenant, W. C. Lindsay. The uniform will consist of red jacket, Cameron tartan kilt, and plaid, and feather bonnet. The enrollment of members goes on slowly, but steadily. For the purpose of raising funds for procuring the uniform the Seventy-ninth gave a concert in Steinway Hall on Thursday last. The programme was largely Scottish, and the artists who took part were George W. Morgan, J. N. Pattison, Jennie J. Young, J. Linklater, C. O. Upton, Charles Roberts, Jr., and Prof. P. H. Van Der Weyde. Mr. Morgan gave a fantasie extempore on Scottish melodies, which was very warmly received. The ballads of all the vocalists were well rendered, and most of them received an encore.

EASTER SERVICES.

TRINITY CHIMES—ADDITIONAL MUSICAL PROGRAMMES—FLORAL DECORATIONS.

In all the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches to-day the festival of Easter will be observed by special ceremonials peculiar to the day. In a majority of the churches unusual attention has been devoted to the preparation of the musical programmes and floral embellishments. In the case of several of the most prominent churches, the decorations will be on a scale of unsurpassed attractiveness. Thanks to the fine sunny weather of the past few days, the supply of flowers and plants of all descriptions is fully equal to the demand. In addition to the programmes published in yesterday's TIMES, the following are appended:

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church, previous to the service at 10:30 A. M., Mr. James E. Ayliffe will perform on the chimes the following Easter carols:

No. 1, ringing the changes on eight bells; 2, Easter carol, "Tell it with Joy;" 3, Easter carol, "Christ the Lord is Risen to-day;" 4, Easter carol, "Nature's Alleluia;" 5, Easter carol, "Fill the Easter Font;" 6, Easter hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day."

The services in the church will be commenced at 10:30 A. M. There will be an introductory voluntary on the great organ—Mendelssohn's Sixth Sonata—by Mr. Henry Carter. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Dix. The following is the musical programme:

Morning Service.—Processional Hymn, 99; Anthem, Revelations, xii., verses 10, 12, C. E. Horsley; Kyrie, Weber; Gloria Tibi, Haydn; Offertory, first motet, Mozart; Sanctus, Weber; Agnus Dei, Weber; Gloria in Excelsis, Weber; Recessional Hymn, 100.

Evening Service.—Processional Hymn; Cantate and Deus Misereatur in A, Hopkins; Anthem, St. Mark, xvi., verse 6; I. Corinthians, xv., verse 57; II. Corinthians, v., verse 16, Gadsby; Recessional Hymn, 425, Handel.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

March of Israelites, (organ,) Costa, in E; Chorus, "Oh Father, whose mighty power," Handel; Recitative, "Behold, I tell you a mystery;" Aria, with trumpet obligato, Handel; Recitative, Handel; Chorus, "But thanks be to God," Handel; Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel; Chorus, "Hallelujah," Handel; Easter Hymn, Carey; Te Deum, Jubilate, Nicene Creed, Tours, in F; Aria, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel; Kyrie, Tours, in F; Aria, "Then shall the righteous shine," Mendelssohn; Ascription, "O, saving victim, slain for man," Gounod; Sanctus, Tours, in F; Chorus, "Jesus, blessed word of God incarnate," Gounod; Gloria, Tours, in F.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The following programme will be rendered at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector, and M. B. Mirick, organist:

Processional, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," Mozart; Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Sir John Goss; Proper Psalms, Hayes, Hopkins, Crotch; Te Deum, Greatorex, in A; Jubilate, Dupuis; Introit, "The Day of Resurrection," Lausanne; Kyrie, Arnold, in C; Gloria Tibi, plain song; Hymn, "He is Risen," Howard; Ascription after the sermon, Jackson, in F; Offertory, "Thou art worthy, O Lord!" Gilbert; Sanctus, Camidge, in E; Communion Hymn, "Bread of the World," Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, plain song; Recessional, "The strife is o'er," Palestrina.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, a full English cathedral service by Dr. Garrett for "Te Deum," "Jubilate," by Sullivan; "Gloria" by Mozart; the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah;" Easter anthems, and selections from Bach, &c., will be rendered under the direction of Dr. S. Austen Pearce, Mus. D., Oxon, the newly-appointed organist, who is organizing a choral body designed to consist of twenty-four chorister-boys (trebles) and twelve quartets of mixed voices.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following is the programme for the New-England Congregational Church, Brooklyn:

Chorus, "Great and Marvelous," Farmer; Scripture sentences; Hymn No. 230, "To our Redeemer's Glorious Name;" invocation and Lord's prayer; Scripture reading; Psalms Nos. 11 and 16; Hymn No. 511, "There is no name so sweet on earth;" Offertory, "Guide me, O, Thou Great Jehovah," Flotow; Prayer; Hymn No. 23, Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs; Address; Solo, "Jesus, lover of my soul," Abt; Hymn, No. 39, G. H. & S. S., "I love to tell the story;" Scripture Lesson, Isaiah, chapters 11 and 12; Chorus, "Glory be to God on high, Mozart; Scripture Reading, Psalm No. 27; Hymn, No. 346, "Stand up for Jesus;" Solo and quartet, "Father breathe an evening blessing," Abbot; Prayer; Hymn No. 72, G. H. and S. S., "Take the name of Jesus with you;" Doxology; "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;" Benediction. Music under the direction of Charles F. Olney, organist.

PROF. MILLER'S GLADIATORS.

Prof. William Miller, who professes to be the champion of Græco-Roman wrestling in this country, gave last night, at the Central Park Garden, an entertainment of a sporting character, which he styled in somewhat magniloquent language a grand gladiatorial tournament, a phrase smacking more of the circus and the sawdust than of genuine sport. The performance was varied, including feats of strength, fencing with foils, single stick, sabre versus bayonet, and plenty of sparring. The latter was the backbone of the entertainment, and the other acts, with the single exception of Prof. Laflin's club-swinging, were neither applauded nor indeed deserving of applause. The fencing with foils was particularly bad, the performers, with two exceptions, being absolute tyros, who fought wildly and ungracefully. Instead of returning to the position of guard after a lunge, these fencers remained extended, and stabbed wildly at each other in violation of the first principles of graceful fencing. The number of hits in tierce over the arm were greatly in excess of fair chest hits, and without going into particulars it is fair to say that this part of the programme was below mediocrity. The sparring was, however, most excellent, especially the set-to between Prof. Miller and Prof. John Dwyer, though the former was undoubtedly overmatched. Great interest was also felt in the bout between Prof. William Edwards and Prof. Lazarus. The latter gentleman was exceedingly plump, not to say obese, and whenever he was scientifically tapped by Prof. Edwards in that part of the body which professional experts term the "bread-basket," he gave out grunts of distress that evoked peals of laughter. The professor with whom he was engaged was particularly nimble on his feet, quick in hitting, and hard in countering, so that the plump Prof. Lazarus was in a very few minutes in such distress that he fell of his own accord twice, and, being unable to continue the bout, time was called, to his great relief, and he left the stage joyfully. There was also a set-to between Prof. O'Neil and Prof. George Rorke, which was far more even and elicited frequent peals of applause. It was very late before the affair closed.

HIGH WATER IN THE NEVERSINK.

PORT JERVIS, April 15.—The streams in this section are very high, the Neversink having overflowed its banks, and being higher now than in many years, caused by the melting of the snow in the back part of Sullivan County, in consequence of the warm weather of a few days past.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 17th day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School-house No. 37, on 87th st., near 4th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
JOHN L. TONNELE,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated, New-York, April 2, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, seal sacques, camel's hair shawls, laces, &c., bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit; the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

WILLIAM J. SHERWOOD, Auctioneer.

BY LAMSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,

OFFICE, NO. 170 BROADWAY.

Extraordinary sale of high-cost, first-class furniture made to order by the best City makers.

Five elegant black walnut and gilt parlor suits in cherry and light-blue satins, with lambrequins to match. A very highly-embossed green-leather dining-room suit, with heavy lambrequins to match. Fine Moquet, Axminster, and Brussels carpets. Gas brackets and chandeliers, &c. Together with the entire furniture of 250 lots, costing upward of $30,000,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, April 20, 1876,
at the private residence
No. 18 West 52d st.,
at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Catalogue and full particulars of sale ready Monday, April 17, office of auctioneers, No. 170 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, PAINTINGS, AND ENGRAVINGS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 11 A. M., at No. 15 East 49th st., black walnut parlor suits, extension tables, chairs, buffets, black walnut and other bedroom suits, lounges, arm and easy chairs, moquet, Brussels, and other carpets, curtains, cornices, linen shades, &c.; also, kitchen and laundry furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

W. H. BLACKWELL, AUCTIONEER.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins will sell at auction THURSDAY, April 20, the ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in premises No. 244 West 23d st. Catalogues and permits of the Auctioneers, No. 4 PINE ST., New-York. Special attention given to sales of furniture, merchandise, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.

W. R. Mitchell, Auctioneer; adjourned sale, in order to catalogue the balance of T. B. Bynner's stock of watches, diamonds, jewelery, and silver-plated ware; sale will commence WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continued throughout the week; goods now on exhibition; catalogues furnished Tuesday. No. 527 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..................TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC..................May 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA ONLY.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Saturday, April 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, April 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF THE highest integrity, having a good mercantile training, is hereby offered a first-class and most exceptional opportunity to become active or junior partner, with about $100,000, in a most successful foreign silk and dry goods commission house in New-York, of the oldest and highest standing, both here and in Europe, and the affairs of which will bear the closest scrutiny satisfactorily. None but principals and parties of the very best character and standing will answer. The capital is needed to replace that of a retiring partner. Address PERSONAL INTEGRITY, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with a capital from $5,000 to $10,000, in the manufacture of an article that is as staple as soap, and that can be introduced in every family in the country; it already has a large sale, and only lacks capital to increase it; profits over 100 per cent.; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address M., Box No. 129, Station A.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 3 WOOD FRAME SASH and molding machine and tools, molding irons, &c.; one turning lathe and tools; one wood frame splitting saw table and saws, in good order; will be sold separate. Address BARGAIN, No. 432 West 23d st.

LATE DR. ATWOOD'S REMEDIAL BATHS, Russian, Sulphur, Mercurial, and Vapor, for sale, including safe and office furniture; baths open daily. No. 1,288 Broadway.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—NEAR 34TH ST. and Broadway. Address T. P., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.
HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, April 11, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, 22d inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$250,000
Seven per cent. "BROOKLYN CITY BONDS for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," (coupon or registered,) payable in 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from Jan. 1.

The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered for the interest of the city.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.
L. P. MORTON,
HENRY MORGAN,
WILLIAM MERTENS, } Committee.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County bonds and other A1 Investment Securities our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM, COMMISSION stock brokers, No. 36 Broad st., New-York.—Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph line. Accounts solicited.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, DESMOINES COUNTY, IOWA, BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 10, 1876.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF DESMOINES COUNTY, IOWA, are hereby notified to present the same at the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Iowa, for payment. No interest will be allowed upon any outstanding bonds after April 20, 1876.
A. C. HUTCHINSON,
County Treasurer.

NO. 82 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.

The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3.
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CURRENT LITERATURE.

INCHBAE.

Anon he shuts the solemn book
To heed the falling of the brook;
He cares but little why it flows,
Or whence it comes, or where it goes.

For here, on this delightful bank,
His past—his future, are a blank;
Enough for him the bloom, the cheer,
They all are his, to-day and here.

But, hark, a voice that carols free,
And fills the air with melody!
She comes! a creature clad in grace,
And gospel promise in her face.

So let her fearlessly intrude
On this his much loved solitude;
Is she a lovely phantom, or
That love he long has waited for?

* * * * * * *

O, welcome as the morning dew;
Long, long have I expected you;
Come, share my seat, and, late or soon,
All else that's mine beneath the moon.

And sing your happy roundelay
While nature listens. Till to-day
This mirthful stream has never known
A cadence gladder than its own;

Forgive if I too fondly gaze,
Or praise the eyes that others praise;
I watch'd my Star, I've wandered far—
Are you my joy? You know you are!

Let others praise, as others prize,
The witching twilight of your eyes—
I cannot praise you; I adore,
And that is praise—and something more.
FREDERICK LOCKER.

—*Temple Bar.*

JUSTIN VITALI'S CLIENT—A FRENCH "CAUSE CELEBRE."

I.

A man on whose prospects success seemed to shine most sunnily was Justin Vitali, of the Bar of M——. At the age of thirty he had already achieved a reputation as a learned lawyer and an eloquent pleader. Without influential connections to help him on; laboring under the drawback of being a Corsican, which is not a title of merit in the eyes of French barristers, who dislike the politics of their insular brethren; addicted, moreover, to solitary study, which kept him from chumming with his fellows or going out into society and making friends of the sort who often do more for a barrister than professional merit does, Justin Vitali had, nevertheless, attracted attention much quicker than if he had had recourse to ambitious acts. He was just the sort of man whom solicitors appreciate. He had the gift of listening. It has been said that conversation has become a lost art in these our times because every man reflects on what he shall answer, instead of paying attention to what he hears. Vitali, on the contrary, hearkened with all his ears, and his memory was so retentive that he often surprised a client by reminding him of a cursory remark which had been uttered without any intention that it should be remembered. It was a maxim of his that the merits of a case are ascertained less by what a client says than by what he lets slip; and he had a tact for drawing on a speaker to be communicative by an appearance of tacitly acquiescing in all his observations. This power of concentrated attention brought to bear on the reading of his briefs lent Vitali the force which an advocate must needs acquire who speaks with a full knowledge of his case, and it made him a dangerous opponent for leading barristers of large practice who went into court having but skimmed their briefs. It got to be said that when eminent counsel knew they were to be pitted against Justin Vitali they took care to master their facts and charged a heavier fee for the trouble. But, though other barristers might by fits and starts emulate the Corsican's industry, few could compete with the inborn gifts which made him an orator. He was a muscular man of middle height, with a swarthy complexion, black hair, which he wore long and brushed off his high forehead without any parting, thick black whiskers trimmed short, and dark eyes, large and piercing. In his ordinary attire he might have been taken for a provincial farmer in Sunday dress, for he wore ill-cut baggy clothes of rough cloth, and was not careful about dusting them; but in court his gown and cambric fall became him well, and as soon as he had put them on he was another man. In this atmosphere of justice, which was his real sphere, he thawed; the cold expression of his features gave place to a look of ardent interest in all that was going on; he would turn his eyes with prompt, inquiring flashes on judges, witnesses, and on the jury, if it were a criminal case; and casual spectators who did not know his ways, might have thought that he was continually tempted to spring on to his legs before the time. But this excitement was only outward, for when Vitali rose to speak his impulses were always under his control; they were like a steam machine which a child's hand can guide. He despised tricks of rhetoric, declamatory gestures, and sensational phrases, his eloquence being the natural outpouring of a full mind and heart, flowing like a torrent from a subterraneous lake. He had a clear and melodious voice; his gestures were few and graceful, and his Corsican imagination tinged his speeches with a warm coloring, with happy metaphors, and with occasional beauties of true poetical pathos, more especially when he was pleading in cases in which his own sensibilities were greatly stirred.

This very frequently happened, for Vitali had laid down for himself a singular rule of conscience—he would plead no causes which he did not sincerely believe to be just. A well-known Scotch Professor of Jurisprudence being asked to deal with the question as to whether an advocate were justified in pleading iniquitous causes, answered that a counsel is a mouthpiece, not a judge, and that it is merely his function to place his client's case before the bench in the manner in which the client himself would have stated it had he possessed the requisite oratorical ability and legal knowledge. Vitali took a different view of an advocate's duties, and contended that a man has no right to place his talents and his learning at the service of a person who is endeavoring to do a wrong. "As well," said he, "might a locksmith argue that he was justified in aiding a burglar to break into a house so long as he took no share in the proceeds of the robbery." And on another occasion, smiling at somebody who had styled barristers "the defenders of the widow and the orphan," he replied drily, "Yes, but if some barristers defend the widow and orphan it is presumably because others attack them; therefore the Bar contains as many assailants as champions of the widow and orphan." Often when he had read a brief through, Vitali returned it with a note to the effect that he thought the cause untenable. And once or twice he had appended some words of critical advice which proved most unwelcome to the suitors who had wished to retain him. Had he been less laborious or able, or less successful in winning the causes which he did undertake, his hyper-scrupulousness would have blighted his professional prospects. As it was, solicitors gave him a character for eccentricity, and, while praising him aloud, thanked heaven in secret that there were not more like him.

But Vitali had also made himself numerous enemies, for it was not to be expected that a man should set up a rigid moral principle without seriously offending many worthy people who were less rigid. All the suitors whom Vitali had snubbed, spoke with wrathful contempt of his pretended integrity, deriding it as the affectation of a hypocritical character; and from *esprit de corps* the Corsican's fellow barristers concurred. After all they were as good as he. Did he imagine forsooth that *they* pleaded unrighteously, that *they* had no principles, that *they* would let the temptation of a heavy retaining fee sway their sensitive consciences? Although M—— is a large maritime city of nearly half a million inhabitants, its society is thoroughly provincial, and everybody there knows or believes he knows everybody else. It came to be rumored that Justin Vitali's "bearishness" was due to his having been crossed in love; others discovered that his real name was Vitali della Sebbia, but that he had dropped his aristocratical patronymic because he was the son of a fraudulent bankrupt, who had hanged himself to escape the hulks; others felt sure that Vitali would turn out to have been a secret agent of the Jesuits, and they begged the rest to mark their words. In short, envy being unable to deny the Corsican's talent went to work dropping fly-spots on his reputation or his motives; but this did not prevent Vitali from increasing in credit among suitors day by day, for suitors, like patients, will run to the man who can bring them speediest relief, and there is no relief in law like a good verdict.

II.

At the moment when this tale opens Justin Vitali had just been pleading a cause which was to set the seal to his renown. He had appeared as counsel for an Opposition newspaper prosecuted by Government. The prosecution was unjust, but as there is no jury in press trials, the defendants had little justice to expect from three Judges who, besides being ever anxious to serve Government, seemed to have the letter of the law on their side. Vitali took codes and precedents in hand, and proved that law as well as abstract equity were on the side of his clients; and he forced the Bench to acquit on a legal technicality. No such thing had ever been seen in the annals of newspaper trials in M——; and after the Judges had delivered their finding, in a densely-crowded court, which had become the scene of enthusiastic and tumultuous cheering, they grew afraid of their own work. The President of the tribunal, a shrewd old time-serving Judge, repaired to a reception which the Prefect was holding that evening; so did the Deputy Procurator General, for he was impatient to demonstrate that he had done his very utmost to get the journalists fined and sent to prison.

But they found the Prefect much less concerned about the failure of his prosecution than about Vitali's remarkable display of eloquence and legal acumen. He was a Bonapartist, who served the Republic grudgingly and hoped perseveringly for a restoration of the Third Empire, which might make a Cabinet Minister of him.

"What a speech!" he said musingly to the President; "a dismal pity that such an orator should belong to the Radicals."

"But M. Vitali is a Bonapartist, I believe," replied the President, glad to show that he and his assessors had not been worsted by a Republican.

"A Bonapartist—and yet he pleads for the 'Reds'?"

"That is the failing of the man. He pleads for anybody—whom he thinks in the right."

"If he be a Bonapartist, he is a man to be taken up," exclaimed the Prefect, eagerly, for he knew the President was also an Imperialist. "We might push him forward at the next election. He would be a wonderful recruit for our party, now that Rouher is ageing."

"H'm! he would give you a good deal of trouble. Independence is his hobby."

"Oh! as to that, I have known many an Aristides grow tractable when a good berth was offered him," was the Prefect's confident answer. "The Procurator Generalship of M—— is still vacant, and I'll see if I can't get Vitali appointed to it."

"He wouldn't accept," said the President, with assurance. "So long as you pay a Procurator General but 15,000 francs a year, the post isn't worth the consideration of a man of thirty in large practice."

"You leave the honor out of account," rejoined the Prefect. "Besides, the post would only be a stepping-stone to politics. At all events we can try."

The Deputy Procurator, who was approaching, and overheard the Prefect's remarks, pulled a wry face. He had set influences at work to obtain the Procuratorship for himself, and he lost no time in leaving the party to go and telegraph to his friends in Paris to bestir themselves.

Meanwhile Justin Vitali, exhausted by his long and intricate speech in court, had returned to his chambers. They were poorly furnished rooms, whose chief luxury was the library of well-bound law books, which every French advocate is bound to possess before he can be admitted to the bar. Prior to sitting down to the frugal dinner which was sent him every day from a cookshop, Vitali went up to his writing table, which groaned under a weight of papers, and began this letter:

MY DEARLY BELOVED MOTHER: To-morrow's newspapers will carry you the report of a trial which has been my greatest success, and which will, I trust, definitely consolidate my position. My earnings are steadily on the increase, and I have little doubt now that after five years more of patient work, favored by the luck which has hitherto befriended me, I shall be able to pay off my poor father's debts and clear his memory of the stain which was so maliciously and wrongfully thrown upon it. Toward this end, on which we have both set our hearts, you may rely that I shall not cease to strive, to the exclusion of every other hope or ambition——

He had got so far when there was a ring at the door of his chambers, and his servant entered with a card, saying that a lady desired to see M. Vitali at once.

"A lady at this hour? Did you ask her business?" said Vitali, as he glanced at the card, on which was the name "Madame Desplans."

"She is a young person, Sir, and she says she will not detain you above an hour," said the servant.

"An hour; that is at least frank; they generally say 'not above five minutes,'" remarked Vitali with a weary smile. "Inquire whether the business is so urgent that the lady cannot fix an appointment."

"She seemed very anxious to see you, Sir," rejoined the man, and he opened the door to go out; but at this moment a lady dressed in deep mourning suddenly glided past him, and entered the room.

The shade over the table lamp kept the light down and rendered it difficult to discern the visitor's features. But it was evident that she was young, slight of stature, and judging by the quality of her apparel and her gracefully dignified carriage, a person accustomed to good society. She walked stright up to Vitali's table without speaking. He rose astonished, but but bowing, and offered her a seat, and it was only when the servant had retired that she addressed him in a musical voice of great vivacity and rendered slightly tremulous by excitement.

"Excuse me for intruding upon you, M, Vitali, but I wish you to appear for me in a lawsuit. I received notice this morning of an unworthy action that is to be brought against me, and nobody was ever so shamefully abused as I am in that paper. Here it is in my pocket, and I will leave it with you. When I got it at ten o'clock I cried for an hour; but my maid told me I had better come to you who are so famous, so I went to the courts, but you were speaking in that newspaper case, and when it was over I could not get near you because of the throng of persons who were applauding you. I applauded like the rest, for I assure you you were very eloquent, and it occurred to me that if you could find so many things to say for a journalist, you would speak still better in defense of a lonely persecuted woman."

"The suit is about a will," interrupted Vitali politely, for he was proof against compliments. "Allow me to glance at the paper. H'm! mercenary acts, wiles. It appears the plaintiffs wish to have the testator's will annulled on the ground of—"

"Yes, on the ground that I used undue influence!" exclaimed Madame Desplans. "Did you ever hear of such a thing? Why, the money in question was bequeathed me by a man who at least twenty times offered to marry me, and who might have been alive now if I had given him my hand! But I won't waste your time in exclamations; here are the bare facts. I was left an orphan at twelve, and at eighteen was married to a retired naval officer, who had been a great friend of my father. Captain Desplans, though much older than I, was a most affectionate husband, and we lived happily together for four years—until the Captain, having embarked all his fortune in a speculation, was ruined. The blow preyed greatly on his mind because of me. During a few months he tried hard to find employment, but his age for active work was past, so that he fell ill of despair and very soon died, leaving me unprovided for."

"You were absolutely destitute?" asked Vitali, who continued to glance at the notice of process.

"I had just ten thousand francs and my jewels."

"And no relatives or friends to give you a home?"

"No relatives at all," said Madame Desplans, shaking her head; "but I had one friend, Captain Lacroix, who had formerly been Lieutenant on board my husband's ship, and who is the person mentioned in that document. It is he who left me the property in dispute, and whose mourning I am wearing. And oh, when I think that those selfish relatives of his, who never once came near him in his illness, and who had done all they could to make his life wretched—when I think that they dare to accuse me of having been mercenary, false, depraved, and everything that's wicked, its too much to bear; oh, oh!" and the young widow burst into tears.

"Console yourself, Madame," said Vitali gently; "these law papers are often drawn up in brutal terms; but if the charges brought against you be false, there will be so much the more dishonor for your accusers."

"False, why of course they are false; can you doubt it?" ejaculated Madame Desplans, looking up as if it the merest hesitation were an outrage on her. "Why, I devoted myself to Captain Lacroix, and spent six months nursing him when, as I have told you, I might have become his wife if I had pleased, and have inherited the whole of his property instead of the half which he left me. He was about forty years old when I first became acquainted with him, that is some six years younger than my husband. He frequently visited at our house, and I was not long in perceiving that he cherished a deep attachment toward me. He ended by declaring himself, and I ordered him not to let me see his face again, threatening if he returned to our house I would inform my husband of his conduct. He did go away, and remained absent for two years; but so soon as my husband was dead he hastened back from Italy, where he was, and made me an offer of his hand. I felt no doubt that he sincerely loved me, but I was angry with him for his past behavior; besides which he was a man of passionate and morose temper, with whom I knew it would have been impossible for me to live happy."

"This paper says that he was almost imbecile from confirmed intemperance."

"He became that after I had rejected him," said Madame Desplans, drying her eyes. "I believe he had given way to drink during his two years' absence, but upon my telling him that I would never be his wife he appears to have abandoned himself altogether; so that one day I received a raving letter from him in which he said that he was on his death-bed, that it was my cruelty that was killing him, but that I could restore him to life if I would go and see him and give him a word of hope. I confess that I was seized with terror, and with some remorse, for it is horrible to be told one is causing the death of a man whose only crime is to have loved you too well. Consulting only my first impulse, I hastened to Captain Lacroix's house, thinking that I would only stay there a few days to nurse him until he got well. But he lingered on for months, alternately lucid and delirious, but always quite incapable of taking care of himself, and in such a complete physical prostration that I awoke every morning with the conviction that he would be dead before night. When he did die at last it was found that by a will dated during the time while my husband was alive, he had left me half his fortune, that is a million francs, for he was a rich man, the son of a Marseilles merchant. Then it was that his relatives, who had left me to nurse him on his death-bed, fell upon me with that paper in which they charge me with having circumvented the unhappy man, with having tried to cozen him into marrying me; indeed they almost hint that when I found he would not yield to me I ended by poisoning him, so as to become possessed of what he had left me the sooner. Ah, it is all too infamous, M. Vitali! Do I look like a scheming adventuress—do I look like a poisoner?"

She had half risen in uttering these words. Vitali lifted the lamp shade and the light fell full on her features. No, it was not the face of an adventuress nor of anything but what was sweet and good. She had large blue eyes, soft and candid as a child's, a tiny mouth which no falsehood could ever have defiled, and pale golden hair that seemed to crown her pure brow with an aureola of innocency like those on angels' heads. So at least thought Justin Vitali as his admiring gaze fell on the young face turned supplicatingly toward his. From that moment his destiny altered its course.

She had no need to continue clasping her hands as she did, for her cause was now right in his eyes, although all mankind should arise to accuse her. There was a look of protection in the glance he bent on her; then something like timidity stole into it, and a sensation which he could not account for, but which made his heart beat, took sudden possession of him. He turned toward his desk, caught up a pen, and to give himself a countenance asked his visitor some desultory questions, her full names and address, (her Christian name was Clotilde,) whether she had a solicitor, what documents she could furnish to assist her defense, &c. All this time he felt nervous, and dared not look again at Madame Desplans. He stammered, and, the consciousness that he was doing so made him redder; then he became aware that he was prolonging his questions with an inward purpose of preventing his visitor from going away—and this discovery filling him with confusion lest he should be detected, he said abruptly, by manner of closing the interview:

"Your solicitor will have to instruct me in due form, Madame, but your case is happily not a difficult one. By the way; am I to understand that you are entirely dependent for support on Captain Lacroix's legacy?"

"Yes," answered the young widow artlessly; "I brought my husband no dower, but though destitute I probably should not have accepted the Captain's money if his relatives had behaved with common kindness to me. I know nothing about his will till it was opened after his death, and I was more surprised than anybody to find that a million had been bequeathed to me. But now that I have been so basely slandered I would maintain my rights at any cost, even if I were bound to throw the million into the sea as soon as I got it."

"That is natural," answered Vitali, who was too much of a Corsican not to sympathize with the craving for revenge. "The legacy is but a just acknowledgment of your devotedness in tending the dying man—besides, I suppose the Captain was aware that your husband had been ruined."

"He was not only aware of it, but he was himself partially the author of our ruin, and that is just the point, for in his will he treats the legacy as a retribution," exclaimed Madame Desplans animatedly. "I should tell you that Captain Lacroix often advised my husband on pecuniary matters, and once he counseled him to invest in a mining company which had been started in Corsica."

"In Corsica!" exclaimed Vitali with a start, while a deep pallor of a sudden overspread his face.

"Yes; and the company soon went to ruin, for it had been founded by a dishonest banker—one Della Sebbia. But what is the matter, M. Vitali?—you look unwell."

"Della Sebbia was not dishonest, I solemnly vow," said Vitali, standing up and speaking with considerable emotion. "In founding the mining company, Madame, he sincerely believed that he was promoting a genuine enterprise, and when the ruin overtook him and his shareholders he committed suicide."

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Madame Desplans, opening wide her blue eyes and assuming an air of contrition, "but I hope I have said nothing—was that M. Della Sebbia——?"

"He was my father," said Justin Vitali, whose brow contracted as in pain.

There was a moment's silence. The young widow had risen, and the Corsican and his client stood for a brief space close together with downcast faces, neither speaking. Madame Desplans broke the silence by saying, in a tone of compassion and regret:

"I am truly sorry, M. Vitali—I could not guess—but this will not prevent you from defending me, will it?"

"That is a question for yourself to decide," answered Vitali, a little bitterly. "But if you cannot believe in the honesty of the father, I would advise you not to submit your fortune and reputation to the care of the son."

"I will believe anything you tell me, M. Vitali," said Madame Desplans, without hesitation; then she added, with a half smile, "but, unintentionally as it may be, your father was the cause of our ruin. He was the cause that I am standing before you to-day; so you owe me a kind of reparation. Prevent me from being despoiled of Captain Lacroix's legacy, and we shall be quits."

III.

What momentous events may not happen between two paragraphs of a letter interrupted for an hour? When Vitali wrote to his mother that he would devote himself to clearing his father's memory "to the exclusion of all other objects or ambitions," he said what he meant: when he resumed his letter, this passage in it was no longer true. His filial piety had not lessened, but a new element of hopes and fears had entered his life. His main object at present was to clear Clotilde Desplans; and when he had done that, what then? Here he asked himself with uneasiness why he should shrink from looking to the time when the professional relations between himself and the young widow should be at an end, and when perhaps she would go away and be never more seen of him? His life would become a cheerless blank again then, as it had been before she had come to him like a sunbeam into a prison cell. He had looked upon her, and it seemed to him that her face must for evermore remain shining before his mind's eyes.

When she had gone, he carefully read through the writ of process with which she had been served, and which, like all such documents in France, was a most elaborate indictment, covering several pages of stamped paper. The terms of it made his blood boil. Accustomed as he was to the calumnious malice of litigants, to the diabolical ingenuity with which a plaintiff's lawyer can pervert the meaning of the simplest acts and words so that they may be made to bear a felonious significance, Justin Vitali nevertheless thought that slander had never been pushed to greater length, and humanity, honor, decency, and common sense never been more outrageously set at defiance than in this document, which accused Clotilde Desplans of being a false intriguer and swindler. He foresaw that the case would make an immense noise, for, in a country where women's influence is paramount the public have a great interest in knowing what constitutes an exercise of *undue* influence; then the magnitude of the sum at stake would lend importance to the suit, besides greatly heating the plaintiff's pleas, for Frenchmen do fight with exceeding desperation for a million francs.

All the other briefs which Vitali had in hand at this time lapsed into the background of his preoccupations; and on the morrow of Madame Desplans' visit, it cost him real physical suffering to go into court and give his attention during three hours to a knotty insurance case. He had scarcely slept through the night from thinking of the extraordinary concourse of circumstances which had made him morally the debtor of Madame Desplans, whom his father had unwittingly ruined. He deemed it nobly generous of her to have said that if he won her suit she would consider they were quits; and most magnanimous of her to have shown such readiness in believing in his father's innocence—a point upon which all the world, ay, his most intimate friends (with whom he had quarreled on that account) remained skeptics. How could he for a moment mistrust the guiltlessness of one who placed such confidence in him and his? How could he help longing for the day when he should tear her name spotless as a jewel from the ignoble hands who sought to soil it, or help fretting at the inevitable delays which obliged her to remain under the cloud of foul aspersions for weeks at least, perhaps for months.

In the luncheon interval of the insurance case, Vitali stayed in court and wrote Madame Desplans a letter, putting her some questions which he had omitted to ask on the previous day, and sending some general remarks upon the conduct of her case, with the intention of reassuring her. He did not notice that this letter far exceeded in length and in style the usual manner of a business communication, but in all he said he wished to pave the way to an offer to place his purse at her disposal until the trial was ended. It had occurred to him in the night that Madame Desplans' circumstances must be woefully straitened, and that she possibly had not enough to live on in comfort for the next few weeks, setting aside the defrayal of expenses attendant upon the preliminaries of every lawsuit. He was wording his proposal with infinite delicacy, and bidding Madame Desplans regard any loan she would accept as a simple advance on the fortune which she would shortly recover, when one of the most eminent *avoués* in Rouen crossed the court and touched his shoulder. It was M. Boidoux, to whom he had been indebted for many a brief.

"Vitali," said M. Boidoux, "I sent you a big brief yesterday, but don't go to work on it yet, for it will have to be amended, as the case is going to be transferred from a civil suit into a criminal action."

"Very well," replied Vitali, nodding absently. "I haven't yet looked at yesterday's briefs. Who are the parties to this one?"

"Heulard, Viel, and some others, versus Desplans, a young widow, and we are for the plaintiffs."

"What?" exclaimed the Corsican, starting as if he had been hit.

"You seem to have heard of the case," observed M. Boidoux, taking a pinch of snuff. "We thought at first we had to do merely with undue influence, but circumstances have come to light which show there was downright murder. Madame Desplans poisoned—"

"Who told you that?" ejaculated Vitali, with so energetic an expression of indignant fury that M. Boidoux recoiled.

"Heigh! What dog has bitten you? You surely don't take an interest in the defendant?" he asked, incredulously.

"I am retained for Madame Desplans, and I mean to go on with her case to the end," answered Vitali, hotly.

"Oh no, that I am sure you won't!" replied M. Boidoux, wagging his gray head. "You'll drop her brief like a red coal, for I know you. I don't say but that it would have been a pretty case for you to fight, if there had been no proofs of murder, for after all, what is undue influence in a pretty woman? Madame Boidoux used no undue influence on me before our marriage, but if she had asked me to convert all my fortune into golden marbles that she might play at ring-taw—"

"Come to the point, M. Boidoux, I beg," cried Vitali, shaking the lawyer's arm almost brutally. "What do you mean by proofs of murder?"

"Laudanum in the body," replied M. Boidoux, positively. "At least, we hope to find some there," he added, correcting himself. "Examining the deceased's papers the day before yesterday, we came upon letters in which he expressed fears that Madame Desplans was endeavoring to poison him. These letters had been written by him in bed; they had been put into envelopes, sealed, addressed, and stamped for posting, and it was evident that Madame Desplans had suppressed them. This set us instituting inquiries, and we ascertained that Madame Desplans had on a certain day purchased laudanum. Of course we applied forthwith to the Procurator for an order to have Capt. Lacroix's body exhumed, and that is being done at this moment. As for Clotilde Desplans, she is in prison; we had her arrested last night."

Muttering a growl, and launching a fulminating glance at the lawyer, Vitali fled from the court at the moment when all the parties to the insurance suit were returning to it.

He rushed across the Pleaders' Hall, flew down a staircase, and, with his gown streaming behind him, make for a courtyard leading to the prison-house. But on reaching the open air, he sank discouraged on a stone bench. He recollected that it would be impossible for him to see Clotilde. In France a prisoner apprehended on a criminal charge is kept in solitary confinement *(au secret)* till the examination by the Juge d'Instruction is at end; and sometimes this examination lasts for months! Vitali thought with a shudder of the agonies which the young widow was going to endure, debarred from all communications with the outer world, precluded from seeing any faces save those of her jailers and of the examining Magistrate, who day after day would torture her with insidious cross-questions intended to wring from her an avowal of guilt. Some strong men have been known to go mad under this protracted torment; how was a weak, impressionable woman likely to bear up against it?

Vitali went back with aching head and heart to the court, and pleaded for his client in the insurance case. It required a miracle of self-command to enable him to bring his mind to what he was doing, but the very force of his sorrow lent him an artificial strength, and though he spoke with a haggard face and an irritable manner, he won his suit. As he was leaving the court, Boidoux accosted him, looking triumphant.

"I told you how it would be. The post-mortem is over, and they have found laudanum in the body."

"I don't believe it," snarled Vitali.

"But come, man—when I tell you so! The doctors say he took a dose fit to kill a family."

"Reason the more. He committed suicide."

"Ah, if you're going to plead that, it's another affair," said the lawyer tranquilly. "But I warn you it will be uphill work; we have a chain of evidence that is flawless."

"Look here, M. Boidoux, have you ever yet known me plead for a criminal?" asked Vitali, halting and glaring at the old solicitor as if he would eat him.

"No, my dear fellow, but you're not infallible," said M. Boidoux, buttoning up his topcoat. "At any rate the affair is going to make a pretty fuss. See, it's already in the papers," and he handed the Corsican an evening journal, in a conspicuous part of which was printed in large letters: "MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE. ARREST OF THE MURDERESS."

IV.

The "Desplans Poisoning Case," as it was called, was destined to convulse not only the city of M——, but the whole of France. There happened to be no topic of engrossing interest before the public at that moment, and this tale of alleged crime came as a welcome prey for the popular tongues to feed on. The youth and beauty of the suspected murderess, her distinguished social status, the large sum which was supposed to have prompted the murder—all these features combined to invest the affair with a special attractiveness, so that in every place of public meeting throughout the country Madame Desplans and her doings supplanted discussions about politics, new comedies, and new fashions. As the doctrine of contempt of court is unknown in France—at least in the English latter-day application of the same—the newspapers freely commented on the evidence that had come to light. All that could be raked up as to Madame Desplans' antecedents was broadly published; her portrait appeared in the illustrated papers, (and a sweet portrait it was,) and, under the form of *complaintes*, long-winded ballads descriptive of the crime were whined in the streets by itinerant singers. At first, public opinion was, as almost always happens, dead against the prisoner, but the publication of the portrait caused a reaction; and when it became known that Madame Deplans was to be defended by Justin Vitali, "whose voice had never been lifted up in an unjust cause," the country divided itself into equal camps, the one largely composed of husbands, married ladies, and old ladies, who trusted that the poisoner would be guillotined; the other made up of all gallant and romantic souls, who enthusiastically, nay, fanatically, proclaimed her innocence.

The theory of the prosecution, as regards the prisoner, was briefly summed up thus: Clotilde Desplans was a person of extravagant tastes. Cold-hearted, willful, fond of finery, and generally frivolous, she had married Captain Desplans without concern for his old age, and solely because he was rich. Once married, her conduct had been flagrantly irregular. Captain Desplans had been obliged to forbid Captain Lacroix his house because the latter had made love to Clotilde; and soon Clotilde's reckless expenditure plunged her husband into pecuniary embarrassments, which he sought to override by injudicious speculations, and so ruined himself. From this moment, averred the prosecution, Madame Desplans had formed the project of marrying Captain Lacroix; and if no proof existed of her having poisoned her husband to compass this end, there existed a strong presumption that she had done so, and it was certain that Captain Lacroix had suspected her of this crime. This accounted for his having refused to marry her, though his love for her had been very great; and also for his having addicted himself to drink in the grief which the knowledge of her infamous deed had caused him. It was not denied that during the closing months of his life Captain Lacroix's intellect had been deranged, and many of the letters he had written on his death-bed bore evident traces of insanity; but the prosecution argued that, though facts might be exaggerated in these letters, there was a substratum of truth in them, and that they must be taken in connection with the finding of poison in the deceased's body. Madame Desplans had hurried to Captain Lacroix's house immediately on his being bed-ridden, and from that moment she had allowed no one to approach him. She had discharged two out of his three servants, and these persons deposed to her having taken possession of the Captain's house as if she were mistress of it, to her having been imperious and quick tempered, and to her having required them to give up the keys of the Captain's plate cupboard, cellars, &c., which she constantly kept about her, with the keys of his desk, bureau, and of a safe that contained his valuables. The third servant, an old woman, who had remained with the Captain till his death, stated that Madame Desplans had nursed the Captain with great apparent kindness, but she confessed that when the two were alone together she had often overheard the sick man's voice abusing Madame Desplans as a would-be murderess. Moreover, that Madame Desplans had ordered her—the servant—on no account to post any letters the Captain might write. A chemist deposed to Madame Desplans having bought laudanum at his shop; and the doctor who attended the sick man gave evidence that he died rather suddenly at a moment when a turn for the better had seemed to supervene in his condition. From this it was inferred that Madame Desplans had poisoned the Captain from fear that he would recover, and that when once restored to health he would cancel the testamentary dispositions he had made in her favor at the time while her husband was still alive, and while he, Lacroix, still deemed her worthy of his love. As a criminal indictment is never complete in France unless the remotest and least important circumstances in a prisoner's life are laid bare, the examining witness had summoned a former governess of Clotilde's to prove that the prisoner had as a child been headstrong and often unmanageable. A discharged maid swore to her having frequently quarreled with her husband; a discharged valet of Captain Desplans' had heard her remark at a dinner party that death by laudanum must be a pleasant death, which clearly pointed to a long preoccupation on the means of taking life, and to a suspicious conversantship with the properties of poisons.

What Justin Vitali suffered while all these depositions and conjectures, some terrible, some absurd, came to him piece-meal through newspaper reports, it is impossible to describe. Weeks passed without his being admitted to see Madame Desplans. Her case was in the hands of M. Ragot, a small wizen Juge d'Instruction, who would turn a prisoner over and over as a dog does a bone, and would not let him go so long as a scrap of secret remained to be torn off. This grim man being questioned one day by Vitali as to Madame Desplans' health, answered blandly that the prisoner was as well as could be expected, and that he had given orders that she should want for nothing in the way of comforts compatible with her position. Vitali, who had never spoken to Ragot before, felt that he was committing an imprudence in questioning him; but he could bear the suspense no longer, and he had indulged a furtive hope that he might be able to insinuate a word or two that would propitiate the Judge in Clotilde's favor. But his first hints in this direction fell against M. Ragot like paper pellets against a stone wall. M. Ragot was duty incarnate. M. Ragot, though not above five feet high, was a colossus in the science of worming facts out of a prisoner and keeping his counsel about the same till the time came for their official publication. The French code, which invests a Juge d'Instruction with the most tremendous of powers—that of examining prisoners in secret, and committing or releasing them on his own sole uncontrolled responsibility—has reared a class of men astute as lynxes, silent as confessors. M. Ragot would not have whispered a secret to the coals on his fire for fear it should be spread by the smoke up the chimney. He confined himself to telling Vitali that his case was progressing "hopefully"—but "hopefully" in a Juge d'Instruction's mouth means that proofs of a crime are thickening, or that the prisoner is being successfully harried into self-accusation.

Vitali was fain to be patient. With no materials to work with other than those which had been supplied him by Madame Desplans in one short hour's interview, he had to construct a defensive theory of his own; but to do this cost him little trouble, for he considered his whole case to be clear as the noonday. Captain Lacroix was a madman laboring under that form of hallucination which doctors call the "delirium of persecution;" his fears of being poisoned were all a result of his mania and nothing else. The two servants who testified to Clotilde's imperiousness were disreputable persons who had been discharged for misconduct, and who were now revenging themselves. The purchase of laudanum had probably been made at the sick man's own request, and to procure him sleep at nights; anyhow, the fact that Clotilde had openly bought it, giving her real name and address to the chemist, was irreconcilable with any theory of murder. The same might be said with regard to the suppression of the sick man's letters, and with respect to Clotilde's whole conduct throughout. Nothing was more natural than that she should prevent the wretched maniac's letters from bring posted to spread alarm among his friends and make his insanity notorious; but if there had been intent to murder she would not have allowed those letters to survive as evidences of her victim's suspicions. To this Madame Desplans' detractors answered that assassins have in all times been proverbial for their lack of foresight, which explains why they are so often found out; but Justin Vitali's reply was that with this system of putting far-fetched constructions upon everything, there is not a person, however innocent, but would have guilt affixed on him.

Talk of pleading unjust causes!—where was Vitali's talk of abstract justice in the present case? If proof had been forthcoming that Clotilde Desplans had been seen to pour the poison into the patient's mouth, he would still have brought forward rebutting arguments. He had become morally deaf and blind to all pleas that did not tally with his deliberate convictions. He did not regard the theories of the prosecution as things to be reasoned with, but demolished.

So time wore on, and Vitali's chivalrous obstinacy and devotion to the cause of the suspected murderess came to be as much matters of public rumor as the details of the "murder" itself. Vitali's equals and rivals at the Bar of M—— laughed to see him "gone so mad," and rejoiced to think that after such an unbroken series of forensic successes he was at last going to run amuck and probably cover himself with ridicule. But the younger barristers who could not yet compete with the eminent Corsican advocate, and who were disposed to take him for their model, thought him sublime, and loudly declared their admiration. It was through them and the younger journalists at M—— that Vitali's fame was being trumpeted to all the corners of France. Formerly his celebrity had been purely local, but now there was not a city but was made aware of the renown he had earned by his peculiar conscientiousness; and however the trial might result, it seemed inevitable that the orator of M—— would be obliged in deference to his national popularity to forsake the provincial Bar for that of Paris, where a wider field of honors would be open to him. Already Parisian solicitors were writing to him to promise him their patronage in return for his. It was at this juncture that Vitali received a sudden offer of the Procurator-Generalship at M——. His secret admirer, the Bonapartist Prefect, had not forgotten him, and had exercised his influence so diligently that the Minister of Justice had allowed him to sound the Corsican as to his willingness to become a Government servant. Before the Desplans case Vitali would have refused the offer on pecuniary grounds for his duty toward his father's creditors compelled him to prefer money to honors; but it flashed upon him that if he became Procurator the conduct of the prosecution against Madame Desplans would devolve upon him *ex officio*. Now, public prosecutors enjoy a good deal of latitude. They receive the commitment writs of the Juges d'Instruction, and it lies within their discretion to suspend proceedings on the ground that the evidence taken before the examining Magistrate was insufficient. Or if the case be brought to trial, they can abandon the prosecution in court, declaring that the evidence they have heard has convinced them of the prisoner's innocence. It is not often that Procurators do this, and Vitali knew that the Deputy Procurator of M——, who would have charge of the case if he had not, was one of those men who feel professionally bounden to assert a prisoner's guilt to the very end. It sickened him to think that this narrow-headed functionary would slaver the venom of his salaried animus on Clotilde's purity. He reflected that Clotilde would leave the court with a prouder head if her acquitment, instead of being wrung from the jury by a counsel's speech, were brought about by the public Prosecutor abandoning the charge in the name of society; and as for getting another advocate to take his place as the prisoner's counsel, this matter gave him no uneasiness, for he modestly thought that any barrister of heart could defend Clotilde as well as he could. These considerations induced him to call on the Prefect and accept the proffered post.

"Ah, well done!" said the ruler of the department, motioning him amicably to a seat. "We were in some dread that you would refuse; but remember that this appointment is only the first rung of the ladder which you can climb if you are willing. The elections are coming on, and I may tell you confidentially that if you like to stand in the Bonapartist interest—You *are* an Imperialist, I believe?"

"Yes," said Vitali, "and if I can be of any service to the cause I shall be happy to requite the honor you have done me. But I will frankly tell you why I accept this post," and he proceeded to enounce his reasons—with an emotion in breathing Madame Desplans' name which would have struck any observer.

"Oh, oh!" said the Prefect, becoming grave, but speaking with a smile. "We all know of your partisanship in this celebrated cause, M. Vitali, but let me give you a friend's advice and urge you to keep aloof from Madame Desplans' affairs on undertaking your new duties. Touching as it is to see you champion the suspected pr—lady—so warmly in a private capacity, it might greatly damage your public career if you began by occasioning a miscarriage of justice."

"But it would not be a miscarriage of justice!" exclaimed Vitali with animation. "Do you think I would defend Madame Desplans if I deemed her guilty? It is because I would answer for her innocence with my head on the block that I long to set her free, and restore her fair fame as a public official speaking for my country."

"That is all very good," responded the Prefect, "but the world would not believe in so much impartiality."

"But they must be brought to believe it."

"My dear M. Vitali, when we cannot go against the stream, one had better swim with it."

"What! when that stream is bearing an innocent creature to infamy and death?"

"Come, come, you must really allow me to guide you," said the Prefect, with the good-humored authority of an experienced statesman. "Recollect you are my protégé; I look to your running a very brilliant race, and we must not let you mar it at the start. So if you positively cannot refrain from being romantic and generous, I will have your appointment deferred till the trial is over."

"Ah, it would be no use to me then!" cried Vitali in despair. "It was for *her* I was going to accept, not for me."

He returned home in very low spirits. The Prefect's manifest conviction of Clotilde's guilt depressed him more than anything he had yet heard from other persons; and for the first time he began to contemplate the possibility of not being able to carry a verdict against public prejudice. Hitherto he had been buoyed up by the confidence that on going into court he would straightway break down the flimsy structure of the prosecution like a house of cards; but what if his eloquence failed?—what if the jury were stubborn and closed their eyes to the light of truth that he would thrust before their faces? It chanced that for the past few days there had been a lull in the newspaper comments on the Desplans case. Everything that could be said about the preliminaries of the affair had been said and mis-said, and the public were now taking a rest from conjecture in expectation of the impending final act of the drama. Gloomy presentments and visions began to pass through Vitali's brain. He saw a densely packed court full of cruel faces, a bench of obstinate Judges, a ruthless sentence pronounced amid a silence broken only by the sobs of an innocent prisoner; then a public square with a machine rearing aloft two huge red posts and a knife, a fainting form dragged up the scaffold steps; and the roar of a surging multitude. It was evening, and he shivered. The noise of carts passing in the street under his windows suggested tumbrils, and the occasional voices of workmen and boys singing, that heartless indifference of crowds who go their ways, not caring for blood that has been shed, even though it cry to them from the stones.

A knock at his door roused Vitali from his reverie, and his servant came in with a letter. It bore the stamp of the Palace of Justice. Vitali's fingers trembled as he tore it open, and he scanned its contents, then staggered, raising his hands to his brow and uttering an awful moan as he read this:

MY DEAR SIR: The preliminary examination of Clotilde Desplans is at an end, and you will be free to visit her to confer about her defense every day dating from to-morrow. I feel some satisfaction in informing you that the prisoner has at length made a confession of her guilt. Pray accept the assurances of my regard,
THOMAS RAGOT, Juge d'Instruction.

V.

French procedure, as it has been said, isolates a prisoner—cuts him off from all human succor, and leaves him alone with the official inquisitor as a fly with the spider. The Juge d'Instruction weaves a web of evidence round his victim, patiently, laboriously. There is no reason why he should hurry, for the longer time he takes so much the less chance will there be of the prisoner's escape, and it is the Judge's business to convict rather than to judge. When at last the web has been made so strong that not a thread is wanting; when the net seems to encompass the captive on all sides with its serried, symmetrical meshes, then the spider-magistrate opens the door to the counsel for the defense—and the fly—and says complacently, "Now break through my handiwork if you can!"

When he recovered from his first shock of horror, Vitali decided that Clotilde's confession could only have been wrung from her by moral torture. The tormentor's craft was not abolished when the rack and thumbscrews were done away with, and now, as in old times, innocent persons have been known to plead guilty so as to escape from the sufferings of an endless inquisition. Vitali made no doubt that this was the case with Clotilde. His truly was the faith that removes mountains.

So early on the morrow as he could expect to gain admittance he repaired to the prison. It was ten o'clock, and the morning was bright and balmy, one of the sort that inspires hope. The dismal portals of the jail opened to receive the advocate; some soldiers lounging in the entrance-yard stood aside respectfully, and whispered his name to each other, and a turnkey conducted him down a flagged passage into a small white-washed room, furnished with a deal table, two rush-bottomed chairs, and a stove. This was the counsel's parlor. It looked pitifully bare, and the iron gate which closed it in lieu of a door (so as to admit of a a gendarme's surveillance from without) brought back the minds of visitors implacably to the the nature of the building in which they stood. But Justin Vitali forgot that it was a prison. At last, after weeks of anguish that seemed like years, he was going to see again the woman whose image one brief interview had impressed so ineffaceably on his mind; and at the thought his heart beat like a schoolboy's. Five minutes passed. There were some light steps down the passage; a Sister of Mercy in black robe and large white-winged cap appeared at the gate, opened it noiselessly with a key at her girdle, and stood back a step while the prisoner entered, then drew the gate back again with a clanging snap and vanished. Vitali and Clotilde Desplans stood together alone.

The prisoner was dressed in a black merino with white collar and cuffs. She was wasted to thinness; her complexion was as wax, and her eyes, preternaturally enlarged, glistened with the fire of inward fever. She was but the shadow of the lovely, smartly-dressed little woman who ten weeks previously had introduced herself so abruptly to Vitali; so that as the Corsican gazed at her his heart was moved to its depths, and a violent quivering of his lips spoke to the intensity of the emotion he felt. As for her, she scarcely seemed to recognize her defender. She had seen him but once, and apparently he had not been present in her thoughts night and day ever since, as she had been in his. She looked at him sadly a moment, as if to ask on what errand he had come, then bowed to him with a slight smile and sank into a chair:

"Oh, it's you, M. Vitali," she sighed. "The sister did not tell me. I hope you have come to say that all this misery is going to end soon."

"Very soon, I trust," replied Vitali, trying to command his voice, as he took the other chair. "I have come to confer with you about your defense."

"What is the use of defending me?" she asked, in a tone of utter weariness. "They will have it that I am guilty of murder, so I have ended by agreeing with them, in order that they may let me have peace."

"But everybody knows that a confession extorted by such means as have been brought to bear on you is worth nothing."

"Oh, isn't it? I am sorry for that," wailed Clotilde, putting up her hands before her eyes as if to shut out a hideous vision. "Anything is better than what I have gone through. To be insulted, threatened, and cross-questioned day after day—to have all the acts of my life twisted into crimes—to be brought to look upon the disinterred bodies of my husband and Captain Lacroix, and to be told that witness upon witness are swearing to my guilt—Oh!"

"The inhuman fiends!" murmured Vitali, rising and pacing about the room.

"It wasn't kind of them," continued Clotilde plaintively, "for they saw that I was weak and could not answer their ingenious charges. Whenever I opened my lips they told me I was telling untruths. They believed discharged servants sooner than me. It seems I never did a good thing in my life, but have been wicked ever since I was born. Let them put me to death if they please, and the sooner the better, for they don't suppose I can ever forget these weeks of agony, and what they have left me of life is not worth keeping with such recollections."

"You shall not only live, but your innocence shall be proved spotless as snow!" exclaimed Vitali, whose voice was unsteady, and whose whole frame shook. "I will come to see you every day, Madame Desplans—I am your friend—and will get you acquitted."

"Thank you for saying so—but why should you be my friend?" sighed Clotilde incredulously; "you don't know me. You must have the same opinion of me as the rest."

"Before God I believe that no purer woman than you ever trod this earth!" cried Vitali.

"Oh!" murmured Clotilde, and burying her face in her hands she leaned forward over the table and sobbed in a convulsion of grief that seemed as if it would send the soul from the frail body.

A gendarme was pacing to and fro in the flagged passage outside. His yellow baldric flashed before the gate and his sword clanked. The sunbeams that streamed through the grated window of the parlor touched the golden hair of the weeping sufferer with trembling rays as if caressing them, and Justin Vitali leaned against the wall with his arms folded, his face awry with anguish, and his lips murmuring silent prayers which God in heaven heard.

With an abrupt effort shaking off the emotion which paralyzed him, he applied himself to the urgent task of restoring hope in his client. She had sunk into the apathy when death appears as a blessed relief, and the idea of degradation attaching to a capital sentence had lost all significance in her eyes after the humiliation which she had already undergone. Vitali talked to her of the future without being able to provoke a spark of interest. He returned to the charge, and declared that almost all her countrymen believed in her innocence, and that she must show herself strong for the day when her justification should be made manifest. But all this failed to move her. At last, however, by a display of the strong interest which he himself took in her, and by bidding her answer to the best of her ability a series of questions he would put, he succeeded in making her dry her eyes and exert her memory, which sufficed momentarily to put despair aside.

"The laudanum which you bought, Madame Desplans, was, I need not ask, to procure the patient rest?"

"Yes; he ordered me to buy it. He used to take several drops at a time to make him sleep. I cannot conjecture whether he took an overdose by intention or accident, for I never suspected he had died from poison until I heard it said here."

"And those letters he wrote?"

"Oh, those letters! they have done nothing else but reproach me with not having posted them," sighed Clotilde, wretchedly. "But it was by Captain Lacroix's orders, given me in moments when he was lucid, that I posted nothing that he wrote while the fits of mania were on him. If a single one of those letters had reached his relations, they would have come and shut him up in a mad-house, to get possession of his property. This he knew, and he used to implore me not to let his deranged state become known. I was not aware of what was in the letters. I never opened them, but laid them aside, hoping always that the Captain would recover his reason, and would then destroy them himself. If I had burned his letters, he might have fancied, after his cure, that I had read them—that is, profited by his helpless condition to pry into his secrets."

"And you continued for months nursing Captain Lacroix, and bearing with all his paroxysms? You knew that he accused you of wishing to poison him?"

"Oh, yes! When his hallucinations came, he used to call me murderess and thief; and sometimes he threw things at me. But these attacks never lasted long, and in his lucid intervals he would beseech me so piteously not to let him be shut up, that I had not the heart to hand him over to his friends. I continued hoping to the last."

"One question more," said Vitali, with moist eyes. "Those servants of Captain Lacroix whom you discharged, I presume, misbehaved themselves?"

"Yes; there were a valet and a housemaid who I found were robbing him of his plate, clothes, wine, and of everything else they could smuggle out of the house. It was the Captain himself who told me to send them away, and to take possession of his keys for him."

"Well, everything is exactly as I thought, Madame Desplans," exclaimed Vitali, in a sudden and buoyant tone of confidence. "Rely on me—promise me to be trustful and hopeful."

Clotilde shook her head.

"I vow that you shall be acquitted," cried Vitali, adjuringly. "I swear to heap confusion on the enemies who have foully traduced you, and make you leave the court with the respect and pity of all honest men and women showering upon your sweet, saintly footsteps like flowers."

"Ah, if I could believe you!" ejaculated Clotilde, stirred by the Corsican's vehemence, and looking at him with eyes in which began to gleam a faint ray of hope.

"Do believe me!" implored Vitali, taking one of her small pale hands and pressing it between both his. "Is there nobody on earth whom you would care to live for—who would have joy in your acquittal—who—?"

"Don't!" exclaimed Clotilde, feverishly withdrawing her hand and abruptly starting back, panting, half wild. "Don't, M. Vitali, put these delusive hopes into my head if they are never to be realized. Will you swear to me that there is the least chance of my being acquitted?"

"There are a thousand chances—all chances are in favor of it!" protested Vitali, ecstatically.

"Ah, then save me! Yes, I implore you to save me!" cried Clotilde, seizing his hand and gazing upon him with impulsive flaming supplication. "Ah yes, I want to live * * * for there *is* a man on earth whom I love, * * I can trust you, M. Vitali, for you have said you are my friend—are you not? Well, I will tell you what I have told nobody else: the real reason that prevented me from marrying Captain Lacroix, though he so constantly implored me, was that I had plighted my troth to another man. You have never heard of him. His name is Henri De Barre, and he is a young engineer. He had no fortune, else he would have married me a year after my husband's death. So we agreed together that he should go to India, where he had a chance of earning a large sum of money in railroad cutting, and come back in two years to marry me. His term of absence is almost over now, and if I can be saved, save me. Oh yes, save me, I conjure you, for his sake! But if there is no hope for me, then by your feelings as a man, M. Vitali, I entreat you to so manage that all will be over, and that I shall be—dead before he returns! Thus I have given you a secret I thought to carry to my grave; but—but I have another prayer to make. If Henri returns to find they have—killed me! tell him from me to take no vengeance on anybody—only ask him to believe in my innocence! Will you promise me that—my friend? Why do you look at me so haggardly? Why are you quaking?"

Why, indeed? Why had Justin Vitali's face turned to marble? Well might he have moaned at that moment, in the words of the Psalmist, "All thy rivers and floods have gone over me!"

VI.

The trial of Clotilde Desplans attracted to M—— the greatest concourse of stangers that had ever been there. How thousands of strangers could hope that there would be room for them in a court of justice which had the greatest difficulty in accommodating two hundred spectators, including unemployed members of the Bar, is one of those mysteries which present themselves whenever there is anything worthy of interest to be seen anywhere. Some sight-seers consoled themselves for their exclusion from the court by lingering about its approaches to catch rumors of what was going on within; others mobbed the yellow prison-van that had borne the alleged poisoner from jail; the greater number haunted the cafés and exchanged conjectures, or made bets, about the verdict. The general opinion seemed to be that there would be a conviction. The Deputy Procurator's indictment had somehow got published in the papers (such documents almost always do) before being delivered in court, and the chain of evidence it furnished seemed powerfully strong. It was not widely known that this Deputy Procurator, regarding Justin Vitali as his personal enemy since the offer of the Procurator Generalship to the latter, had made it a point of honor with himself to obtain the conviction of the Corsican's client, for all means of humbling a rival are good.

He rather overleaped his mark, however, for some of the constructions put upon the prisoner's acts seemed a trifle strained even to the minds of a provincial jury and audience, so that the effect of the indictment, as read in a sing-song voice by the Procurator's clerk, was flat. The interrogatory of the prisoner by the presiding Judge was the true beginning of the trial, but here a great disappointment was in store for everybody, seeing that Clotilde's answers were so low-spoken as to be almost inaudible save to the Bench and jury. This made her numerous enemies, and converted not a few once enthusiastic partisans to a belief in her guilt; for to have obtained tickets of admission after endless difficulties, and then to hear nothing of what is being said, would be trying to the impartiality even of a saint. From the presiding Judge's comments it was gathered that the prisoner was giving brief but forcible replies, and that the Bench were growing disposed in her favor. It was whispered that Justin Vitali had been closeted with his client for hours and hours day after day, and that he had coached her as to all questions that could possibly be put to her—moreover, that the presiding Judge had a high opinion of Vitali, and would be likely to bring out all points favorable to the prisoner for his sake—which was true.

The witnesses deposed to nothing new—to nothing but what the public had known for weeks past, and they were besides an uninteresting class of persons—Captain Lacroix's relatives especially so. The one was a fat merchant, the other a lean doctor who squinted, and the ladies in court could not kindle a spark of interest in such people, who evidently thought more of the deceased man's millions than of himself. In fine, the first day of the trial passed off uneventfully. Vitali only rose once or twice in the day to put cross-questions to witnesses. These questions were keen as blades, and ripped the evidence given into tatters.

Every one remarked the aged look of the brilliant advocate, who was said to be only thirty years old. His shoulders were bent, his face wan and pinched. Those who sat nearest to him noticed that his black hair was streaked with gray. Ever and anon when the witnesses inveighed with more than usual warmth against the prisoner, he turned toward Madame Desplans and nodded with a smile, as if to give her courage. Once he grasped her hand. All day long spectators kept opera-glasses fixed on his features to try and discover traces of anxiety there, and found none. In sum, the impression produced by his attitude was one that did the prisoner good.

On the second day of the trial, which it was known would be the last, the court was more crowded if possible than on the first day; but public speculation as to the result had somehow taken a turn, and without being able to explain why, most people believed that there would be an acquittal. The case of the prosecution was seen to be flimsy; the answers of Clotilde as published in the morning papers appeared fraught with truth—and then Vitali's perfect composure conveyed a presentiment that the defense would be strong. The Deputy Procurator did not damage his prisoner's case by the speech he made. He was violent, often wild, and Vitali twice tripped him up quietly in inaccuracies of fact. When the luncheon adjournment took place the audience seemed to be saying: "What, had the prosecution nothing more to say than that? Sure they have a mine in reserve which they will spring by and by."

They had no mine, however; and it was evident from the Deputy Procurator's face when he returned into court that he considered his battle lost. He scowled, and got up to ask Clotilde what was the precise date of her leaving school—why and wherefore no one has yet ascertained.

It was two o'clock when Vitali rose to address the jury. The afternoon sun was shining with a mellow light on his face and on that of the prisoner behind him, and both of them seemed to stand in a glory. During two hours he spoke, and with a quiet force, a dignity, a beauty of eloquence that kept his hearers enthralled. The women who heard him, and who are faultless judges in such cases, said he must have a great grief at heart, for at times it was as though a stream of tears ran through his utterances. But he never quavered or faltered, never missed the thread of his discourse, never let emotion jar upon the melody of his soft, earnest, persuasive tone. He spoke without notes—so full was he of his case—so well did he remember every fact, every date. As his speech progressed, the proofs accumulated by the prosecution seemed to melt like blocks of ice under the sun. Then one by one he took up the atoms, crushed and reduced them to water, till nothing seemed to remain—nothing but a universal belief in the prisoner's innocence. When he saw that he had carried his jury—and none had a quicker eye to a jury's mood than Vitali—he came to his peroration. Turning toward Clotilde, who was crying, he pointed to her, and in a voice of unspeakable pity, respect, and kindness, said: "Gentlemen, I leave her in your hands. Look at her. Has she the appearance of a murderess?"

The jury returned their verdict without leaving the box. It was "Not Guilty," on all counts, and a tremendous cheer arose in court. At this moment a young man in traveling garb scaled the seats which separated the auditorium from the court, rushed across the pretorium, and flung himself into Vitali's arms.

"Ah, I can guess," said Vitali, in a trembling voice; "You are M. Henri De Barre. Take your bride, Sir, and Heaven be with you both!" Saying which he placed the young man's hand in those of Clotilde, who was stretching them across the dock, between the two gendarmes, her late custodians, who were brushing honest drops from their eyes.

Some two hours later the beadle of the Church of St. Gudule being about to close the doors of the church, noticed that there was a stranger in one of the lateral chapels. He walked up to him and apprised him that dusk had come. The stranger was kneeling and sobbing like a child. As he rose to go the beadle opened his eyes, for it struck him that the grief-stricken man bore a strange resemblance to Justin Vitali, whose name was just then in everybody's mouth—even those of beadles.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

SAINTE PERINE, OR THE CITY OF THE GENTLE.—Nine-tenths of our readers will, we feel pretty sure, be as unconscious as we ourselves, till recently, were of the existence close to Paris of an institution as peculiar in its object as valuable in its results, which has been unobtrusively carrying on its beneficent work during the greater part of a century, within the reach of thousands of our countrymen whose footsteps must have passed its gates. The building is extensive and imposing, at the same time that it is elegant in external elevation and commodious in internal construction and arrangements. It stands within its own pleasure-grounds of seven or eight acres in extent, tastefully laid out around the house in gravel walks, gay flower-borders, and soft lawns; while the various gradients it offers are taken advantage of to form sloping turf-banks down to a beautiful bit of forest-land intersected by well-kept paths and winding streamlets; arbors and summer-houses and shaded seats, tempting retreats, whether during noonday heat or the cool of Summer evenings. The house consists of a double semi-quadrangle, one side of each square garden thus formed being open to the sun, but sheltered from the road by a thick plantation. All round these gardens runs a verandaed terrace, the roof supported by light columns, up which luxuriant creepers are trained and festooned. Wide, light, and well-ventilated corridors paved with tiles, and—like every part of the institution—shining with cleanliness, give access to the ground-floor rooms. One side is appropriated to the refectory, a handsome hall fitted with five and twenty tables, each to accommodate ten guests; and another to the *salon de conversation*, or drawing-room. There are also a library and reading-room, a chapel, two infirmaries, hot and cold baths, a dispensary, and an admirable suite of household offices. On the floor above are more private rooms, the house being constructed to receive 250 inhabitants. These rooms are contrived with much thought and taste, and are arranged so as to form bedroom and sitting-room in one, the bed and washing apparatus being shut off within an alcove by folding-doors. The originator, or rather originatrix, of this valuable institution was the Empress Josephine, who in 1805 devoted a fund for the purpose of subsidizing a house which should provide an honorable and attractive retreat for persons of the higher class fallen into comparative poverty—*pauvres honteux*, as they are untranslatably termed—but principally those who had held unpensioned offices in the civil service of the country, comprising, therefore, members of the *haute bourgeosie* and of the *noblesse*. The entrée was to be limited to persons (of either sex) who had attained sixty years, and who had resided during two consecutive years in Paris. To soften as much as possible the idea of charitable support, the inmates are required to prove themselves in a position to meet the stipulated annual payment, which was originally fixed at 750 francs, but has now been increased to 950. The advantage of this united expenditure is immense, as it would be quite impossible for the individuals who thus contribute to a common fund to live even respectably on the separate incomes which, thus combined and subsidized, provide an almost luxurious existence, exonerating those who enjoy it from all the labor, thought, vexation, and responsibility of housekeeping. Every detail of life is provided for on their behalf, and of its cares they know nothing but the name. The service of the house is included in their payment; and if, through illness or infirmity, they require extra personal attendance, it is supplied to them, whether by day or by night; even the doctor (for there is one residing on the premises) bestows his care, his vigilance, and his advice, and they have not so much as the trouble of handing him his fee. This blessed immunity alone should add ten years to their lives. They are gently roused in the morning by the chirping of birds and the scent of Summer flowers. They are not tormented for orders; every detail of life has its established time and place. The fragrant cup of early coffee awaits their waking moments; at twelve the more substantial *déjeuner*; at seven the well-served dinner is announced in the elegantly-appointed dining-room; flowers decorate the table and the damask is snowy white. The guests, born and bred amid the refinements of their class, and faithful to the prestige of their traditions, are by no means neglectful either of their appearance or their manners; and their regard for their antecedents bespeaks itself in their toilet as well as in the reciprocation of *petits soins* which marks their intercourse.

Liberty complete and unrestricted is, of course, the order of the day, and they cannot only receive their friends, whether during the day or in the evening, but can, and often do, absent themselves on visits during any period they please, though, if they return home at night, it must of course be within a given hour. In the Summer evenings it is the wont of the little world of Sainte Perine to spend the time between dinner and bed on the lawns and in the *bosquets* of the beautiful grounds at their disposal. In the Winter the social meetings in their common *salon* recall the soirées of the best society in the larger world.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ANECDOTES OF BURTON AND BROUGHAM.—The last time I saw Mr. Brougham and Mr. Burton play together was at Niblo's. It was on the occasion of a benefit to Mme. Ponisi. The play was "The Serious Family." It was produced with as nearly as possible the original cast. Burton was *Aminadab Sleek*; Brougham, *Captain Murphy Maguire*; C. W. Clarke, *Charles Torrens*; Mrs. Hughes, *Lady Sowerby Creamly*, &c.

The Chambers street people were present in great force. The old favorites were rapturously received. But Brougham was distinguished among them all by the fervor of his welcome. Elated by his reception probably, he was in high humor, and began "gagging" early in the piece. At the close of the scene where *Sleek* asks for a contribution to the fund for providing every man, woman, and child of an Indian tribe with a small-toothed comb and a moral pocket-handkerchief, Brougham went back toward the centre door as if to make an exit. Burton remained standing at the footlights, facing the audience.

Burton—(dropping the sleek tone, calls:) Pat!

Brougham moves on, paying no attention.

Burton—Pat! (Impatiently) I say, Pat!

Brougham—I beg your pardon. Did you call?

Burton—Yes, Pat, I did call.

Brougham—My name is not Pat, Sir.

Burton—What the devil is your name then?

Brougham—Maguire, Sir—Murphy Maguire.

Burton—(with a contemptuous growl)—H'm! *I knew it was some —— potato name!*

Burton had the best of the "gagging." But Brougham was a personal favorite, and again on that evening he received the compliment of the first call before the curtain. Burton was called out second. He did not appear. The audience called and called, but Burton would not come. At length Mr. Brougham came before the curtain. He was requested by the manager to say that Mr. Burton had left the theatre immediately after the close of the comedy.

An amusing incident connected with the performance of the "Wandering Minstrel" presents itself to my memory here. The piece had a very great run. Mitchell had passed from the stage, and Burton now was without a superior, nay, even a rival, in the character of *Jem Baggs*. He introduced in his part the song of "Villikins and his Dinah," and sang it night after night with immense success—generally a double and sometimes a triple encore. On the night in question he stopped suddenly after the first verse. Then he went to the prompter's side, and had a short but seemingly animated conversation with that gentleman. He returned to the footlights and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I regret to say there's a hole in the ballad! I have sung that song so often that I have forgotten it. A copy was supposed to be unnecessary, and there is not one in the house."

The great comedian's sudden and unusual defect of memory was honored by round after round of applause.

I was at Brougham's Lyceum (afterward Wallack's old theatre) one night, when, in consequence of some unusual excitement outside—some celebration or torchlight procession—the audience did not number above fifty or sixty. The farce of the "Omnibus" was played, with Brougham as *Pat Rooney*. During the performance the gas went out. Mr. Brougham came on the stage carrying a candle, which merely served to give us a better idea of the darkness. Some wag in the third tier cried out:

"Mr. Brougham, sing us 'The light of other days is faded.'"

"Ah, my friend," said Brougham, after several ineffectual efforts to light the footlights with his candle—"ah, my friend, this is a proceeding we can't make light of."

Subsequently the gas shone again, and the farce went on.—*Galaxy.*

THE ENGADINER'S LOVE OF HOME.—At all events, for the Engadiners themselves, the charm of the valley is irresistible. Their intense love of home may serve to explain a peculiarity which has often been noticed. When one considers their land and climate, one fancies that nature has done her very best to keep the inhabitants in penury. Yet, on entering their houses, one almost always observes signs of easy circumstances, sometimes even of affluence. In fact, it may almost be said that, of Alpine valleys, the Engadine is at once the poorest and the richest. No doubt, this general well-being is partly a result, because a condition, of a successful struggle with nature; those only can live and bring up families in the cold climate who can afford the comfort which the cold climate requires. Something also is probably due to the stringent rule which existed till within the last few years, restraining from marriage persons who had not means for the support of a family. But a similar regulation is said to have prevailed in other parts of Switzerland, and therefore does not account for the pre-eminent prosperity of the Engadine. That prosperity is commonly ascribed to the fortunes which the Engadiners throughout Europe have made as pastry cooks. The strange thing, however, is that these fortunes, having been made out of the Engadine, should ever find their way into it. Of the wealth acquired by Irishmen in America, only a small part is brought to Ireland; and even patriotic coolies enrich their native land, not with their money, but with their bones. But the emigrant Engadiners are still of the Engadine, and unto the Engadine they return; and the only reason they give for their so returning is that, from their beloved mountains, they cannot permanently keep away. They come back to the heights from which they went forth—bound, so to say, by a mechanical law, like that which raises water to its own level. Natives of the Engadine and of the adjacent valleys use touching language on this subject. Not long ago, at Tiefenkasten, attention was drawn to two sisters by reason of the marked difference between them in point of education. It was found that both had been to school at Munich, but that there the elder of them became ill and melancholy. The doctor pronounced the illness to be *Heimweh*—a recognized and not uncommon malady of the Swiss. The poor girl grew worse and worse, and drooped as if disappointed in love, till, at last, she was told to go home, and to save her life at the expense of her education. It is probable that her case was an extreme one. But of all the Engadiners, even of those who succeed best abroad, it may be said that, like the fallen angels, they count themselves strangers in the low country, and that their one hope is in after years

"To reascend
Self-raised, and repossess their native seat."

Hence, by comparison, it may be judged how strong a fascination this delightful valley exercises over the delicate people whom it exactly suits, particularly over those who can enjoy tolerable health by spending season after season in it, and who can enjoy such health in no other way.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A TRUFFLE MARKET.—The most interesting truffle market is at Apt, a little town in the south of Vaucluse, in the very centre of the artificial truffle-grounds of which I shall speak by and by. Here, from the middle of November to the end of March, every Saturday, there is a crowd, and a din of chattering tongues, and a swaying among the blue blouses, such as you could not match out of France; while, if it be wet, the "Place aux truffes" looks like a chopping sea of brown, and red, and green, and blue waves, as the mass of umbrellas tosses up and down. Such higgling, too, as if life and death depended on a centime! "Marchander" is certainly a French weakness; and there's plenty of it here to make us certain that, in spite of difference of language, the Provençal is a thorough Frenchman. The language is the tongue of the troubadours, which Mistral, and Jasmin, the barber poet, brought, not many years ago, to new life. A sort of Spanish-Italian, it is so unlike ordinary French, that among Provençals a tolerably fluent foreigner may actually pass for a Frenchman. Some men who are proud of their French are always desperately annoyed when, after they have been showing off, comes the quiet remark, made, perhaps, by a bagman or small shop-keeper in a Norman town, "Monsieur est étranger." If these touchy persons go to Provence they will be spared that annoyance at any rate. Well, the higgling goes on. Rich peasant proprietors bring out their stock and battle manfully to keep up the price. Poor women, who have trudged in from leagues away, with eight or ten little truffles tied up in the corner of a handkerchief, will sometimes stand all day, on the cold stones, under the beating rain, rather than bate their price. Regraters go round, trying to pick up bargains, as toward afternoon the courage of the sellers begins to flag a little. The big purchases are generally made last, and then, carefully stored in a special fourgon, the precious wares are sent off to Carpentras. Peasants and dealers may be pretty well trusted to take care of themselves; it is the amateur buyer who suffers. "Put on your boots, my dear, and walk into the market and buy us a quarter kilo. or so of truffles," says Mme. Bonnechose to her dutiful husband. "Aunt Gregnon dines with us to-morrow, and I want to give her a surprise. She has no children, you know." So Père Bonnechose tries his hand at marketing; and ten to one some insinuating little dealer (he shuns the wholesale folks, thinking they'll be dearer) palms off on him a worm-eaten lot, the holes neatly filled in with black earth, or sells him, as a bargain, a splendid big truffle, made up of several little things, stuck dexterously together with clay and bits of stick; or perhaps he buys a little bagful. The edge of the bag was turned down, and the truffles looked so black and fresh inside. So they were—those that he saw; but he didn't have the bag emptied out. The seller, a lively, pretty little woman, kept him in close talk till the money was paid—told him all about her farm and her turkeys and her husband's disagreeable relations. And so Pere Bonnechose gets "done," for the bottom of the bag is filled with "any kind of rubbish"—Summer truffles, caicou, (smelling like rotten cheese,) pebra, (pepper-truffle, smelling of petroleum,)—stained with gall-nuts or sulphate of iron. The truffle-bag is as deceptive as the old London "strawberry-pottle" used to be; and I should not like to stand in Bonnechose's shoes when Madame Bonnechose pours on him the vials of her wrath—tells him that it's all along of his flirting with the market-women; calls him a string of names, of which the mildest is "Grand imbécile," and winds up with a flood of tears, only to be stopped by the promise of a new bonnet for Easter. Sham truffles sometimes make their way to Paris, compacted of bits of bad potato, colored and wrapped in a layer of truffle-earth, to give something like the right smell. The real thing is by no means appetizing to look at. The man who first ate a truffle must have been almost as bold as he who first swallowed an oyster; but, despite the unpromising appearance, there is something in the smell which appeals strongly to the instincts of the epicure.—*All the Year Round.*

CRITICISM ON PROF. TYNDALL'S POTENTIALITY OF MATTER.—In truth, the nearer I approach the Power which Prof. Tyndall pursues through nature with so subtle and brilliant a chase, and the more I try, by combining the predicates which he gives and withholds, to think it out into the clear, the less distinct does this "ideal somewhat" become, not simply to the imagination, but to intellectual apprehension. A power which is not Mind, yet may be "potential" and exist when and where it makes no sign; which is "immanent" in matter, yet is matter; which "is manifested in the universe," yet is not "a Cause," therefore has no effects; presents to me, I must confess, not an overshadowing mystery, but an assemblage of contradictions. I have always supposed that "Power" was a relative word, and that the correlative was found in the "work done;" take away the latter by denying the causation, and the term drops into five letters which might as well be arranged in any other order. Yet elsewhere this negative language is balanced by such large affirmative suggestions that I almost cease to feel the interval between my critic's thought and my own. Of the inorganic, the vegetable, and the animal realms, he says: "From this point of view, all three worlds would constitute a unity, in which I picture life as immanent everywhere. Nor am I anxious to shut out the idea that the life here spoken of may be but a subordinate part and function of a higher life, as the living, moving blood is subordinate to the living man. I resist no such idea, as long as it is not dogmatically imposed. Left for the human mind freely to operate upon, the idea has ethical vitality; but stiffened into a dogma, the inner force disappears, and the outward yoke of a usurping hierarchy takes its place." Bidding God-speed to this sudden flank-attack upon usurping hierarchies and dogmas, I pursue only the main line of march in the free "idea." Whither does it lead me? It shows me the three provinces which make up our kosmos blended into one organism by an all-pervading life, which conducts all their processes, from the flow of the river to the dynamics of the human brain. This alone brings me to a pause of solemn wonder—a single power through the whole, and that a living one! But there is more behind. This power, coextensive though it is with nature, is not all; beyond her level we are to think of a "higher life," to which her laws and history do but give functional expression. May we then really think out this "idea" of a life "higher"—than what is supreme in the world—higher, therefore, than the human? But scale of height above that point we do not possess, except in gradation of intellectual and moral sublimity; and either that Ideal Life must cease to live, or must come before our thought as transcendent mind and will, on a scale comprehending as well as permeating the universe. With any guide who brings me hither I sit down with joy and rest. It is the mountain top, which shows all things in larger relations and through a more lustrous air; and every feature—the great build of the world close at hand; the thinning of the everlasting snows, as they stoop and melt toward human life; the opening of sweet valleys below the earlier and wilder pines; and the final plains, teeming in their silence with industry and thought—is better understood than from level points of view, where the scope is narrowed or the calm is lost. But my guide seems less content than I to rest here, and deserts me, not, so far as I can trace him, to reach a brighter point, but rather to descend into the mists. To the "higher life," transcending our highest, he dares not give the predicate "Mind," or apply the pronoun of personality. On what scale, then, is it "higher?" If not on the intellectual and moral, there is that in man which rises above it; for the power of attaining truth and goodness is ideally supreme. If Prof. Tyndall can reveal to us something which is higher than mind and free causality, by all means let us accept it at his hands and assign it to God. But in order to profess this, and therefore to deprecate as an "anthropomorphism" the ascription of mind to Him, one would have, I think, to be one's self something *more than man*. Only such a one could cast a look above the level of Reason, to see whether it was overtopped; and so this fashionable reproach against religion is virtually an arrogating of a superhuman position. As we cannot overfly our own zone, no beat of our wings availing to lift us out of the atmosphere they press, surely, if that "higher life" speaks to us in idea at all, it can only be as Perfect Reason and Righteous Will. Those who find this type of conception not good enough for them—do they succeed in struggling upward to a better? Rather, I should fear, does a persistent gravitation gain upon them, till they droop and sink into the alternative faith of blind force which leaves their own rank supreme.—*Contemporary Review.*

BURTON AND BROUGHAM AT THE OLD CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE.—Burton and Brougham, the "busy B's," made a good deal of uproarious fun in Chambers street. Brougham's "speeches" in response to calls before the curtain were a source of great enjoyment to the frequenters of the old theatre, who were fond of a good hearty laugh now and then. They were very rambling, disjointed oratorical efforts; but they never failed to produce the intended result—a general laugh, under cover of which Mr. Brougham made his bow and disappeared behind the curtain.

It frequently happened, by accident or design, that Burton and Brougham, being called out together, simultaneously emerged from different sides of the curtain. Then there was a keen encounter of wits, hailed by uproarious laughter in the house. Brougham would endeavor to speak; Burton would interrupt him, and finally, using the nasal whine of *Aminadab Sleek*, appeal to the audience not to hear the wicked Brougham.

"Don't listen to him. He plays in the theayter. And he's an Irishman."

Burton was very fond of a little vulgarity occasionally. In "She Stoops to Conquer," when (as *Tony Lumpkin*) he led *Mrs. Hardcastle* on the wild-goose chase after *Constance Neville* and her lover, round and round the stage, he stopped her suddenly, and raising his foot as if to avoid stepping on something unpleasant, cried:

"Oh, take care, mammy! The cows have been here. The nasty creatures!"

He was fond of letting off a good round oath, too, when occasion presented itself. He was by no means chary of "damns." His audience tolerated this as an eccentricity of genius. It would not do for any one but Burton to indulge so freely in profanity before the Chambers street audience. Mr. Brougham, who was very popular, might perhaps have ventured something in that way; but I have never known him to pass the boundary of good taste in that regard.

When Mr. Brougham left Burton's theatre it was whispered before the curtain that Mr. Burton had no very friendly feelings toward his old associate. The frequenters of the theatre were very fond of Brougham. They gave the palm of genius to Burton, but they loved Brougham as a man. Some time after Brougham's withdrawal from the Chambers Street Company, a farewell benefit was given to Mrs. Russell, who was to appear for the second time in the character of "The Wife," as Mrs. Hoey; and retiring from the stage to devote herself to domestic life. The play was "John Bull"; Mr. Burton as *Job Thornbury*, Mr. Brougham as *Denis Bulgruddery*. The house was crowded from the footlights to the dome. Mr. Brougham's appearance on the stage was the signal for a perfect ovation. He was hailed with cheer after cheer. When Burton came on, and the two actors stood face to face, the cry went forth:

"Shake hands! Shake hands!"

Burton tried to go on with his part; but he was interrupted by a repetition of the cries. The actors stood silent, but the uproar in the house continued. Mr. Brougham then came forward, and characteristically spitting on his hand, held it forth to Burton, saying:

"Dhrop it there!"

Burton hung back and looked sternly at the audience. The cries of "Shake hands" redoubled. Burton saw that the house was determined to be obeyed, and he at last gave his hand—not with the very best grace. Brougham shook it with a will, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. The play went on. Burton was in no humor for gagging that evening. He played his part admirably, stuck to the text, and indulged in no fooling. When the curtain fell on the piece Brougham was the first called out. He made one of his characteristic speeches, gave vent to his emotions on moving again among the "old familiar scenes," and retired from the stage amid shouts of laughter and applause. Burton was then called out. It was some time before he answered the call. He evidently did not relish a compliment *en second*. At last he appeared before the curtain. He moved with a stern dignity which did not fail to impress his audience. He bowed stiffly, and was about to withdraw immediately, when he was stopped by calls for a speech. In response to these calls he alluded to the separation between Mr. Brougham and himself. Mr. Brougham, he said, had thought he could do better "on his own hook," and had a perfect right to try. He had heard with regret that Mr. Brougham had gone off the track a little, but he hoped he should not burst his boiler, &c. Afterward Mrs. Russell was led before the curtain to make her adieu to the audience. A ring was presented to her by Mr. Burton, who made a very touching presentation speech, and amid cheers and waving of pocket-handkerchiefs, the actress bade farewell to the stage for a time.

That was an historic night. In the course of a rather nomadic life I have occasionally met on the plains of the far West, in the beautiful valleys of the Indian Territory, on the llanos of New-Mexico, some lady or gentleman who was in the old Chambers street theatre on the never-to-be-forgotten occasion. Our presence there and then was a magic bond between us. It made us old friends in the first half hour of our acquaintance.—*Galaxy for May.*

ANECDOTES OF THE YOUNGER COLMAN.—He and Bannister were dining one day with Lord Erskine, the ex-Chancellor, who in the course of conversation boasted that he kept on his pasture-land nearly one thousand sheep. "I perceive, then," said Colman, "your Lordship has still an eye on the woolsack."

An actress named Wall, who had been for many seasons connected with the Haymarket having died, the news was brought to Colman, who on hearing it inquired if any bills had been stuck up. The messenger replied in the negative and asked the reason of the question. "They generally stick up bills on *a dead wall*, don't they?" replied Colman.

Liston and his wife—the latter was very little—had been dining with him. When preparing to leave Liston said: "Come, Mrs. L., let us be going." "Mrs. L., (ell,) indeed!" cried Colman, "Mrs. *Inch*, you mean."

A debutant was making his first appearance in Octavian in "The Mountaineers." It was very soon evident that he was a failure; Colman was fidgetting about in a great state of uneasiness when the actor came to the line—

"I shall weep soon, and then I shall be better."

"I'll be —— if you will, if you weep your eyes out," muttered the manager.

He was in the habit of sitting up exceedingly late and rising at a corresponding hour of the day. One afternoon Theodore Hook called upon him and found him still in bed. "What's the hour?" asked Colman of his valet. "Past three, Sir," was the reply. "Does Mr. Hook suppose I rise with the lark? ask him to return at any reasonable hour and I shall be glad to see him," answered the wit.

While on a visit to Lord North, he and some others, strolling through the family portrait gallery, came upon the picture of a late lord with a long white wand in his hand. One of the party asked him the meaning of this. "Egad! I don't know," he answered; "but I suppose it represents the North Pole."

In 1826 he was appointed by George the Fourth to the post of Lieutenant of his Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard. "Your uniform, George, is not so well made," said the King, "and I don't see the hooks and eyes." On which Colman, unhooking the coat, replied, "Here are my eyes, where are yours?"

"Why, Colman, you are older than I am," said the Prince Regent, one day. "Oh no, sir, I could not take the liberty of coming into the world before your Royal Highness."

Colman was a *bon vivant* and an intimate companion of the Prince Regent and the royal dukes. In the year 1811, being then in the King's Bench, the Duke of York, who was his fast friend, obtained for him a day's liberty that he might dine at Carlton House. He accompanied the Duke thither, and on walking through the apartments with him, remarked, "What excellent lodgings; I have nothing like them in the King's Bench!" After dinner he exclaimed, "Eh! why this *is* wine; pray do tell me, who is that fine looking fellow at the head of the table?" "Hush, George," answered the good-natured Duke, "you'll get into a scrape." "No, no," said Colman in a louder voice; "I am come to enjoy myself, and I want to know who that fine, square-shouldered, magnificent fellow is at the head of the table?" "Be quiet, George," interrupted the Duke, "you know it is the Prince." "Why, then," continued Colman, still louder, "he is your elder brother. I declare he don't look half your age! Well, I remember the time when he sang a good song! and as I am come out for a lark for only one day, if he is the same fellow he used to be he would not refuse an old playfellow!" The Prince laughed and sang. "What a magnificent voice!" exclaimed Colman. "I have heard nothing to be compared to it for years. Such expression, too! I'll be —— if I don't engage him for my theatre!"—*Temple Bar.*

THE VILLAGES OF THE UPPER ENGADINE.—From noting the features common to the different villages, we pass on to the distinguishing characteristics of a few of them, so as to enable the reader to judge of their comparative merits; and, that our inquiry may assume a practical shape, let us ask: Whither should our supposed traveler, whom we left at Silva Plana, now direct his steps? If, being content with homely fare, he wishes to see the most picturesque, and one of the most primitive, of Engadine villages, he should visit Sils Maria, where he will find many pleasant excursions and be within easy reach of the Fex glacier. But, in fact, (unless he prefers abiding in his present comfortable quarters at Silva Plana,) he will almost certainly take the opposite road—bewaring, however, if he be an Englishman, of the Germanized Kurhaus. At this point much may be said in favor of Campfer and Samaden, with their excellent hotels. But the air of these villages is less bracing than that of St. Moritz; and the view is less fine than that either at St. Moritz or at Pontresina. On the whole, these last-named villages are by far the most popular in the Engadine. Pontresina is the more central for excursions, and has become the headquarters for guides. St. Moritz is the chief resort of persons more or less delicate. Perhaps we may best sum up our comparison of the different villages by saying that the division of labor which has arisen between them, and which has adapted each to its special function, should by all means continue. Let athletic mountaineers keep to the easterly villages—Pontresina and Samaden; invalids to the westerly villages—St. Moritz, Campfer, and Silva Plana. One thing, at any rate, is clear. Athletes are of all men the most likely to be irritated by the victimized air and frequent grumblings of invalids; while invalids, if not reminded of their own weakness by the jarring vicinity of exuberant strength, at least object to their wakeful slumbers being broken by heavy footsteps, to the midnight knock at their neighbor's door, and to the other vicarious penalties of mountaineering. Thus athletes and invalids are only an eyesore to each other, and had better live in separate hotels. We do not, however, mean that invalids and non-invalids should keep asunder in the Engadine, as some Englishmen and some Germans should keep asunder. Happily, mankind is not made up wholly of athletes and invalids. There is a large class of middlemen—of persons, that is, neither very strong nor very weak—who have points in common with both the extremes, and whose presence at health-resorts is invaluable. A person of this kind—one who can be thus touched with the feeling of infirmities—is the best possible companion for nervous sufferers. Indeed, it is he alone who can keep them from becoming victims either to solitary brooding, or to each other's society and a dolorous exchange of confidences, or, far worst of all, to the clumsy and disdainful exhortations and the spurious and odious attempts at sympathy of prigs who do not know what nervousness is. Philanthropy, therefore, should incline the half-invalid toward the delicate region of the valley—the region on the side of St. Moritz. But probably, in fact, his movements will be determined by what he likes in the way of scenery and in the way of air. On the former point each person must judge for himself. It may be said roughly that the view from St. Moritz is a lake view, and that the view from Pontresina is a glacier view; and, if I personally prefer the view from St. Moritz, my preference is doubtless owing to some of the accidental, often fanciful, associations which regulate that most capricious of tastes—taste for mountain scenery. The comparative worth of the two villages as bracing resorts admits of a more accurate measurement. Pontresina is sometimes preferred in this respect, on the ground of its having close to it an enormous natural refrigerator in the shape of the Rosegg glacier. St. Moritz, it is true, has also a glacier in sight, the Surlei glacier, which is so called from its being over the lake, and which, Cassandras tells us, will one day, from its present rickety height, fall bodily on the Kurhaus—not, perhaps, to the great dissatisfaction of lovers of Alpine beauty. But this glacier is so small and so isolated—standing as it does on the top of its dark mountain, like a solitary sugar-plum on the top of a cake—that, while it adds little to the scenery of St. Moritz, it certainly makes no appreciable addition to its cold. The appearance of the Rosegg glacier from Pontresina is far more striking; and this village is often assumed to be more bracing than St. Moritz by reason of its nearness to that glacier and to the Morteratsch. It is probable that these huge glaciers perceptibly affect the temperature of the comfortable little restaurants or small-inns, near their respective bases; and, therefore, these restaurants make excellent quarters for a person, especially a glacier-climber, who finds his own society enough for him, and who wants to compress the utmost amount of bracing into a short time. But I am confident that, in spite of its two glaciers, Pontresina is much less bracing than St. Moritz—the difference being due, not to its having a slightly less altitude, but to its lying in a narrower valley, and being less exposed to the winds. Hence, from the point of view of invalids as such, Pontresina gains little, if at all, by the glaciers. But, from the point of view of artists and of all lovers of scenery, it gains immensely. The view of such vast masses of ice, amid Summer scenes and Summer heat, leaves certainly a most singular impression, and probably affects us all—even those most accustomed to the sight—more, and in more ways, than we suppose.—*Fortnightly Review.*

AMUSEMENTS OF THE SPANISH POOR.—The amusements of the Spanish poor are of the simplest and rudest order: the bull and cock fights; the *rosarios*, and other religious processions; gambling, (chiefly with dominoes or cards;) the wine-shop, and the fairs, and the "loose bulls," or *gallumbos*. Add to these a rough sort of bat, trap, and ball, and the game of "rough bowls," and the list is complete. Of the bull-fights I shall say nothing, save that then every peasant lays aside his frugal habits, takes out an ounce of gold from his purse girt around his waist, puts on gay attire, and ruffles it in wine-shop and the ring. The ladies of the higher class are fast ceasing to attend the bull-fights. The cock-fights are matters of gambling; they are chiefly found in Biscaya and other northern provinces, and the fights are conducted on the same principles as those in England. But most of the Andalucian towns have their cock-fight on Sundays. The *rosarios* are processions of priests and children, lighted tapers and ghastly crucifixes, which take place about every three months. In these the long line promenades the streets of the town at set of sun; the priests pray; the children, and some two or three hundred "devoted" women bringing up the rear, join in the responses "*Ave Maria, madre de Dios*," and the like; the men, hats off, stand idly, as lookers on, at the door of shop or wine-store. The town promenaded, the children are treated to a sermon, and at or about seven o'clock at night the ceremony is over. It is enough; the town is saved; the evil is averted; the blessing will come; *for have not the priests prayed for the town?*

A word about gambling, wine-shops, fairs, and *gallumbos*: From his childhood, in city or provincial town, the peasant is brought up to find excitement, with the accompanying glow of success or chill of disappointment in staking his all upon chance—the turn of a lottery ticket, the face of a domino, the throw of the dice. At early morning, when the bells clang out for the *misa*, and the faithful go to prayers, the seller of lottery tickets stands at the church steps, with his weary and monotonous cry, "*Cuatro mil reales por una peseta*," this with reference to the provincial lottery; or (great prize indeed!) "*La suerte de quinientos mil duros*," *i. e.*, the chance sold here of $500,000, in reference to the large Government lotteries of Madrid. These lotteries are legally organized, and fairly and justly ordered; but this gaming system impoverishes the poor and middle classes, and the Government is no great gainer by the transaction. The poor man buys his ticket; or, if he cannot afford a whole ticket, he clubs with his fellows, and so obtains a share. The dominoes are found on every tavern table; the pack of cards is well worn with constant use at the bottom of the peasant's pocket, or in the ample rim of his hat. The little child of four years old is led by its mother to the roulette, or turn-wheel, and stakes its one farthing for a chance of two sweet biscuits. The peasant, save at fair times, is far too frugal to be a drunkard; frugality is one of his leading characteristics—I mean a sparing use of luxuries. True, in the mining districts the last farthing is spent each day by the wild young Andaluz miners, but many of the poor are very saving; and in this land of ever-shining sun, soft airs, and little rain, a pair of sandals, linen shirt, rough jacket and trousers—add the pork-pie hat, or sombrero, or in lieu of it, a handkerchief of many colors knotted around his head—are all the outer man needs, while bread, fruit, and water sustain life. Still, at feast or fair time, the peasant dons his best suit and ruffles it right gaily in *venta*, or *ventorillo*, or *tienda de vinos*; he, however, although drinking freely, and sometimes to excess, is rarely an *habitual* drunkard. In the wine-shop he quaffs his rich *Val de Peñas* with the black-eyed girl of his choice, or *montilla* with his fellow-men. But soon he turns to cigarette and dominoes, and plain cold spring water, and if he should get drunk he is heartily ashamed of it on the morrow. The fairs are the peasants' delight; some of these are conducted on a scale of great magnificence; they are (witness that of Albacete) the time of year when all the business is done, all the pleasure is obtained. The farmer at the annual fair sells or buys his mules or wheat, as the case may suit; the housewife lays in her store of cheese, crockery, dried fruits, dresses, &c., to last her humble household for the whole year. These annual fairs, or statute fairs, show a low state of organization in the country, and a weak, old-world system of trading. They are, to Spain of to-day, what the statute fairs were to England some hundreds of years ago. In Spring, in Southern Spain, the old custom of turning a bull into the streets at night, held only by a long string tied to his horns, is still extant. This ceremony is called "*Gallumbo*," and may be seen in its perfection in the old-fashioned town of Port St. Mary. At nine of night the streets are lit up with pitch and charcoal and wood fires; they are lined with hundreds of men and boys; the fair ones and the better class gaze on the spectacle from the balconies. The bull, a young one, is led into the street; the men buffet and swear and scream at him. He blunders into a doorway and is dragged out; smashes a glass window, and is cursed for his pains; chases some one specially obnoxious to him down the street, amid the roars and shouts of the frightened and fugitive crowd. At last he makes at the fires and overturns them, and singes himself. The lurid glow cast upon the wild faces, the shouts, the rushes no pen can describe. Generally, one or two men per night are put *hors de combat* by the bull. He is ever a lover of noise, confusion, gay colors, glitter, music, and shouting, especially if to these be added a spice of personal danger, is our Spanish peasant. Open-air theatres are found—mere tents—on the outskirts of many of the provincial towns, and the usual "run of things" is a love intrigue, a forgery, by means of which money is obtained. And then, to give the whole affair a moral tone, a skeleton appears, and first tickles gently, then seizes and flings to earth the forger and adulterer, while the crowd of open-mouthed peasants applaud loudly.—*Temple Bar.*

THE ARMENIAN CONVENT OF SAN LAZZARO.—It is to be conjectured that, as a matter of fact, the majority of Englishmen go to San Lazzaro rather in the spirit of a Byron-pilgrimage than from any definite interest in the convent; and without doubt were its only attraction its association with the English poet it would still be worth a visit. Byron's connection with San Lazzaro was not one of the least interesting episodes of his life, and it is pleasant to remember the tranquil hours he spent in the society of the learned monks, and the fascination exercised over him by their sterling and unpretentious merit. "The neatness, the comfort, the gentleness, the unaffected devotion of the brethren of the order," he wrote, "are well fitted to strike the man of the world with the conviction that there is 'Another and a better even in this life.'" The desire to present himself with an excuse for frequent intercourse with the brothers was probably at the bottom of Byron's sudden discovery that his mind "wanted something craggy to break upon, and that Armenian was just the thing to torture it into attention." He says it was the most difficult thing to be found in Venice by way of an amusement, and describes the Armenian character as a very "Waterloo of an alphabet." The origin of this character is exceedingly curious, it being the only alphabet known to have been the work of a single man, with the exception of the Georgian and now obsolete Caucasian Albanian. St. Mesrop, an Armenian, invented all the three about A. D. 406. Byron informs Moore, with some elation, of the fate that befel a French professorship of Armenian, which had then been recently instituted: "Twenty pupils presented themselves on Monday morning, full of noble ardor, ingenuous youth, and impregnable industry. They persevered with a courage worthy of the nation, and of universal conquest till Thursday, then fifteen out of the twenty succumbed to the six-and-twentieth letter of the alphabet." The poet himself mastered all thirty-three letters, and a good deal more besides, under the superintendence of the librarian, Padre Paschal Aucher, a man who combined great learning with much knowledge of the world. As the result of these studies we have a translation into Scriptural English of two apocryphal epistles of St. Paul, and an Anglo-Armenian grammer, of which, with characteristic liberality, Byron defrayed the cost of publication. The order was founded by Varthabed Mekhitar, who was born at Sebaste, in Asia Minor, in 1676. Mekhitar was one of those men to whom it comes quite naturally to go forth with David's sling and stone against the Philistine and his host. He could have been scarcely more than twenty years of age when fearlessly and steadfastly he set himself to the gigantic task of raising his country out of the stagnant slough of ignorance in which he saw it sunk. He was then a candidate for holy orders, studying in an Armenian convent. The monks he found no less ignorant than the rest of the population, and those to whom he broached his ideas greeted them with derision, which did not fail to shortly turn into cruel persecution. Mekhitar now went to Constantinople, where he set on foot a small Monastic Society; and at about this time he embraced the Roman Catholic religion, the authorities of which appeared more favorable to his patriotic designs than the Greek clergy, who were irreconcilably opposed to them. He left Constantinople for Modon in the Morea, then under the rule of Venice; but before he had been there long the place was seized by the Turks, who sold Mekhitar and his monks into slavery. A few, including their head, managed to escape, and repaired to Venice, where in 1717, the Signory made over to them in perpetuity a small barren island in the Lagune, once tenanted by the Benedictines, who had there established a hospital for lepers, but which, since the disappearance of that disease had been entirely uninhabited. Mekhitar immediately organized a printing press and began making translations of standard works which were disseminated wherever Armenians were to be found, that is to say, all over the East. When he died, in 1747, the work of the society was already placed on a solid foundation; but it received considerable development and extension from the hands of the third Abbé General, Count Stephen Aconzkover, the Hungarian Archbishop of Sinnia, who was one of the very few foreigners admitted into the order, and who lived in the retirement of San Lazzaro for sixty-seven years. He was a poet, a scholar of no mean attainments, and the author of a universal geography in twelve volumes. The society is now self-supporting, large numbers of its publications being sold in Persia, and India, and at Constantinople. These publications consist of numerous translations and of reproductions of the great part of Armenian literature. Many works have been printed from manuscripts which are collected by emissaries sent out from San Lazzaro to travel over the plains and valleys of Armenia for the purpose of recovering the literary relics which are widely scattered and are in constant danger of loss or destruction, and at the same time to distribute Armenian versions of the Bible. Another of the undertakings of the convent is a school exclusively for the education of Armenian boys. What this order has effected, both toward the enlightenment of their country and in keeping alive the sentiment of Armenian nationality, is simply incalculable. In their self-imposed exile they have nobly carried out the precept of an Armenian folk-poet:

Forget not our Armenian nation,
And always assist and protect it.
Always keep in thy mind
To be useful to thy fatherland.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SIR HENRY TAYLOR'S POEMS.—Having taken a rapid survey of the various works which Sir Henry Taylor has published, it is now essential to inquire into the claims he has upon us as a representative of the poetic art—that is, as regards his general characteristics. In the first place we are struck with the wholesome feeling of contempt which he cherishes for opinion in the bulk—opinion, that is, which would ask merely that the taste of readers should be consulted by giving them that mental pabulum which requires no digestion, but which is in reality an evidence of the intellectual effeminacy of the time. Self-conscious, as every real poet must necessarily be, he is yet not abjectly subservient to the taste of the period, and judiciously insists upon giving to men that amount of mental exercise which has almost come to be a bugbear to the generality of readers. His obvious sincerity would always prevent him from truckling to what he considers an indignity to his art; and in all that he has written there is nothing which could detract from the exalted standard he has set up. Perhaps this accounts in some degree for the fact that though his readers are enthusiastic to a degree, they are at the same time rather select than numerous. But just as Comte would consider the willing admiration of a few earnest disciples worth all the fulsome eulogy of those who did not understand his philosophy, so Sir Henry Taylor has a better reward than the mere surface applause which bespeaks the popular but by no means invariably the great writer. Another obvious excellence in his writings is his strict adherence to poetic truth. Many writers will violate the proprieties for the sake of effect, but the author devoted to his art would rather make a splendid failure than a wonderful success upon a false basis. All the influence which man has brought to bear upon man—and all the strenuous efforts of our wits and satirists—have not been successful in getting rid of the sham element either in society or literature. It is refreshing and invigorating consequently to come upon a writer who dares to place his aim high, and who endeavors to achieve that aim, whether accompanied by the applause or the condemnation of his fellow-men. The hero is that man who, having decided what is right in his own mind, pursues it with the most unflinching courage, regardless of the consequences which his advocacy of championship may bring to him individually, provided only the principle for which he contends ultimately triumphs. It takes many years for some work to be rightly estimated; and in this category we should place the dramas of Sir Henry Taylor. But the reward which eventually comes is broad and deep. The poet has seen further than his contemporaries, and the justness and accuracy of his vision can only sometimes be tested by succeeding ages. Let him go back so far as Chaucer, if he will, as a model for the form in which he gives forth his thoughts to mankind; but the spirit which underlies them is that which has animated the man himself, and it is consequently bound sooner or later to find its echo. Pursuing still further the claims which this dramatist has upon us, we are inevitably struck with one arising from the general symmetry of his works. We perceive in them that equal balance of imagination, reason, and sentiment which go to round off the true poet. The poet of "imagination all compact," were he nothing else but imagination, would soon pall upon his readers. He would be like a bark at sea in the midst of the tempest destitute of a guiding hand—the guiding hand of reason. All the elements we have above mentioned are necessary to the poet who would strike the various chords of humanity, and it is because we think that Sir Henry Taylor has met these requirements that we should yield him so conspicuous a place among the poets of the nineteenth century. Not only has he never written a line which, dying, he would wish to blot, but there is nothing which he has written that he may not look back upon with unmixed satisfaction. We are convinced that when all the artificial excitement of the present period has died away—when men ask for the Samsons among the poets and the philosophers who are to pull down the pillars of the house of mere sensuous delight and gratification, such names as that of Sir Henry Taylor will recur to them as being among the choicest and strongest spirits of their art. The works we have been discussing are a veritable and permanent addition to English literature; the reader's first acquaintance with them is a surprise and a delight—his closer knowledge reveals their grandeur and durability; and we are persuaded that he will finally arrive at the conclusion that the drama has received no greater accession of culture and force during the present century than it has through the author of *Philip Van Artevelde*.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE PIT OF THE OLD OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Olympic, when filled to its utmost capacity, could not have accommodated, I think, more than a thousand or twelve hundred persons. It was a sort of family theatre. The same persons went there night after night. Each habitué had his favorite place. His right thereto was generally respected, except on benefit nights, when Chanfrau or Seymour, from the Chatham, or some Bowery favorite, paid the beneficiary the compliment of an appearance. Then the pit was invaded by the Goths and Vandals from those theatres, and the regular Olympians went "up stairs." We did not enjoy these nights. There was rough work in the pit, which was crowded, of course. The Chathamites and Bowery boys brought their customs along with them. They generally marked time to the music with their boot-heels. When the calls to order by the "M. P.'s" rattan were unheeded, that functionary would rush suddenly to that part of the pit where the boot-heel accompaniment was most vigorously performing. Ere he reached it the noise would cease, but would begin *fortissimo* in the opposite direction. Then he would rush thither, and as soon as his back was turned it would begin again in the place he had left. One night the exotics in the pit were more than usually aggravating. The policeman lost his temper, and swooping up a very small boy, carried the poor little urchin through the orchestra and under the stage, and put him out of the theatre. When the guardian of order returned with triumph on his brow, a storm of groans and hisses greeted him. It was useless to give admonitory taps with his official rattan. The policeman leaned against the orchestra railing, facing the audience and trying to look unconcerned. The curtain rose for the first act of "Jeannette and Jeannot." In the uproar the premonitory bell had been unheard. The actors endeavored to play their parts, but they were reduced to dumb show. They had to give up the attempt. They stood staring in amazement at the pit. They evidently did not know the cause of the trouble. Mr. Conover, who was very popular, came to the footlights and endeavored to make himself heard. It was some moments before he succeeded. Then he shouted at the top of his lungs:

"Ladies and gentlemen, what *seems* to be the difficulty?"

He was answered by loud cries of "We want the boy back! The boy must be brought back!"

The curtain was rung down. The "M. P." withdrew under the stage, and after some minutes returned with the boy—or *a* boy; for it was said by some that he was not the original, but a "picked-up" boy. However, the pit was satisfied, and celebrated its victory with three times three cheers and a "tiger." The pittites were concerned for general principles, not for particular boys.

On these benefit nights the strange occupants of the front seats of the pit had an original method of making room for a friend who happened to be belated. He was passed clean over the heads of the pittites until he reached the middle of the row where his chums were seated. Then he dropped down in the centre, and his friends squeezed outward to make room for him, thus unseating the "end men." The displaced in their turn would go to the back of the pit, mount a bench, and getting its occupants to give them a good "send-off," throw themselves forward on the heads of those in front. It was the interest of these to help them on, and they did so with a will. Thus the end men were again unseated, and thus the process was kept up *ad libitum* between the acts.—*Galaxy for May.*

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A RARE CHANCE.—I WILL SELL MY ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; hard-wood finish; painted in oil; beautiful order; just west of 5th av., on crown of Murray Hill. Address OWNER, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR THOSE NEW and elegant houses, dining extension, back stairs, large laundry, cabinet finish, (near Drs. Hall's and Robinson's churches,) 55th st. and Madison av.; will be sold at current rates. Apply at No. 51 East 55th st.; open every day.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 25x65x100, with extra stable lot attached; price $60,000; location the finest part of Murray Hill; house modern built, high studded, hard-wood finish, &c. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

$34,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS medium-sized four-story high stoop brown-stone house in 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in beautiful order. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ON 141ST ST., NORTH SIDE, BEtween Alexander and Willis avs., a three-story house, sub-cellar, and all modern improvements; price, $4,500; terms easy. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, opposite the house.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale at a bargain, medium-sized, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

FOR SALE.—PRICE LOW; NO. 362 WEST 57TH st.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; hard-wood finish and elegantly frescoed throughout; two blocks from Elevated Railway station. Address ADOLPHUS E. KARELSEN, No. 69 Nassau st.

$32,000.—WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone, 21.4x55x100. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY MODERN house on 55th st., just east of 5th av.; well built; cabinet wood finish on three floors; price $36,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 214 West 40th st.; in thorough order and newly painted; for sale; price, $12,000; or to let; price, $1,200 per year. Apply on the premises.

NO. 108 EAST 29TH ST.—17 BY 60, FOUR stories, brick is offered at private sale at a low figure until the day of sale by auction, 18th inst. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A SUPERIOR, FULL-SIZED HOUSE NEAR St. Thomas' Church, very cheap; others in same locality, $20,000 to $40,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 26th st., for sale or to let. Apply to THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.

BELOW COST ON EASY TERMS—A FIRST-class cottage with modern improvements. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON HIGH Bridge av., near High Bridge, within a few minutes' walk of steam-car depot and boat landing. The house is a handsome villa, finished last season, and never occupied; fitted with every convenience; grounds laid out with lawn and gardens. To any one wishing a delightfully healthy place, combining all the advantages of a City and country home, the above is worthy of attention. Inquire of HUME BROS., 127 Clinton place.

SOMETHING TO SUIT THE TIMES.—ECONOMY—A genteel Mansard cottage, 20x36; seven rooms, (four bedrooms;) cellar under the whole house; seven feet in clear; furnace, range, and water on lot, 50x150; three minutes' walk to two depots; fifteen miles from City; will sell to make rent and expenses; $260 per annum. JOHN HUGHES, 61 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A LARGE HANDSOME house and grounds near railroad depot, at Flanders, Morris County, N. J., arranged with all modern conveniences; suitable for a genteel private residence or boarding-house; terms easy to a reliable party. Address D. A. NICHOLAS, Box No. 10 Post Office, Flanders, Morris County, N. J.

$85,000 WORTH OF VERY DESIRABLE Plainfield property, handsomely improved in part, mortgaged for $27,000, to exchange for a country-seat on the Hudson River worth about $50,000. Principals only please address BROKER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRE farm for $1,000, on easy terms, in Oneida County, New-York, five miles from railway station, three and a half from canal; good house and necessary out-buildings. For particulars inquire of M. P. MASON, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 18½.

FOR SALE—AT ARLINGTON, SEVEN MILES from New-York, on the Montclair Railway, several cottages and desirable lots, on easy terms; also, for rent, three stores, with dwellings above, best location in town. Apply at No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 2, or to S. S. WILLIAMSON, Arlington, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE PLEASANTEST part of Passaic, N. J., forty-eight minutes from New-York, and only three minutes from Erie depot—house and grounds with stable, fruit and shade trees, &c. An unusually attractive property. Terms easy. Apply to OWNER, No. 262 Washington st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR RENT—A COTtage situated on Ocean av., near the West End Hotel, containing twelve rooms; Summer-house, bath-room, and carriage-house; gas throughout. Apply at No. 167 Lexington av., or to M. J. CODY, No. 293 Broadway.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—A fine list of properties for sale and to let on the line of this road can be had on application to the Secretary, No. 197 Reade st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—TO SUIT THE TIMES, TWO NEW houses, 24x30, ten finished rooms and bath-room, all modern improvements, situated on Prospect st., East Orange, N. J., convenient to three railroads to New-York. Inquire on the premises of J. M. FREEMAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ON THE HUDSON, one hour from Wall st.; three-story Mansard roof house, with tower, carriage house, two acres, abundance of fruit, fine shade, river view. Price to suit the times. RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman st.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished; absolutely healthy; hour from City; circulars. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

LANDS TO EXCHANGE.—INTERESTING CIRcular free; Grand Trunk Railroad Building. L. H. BELL, Howard Springs, Tenn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Riverdale—Three-story house, furnished	$3,000
Dobb's Ferry—Brick dwelling, sixteen rooms, furnished	1,800
Spuyten Duyvil—Italian cottage, furnished	1,500
Centreport, Long Island—Two and a half story dwelling, twelve rooms, furnished	500
New-Brighton, Staten Island—Three-story brick house. Terms easy	
Stockbridge, Mass.—Two-story house	800
Stockbridge, Mass.—Two and a half story dwelling, rooms for fifty people	1,200
Spuyten Duyvil—Three-story building, thirteen rooms	2,000
Yonkers, N. Y.—Dwelling, twelve rooms, stable, &c.	1,100
Yonkers—A very handsome residence, furnished	1,800
Waddington, N. Y.—Stone house, twenty-eight rooms	1,200
Whitestone—Dwelling, 40 feet square, fifteen rooms, furnished	2,000
New-Brunswick, N. J.—Rosemont estate	2,500
139th st.—"Ives Cottage," twelve rooms, furnished	150
South Orange, N. J.—House, nine rooms, partly furnished	800
Stamford, Conn.—Two and a half story, sixteen rooms, furnished	1,200
Piermont, N. Y.—House, twelve rooms	1,500
New-Rochelle—Frame house, sixteen rooms, unfurnished	1,200
Clifton, Staten Island—House, twenty rooms, furnished	2,500
Huntington Harbor, Long Island—Two-story frame house	500
Newport, R. I.—A nicely-furnished cottage	1,600
Hastings—First-class house	2,500
Bridgehampton, Long Island—Dwelling, twenty rooms	1,200
West Orange, top of Mountain—House, sixteen rooms	1,200
Orange Mount—House has forty rooms, unfurnished	1,000
Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, N. Y.—Frame house	750
Stamford, Conn.—Frame house, furnished	1,200
Newtown, Long Island—House, sixteen rooms	900
Also, small cottage	500
Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island—Suitable for boarding school	600
Rye, N. Y.—Two-story house	800
South Orange, N. J.—House, nine rooms, furnished	800
Kensico Station, N. Y.—On high ground	500
East Orange, N. J.—Two-story house, thirteen rooms, furnished	1,500
Newport, R. I.—On Belleville av.; elegant mansion	4,000
Rockaway, Long Island—Two and a half story cottage, sixteen rooms, furnished	1,000
New-Hamburg, N. Y.—House, seventeen rooms, furnished	1,700
Rockville Centre, Long Island—House, sixteen rooms; partly furnished	1,000
And house, ten rooms, furnished	800
Bayside, Long Island—House, eighteen rooms, billiard hall, furnished	1,800
Greenfield Hill, Conn.—House, fourteen rooms, furnished	1,000
Far Rockaway, Long Island—House, twenty rooms, furnished	1,500
Sand's Point, Long Island—Two and a half story dwelling, furnished	1,000
Elizabeth, N. J.—House, twelve rooms, furnished	1,400
Morristown, N. J.—Two-story dwelling, furnished	1,200
Englewood, N. J.—House, thirteen rooms furnished	1,200
Yonkers, N. Y.—Brick house, fourteen rooms, furnished	1,500
Hyde Park, N. Y.—Brick house, sixteen rooms, terms easy.	
Goshen, N. Y.—Furnished cottage	800
Fort Lee—House for boarders, furnished	1,200
Nice cottage, ten rooms	300
Manersing Island, Long Island Sound—House, eighteen rooms, furnished	2,000
Hell Gate Neck, Long Island—Large dwelling, lawn and gardens, stable for nine horses, per annum	5,000
Fort Lee—Small place, furnished	300
New-Rochelle—House and stable, fine garden	1,800

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE OLIVER CHARLICK.

Containing 156 acres, with large double dwelling, mostly furnished, beautifully located near Flushing village; forty-five minutes to Wall st.; with gas, water, green-house, and fruit in abundance; rent low. Permits at either office, No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, ON the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, thirteen miles from City, an elegant thirteen-room house, hot and cold water, furnace and range, on a lot 50 by 150; will rent furnished for $600 per annum, or sell cheap. Also, a good commodious house, eleven rooms, one acre of ground beautifully laid out, barn, and hen-house; range, heater, and shades; located at Plainfield, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; will sell or rent very cheap. F. HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A COUNTRY seat of about twenty-seven acres; large double house, separate laundry, carriage-house, barn and sheds, all in first-class order; plenty of fruit of all kinds, large and small; two miles from Cos Cob Depot; all trains stop; plenty of shade; very healthy; no mosquitoes; high ground; fine view of the Sound; $14,000. Inquire of GEORGE L. TYSON, book stand, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO RENT—AT YONKERS, IN THE HEART of the city, five minutes from churches, schools, shops, &c., and convenient to depot and steamboat landing—brick mansion, delightfully situated on high ground, commanding fine views; five acres of land in garden and lawn; abundance and varieties of fruits; garden made; stable and outbuildings complete. The place has never before been offered. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Danbury, Conn.; ten minutes from depot; high, healthy location, fine house, supplied with water, gas, furnace, bath, &c.; large stable, with box stalls, iron fittings, hennery, &c.; two and one-half acres of rich ground, with fruit trees, berries, grapes, &c. Price, $13,000. H. M. ROBINSON, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLACE ONE-HALF hour from New-York City; suitable for gardener or florist. A bargain. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.

TWO ELEGANT HOUSES,

Nos. 583 and 614 Fifth av.

BUILT BY DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, ARCHITECTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 583, NEAR 47TH ST.—House 19x73 feet, lot 100.

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 614, (LEASEHOLD,) NEAR 49TH ST.—House 15x100 feet, lot 125.

Pamphlets containing terms, with descriptions and diagrams can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or of Duggin & Crossman, No. 63 East 41st st., corner of Park av., or at the houses.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST AND DESBROSSES STS. (OPPOSITE JERSEY CITY FERRY) AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS:

WEST AND DESBROSSES STREETS—The five-story brick building and lots Nos. 270 and 271 West st., south-east corner Desbrosses st., 44 by 85 ft.

ALSO,

The five-story brick building, with lease of lots, Nos. 268 and 269 West st., 44 by 85 feet.

ALSO,

The one-and-a-half-story brick building and lease of lot, No. 35 Desbrosses st., adjoining the West st. property. 22.6x88 feet.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 20,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

under direction of Richard S. Rosenthal, Esq., Receiver.

FRANKFORT ST.—The valuable plot of land and buildings situate on south side of Frankfort st., between Printing House square and William st., and known as No. 7 Frankfort st.; size of lot, 28.8 feet front and 31 feet rear in width, and 105 feet in depth.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the house and lot No. 236 Broome st.; fine business location.

ALSO, ON SAME DAY,

The three-story house and lot No. 204 West 34th st., eighty feet west of 7th av.; fine location.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st. A large amount can remain on mortgage.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ST. VALUABLE IMproved Property.—Howard W. Coates will sell at auction, by order of Referee, on TUESDAY, April 18, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three desirable lots, north side of 68th st., 125 feet east of 11th av., with large dwelling house thereon, formerly known as the "Talman Mansion;" 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Further information of DE WITT LOCKMAN & KIPP, No. 88 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$3,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID 22-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, with fine extension, on 5th av., facing Central Park.

Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES.—60TH ST., NEAR 4th av., elegantly furnished; 66th st., near Madison av., and 38th st., near 8th av., unfurnished. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

NO. 54 CLINTON PLACE.—TO RENT, UNFURnished, three-story and attic, high-stoop brick; will paint and put in perfect order to right party. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

APARTMENTS, FINELY LOCATED, CORner Fleet st., in splendid order; halls newly carpeted and painted; Southern exposure; also smaller flat adjoining. J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th av., or C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE COTtage and grounds of Philip Schuyler, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, midway between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington; house completely furnished. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—HANDSOMELY-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; sixteen rooms, piano, oil paintings, &c., in choice locality; rent low; possession. CLARKSON & CHANDLER, No. 1 Pine st. and No. 956 Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOME TWO-STORY HIGH BASEment houses; ten rooms; modern improvements; freshly painted; rent, $360; twenty minutes from ferry. Apply on premises, No. 71½ Yates av., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT A. T. STEWART'S, GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO LET

Several elegant BRICK WINTER and SUMMER RESIDENCES, with GARDENS ATTACHED, and containing all the modern improvements and conveniences—hot air furnaces, ranges, baths, water-closets, &c., surrounded by ample grounds laid out with walks and shrubbery, in an agreeable neighborhood, combining city life with all the advantages of country air, a pure and bracing atmosphere, free from malaria, and peculiarly healthy and agreeable at all seasons.

THE HOUSES are LOCATED on the natural surface of the ground, about **100 FEET ABOVE THE OCEAN**, with abundance of good water, fine roads and drives, and easily accessible at all times and in all weather, and where family supplies can be had from first-class stores and groceries as conveniently as in the City.

FOR $1,200.—A Large and Elegant Mansion, about 50 feet square, containing thirteen rooms, furnished in modern style and with every convenience. Grounds, about one acre, beautifully laid out.

FOR $1,000.—An Elegant Mansion, same class as above, with carriage-house, grounds, &c., but unfurnished.

FOR $850.—An Elegant Dwelling House of same class as last, unfurnished, but without carriage-house.

FOR $600.—A Superb Brick Dwelling House, containing eleven commodious rooms, similar grounds and conveniences as last.

FOR $500.—A large and very attractive Dwelling with ten rooms and all modern conveniences, with spacious garden attached.

FOR $400.—A very comfortable Dwelling-house of ten rooms, with like conveniences as last.

RAILROAD STATION.—Brick building, with large, well-warmed waiting-rooms, within five minutes' walk, affording communication with the City nearly every hour of the day, by the Flushing and Northside Railroad from Hunter's Point and James' Slip. A forty minutes' ride through beautiful scenery in first-class rail cars.

WATER AND GAS.—Contracts have been made for erecting extensive Water Works to supply water for domestic and fire purposes, which, with the Gas Works proposed, will make residences very desirable.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL located in an elegant park adjoining the railroad station, is open for visitors at all times, and supplied with everything in season.

CARRIAGES had at a minutes' notice. A visit of inspection is requested. Apply at the office, near Garden City Railroad Station, to

W. R. HINSDALE, MANAGER.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST ST.,

FACING GRAMERCY PARK,

A very desirable, large, roomy, 26-foot high-stoop dwelling, with two-story extension, to a No. 1 party, for private family or boarding purposes; the rent will be made low; furnished or unfurnished. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 93 3D AV.; RENT, $1,600.
House No. 122 East 10th st.; rent, $1,500.
House No. 324 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 14 West 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 100 East 30th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 235 East 31st st.; rent, $1,500.
House No. 262 Monroe st.; rent, $500.
House No. 112 Bank st., (with stable,) $1,200.
For permits apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.

KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Extra choice magnificently-furnished high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET.—A BLOCK OF SIX FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone houses, thoroughly built and furnished throughout with every convenience, situated at 123d st., between 6th and 7th avs., Boulevards, twelve minutes' from 42d st. depot; would be let to No. 1 tenants at a nominal rent of $1,000 each, usual rental about $2,000. Inquire of J. H. WRIGHT, No. 345 Broadway, or T. DARRAGH, on the premises.

FURNISHED FLATS TO RENT.—TO RENT, two elegant and newly furnished flats in the Rhinelander Building, corner 5th av. and 9th st.; also, in the same building, two single rooms, furnished; fine restaurant in the house. For permit and particulars apply at the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A FURnished country place at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City Hall; convenient to steam-boat and railroad; the house contains fourteen rooms and bath-room; the grounds consist of five acres; plenty of fruit, grapery, and garden. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—THE TWO ONLY REMAINING SUITES of seven rooms each in the modern house No. 426 West 19th st., having the latest improvements, as designed by a competent builder; possession now if wanted; door opener, &c.; to be seen to be appreciated. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

EASTERN BOULEVARD.—ELEGANT FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, 120th st. and Avenue A, within one minute of all Harlem boats, will be rented at very low rents.

BLACKWELL & RIKER, NO. 4 PINE ST.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT MANSION, FURNISHED, one and a half hours from the City, on the west side of the Hudson, to a private family only, but would be willing to board with the party if desirable arrangements could be made. Address or call before 1 P. M. at No. 132 West 23d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 275 LEXINGTON av., near 36th st.; superior built, first-class, three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; very elegant; furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, chandeliers, (ordered specially for the house,) almost new; will rent low to a desirable party. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO LET.—A VERY NEAT HIGH-STOOP THREE-story brown-stone house; good basement and under-cellar, and with all improvements; twenty feet front; possession immediately; rent, $750 per annum; also house adjoining, same description, larger size, rent $900 per annum. Apply adjoining, No. 1,267 Lexington av., between 85th and 86th sts.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, a large double house, all conveniences, and two and one-half acres of land; also stable; the property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms, fitted up with all appliances and improvements, in large first-class apartment buildings, the public portions of which are lighted, warmed, and cleaned by janitors in constant attendance; rents from $600 to $1,800 per year. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th st., New-York.

A COUNTRY SEAT, FROM FIVE TO seventy acres, six miles from Poughkeepsie; Italian villa; fifteen rooms; neatly furnished; abundance choice fruit; elevated and healthy; fine roads; bathing, boating, &c.; to let or for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 321 West 12th st.

YONKERS.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON HIGH grounds, with small garden and Summer fruits; will be let to a good tenant, June, July, and August, if early application is made to Rev. R. D. BURN, Oak Hill av., Yonkers, or CYRUS CLEVELAND, No. 39 Wall st., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, corner of 45th st. and Broadway, occupied by physicians for the past fifteen years, is now to rent, also the adjoining house. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 1,502 Broadway, near 45th st. Open evenings.

TO RENT—FLAT OF EIGHT LARGE, LIGHT rooms, all the improvements; rent $500, to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 1,235 3d av., near 71st st., from 2 to 3 P. M., or to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—45TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone house, 20x50, in good order; automatic elevator; second-story piazza; mantel glasses; window shades; possession in April. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—A ROAD HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY LOcated, three-quarters of a mile from Macomb's Dam Bridge on east side of Central avenue, occupying twenty-two lots of ground. For terms apply to S. N. SIMONSON, No. 304 West 52d st.

LOUIS A. DA CUNHA.

NO. 1,502 BROADWAY, NEAR 45TH ST.

Furnished and unfurnished houses and apartments; open evenings.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING.—FIVE ROOMS UNfurnished; best location; three minutes from train or boat; rent, $20 month. E. C. ATTWOOD, Avenue B, corner 4th st., Bergen Point, N. J.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 29 32d st., between Broadway and 5th av.; house and location first class. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT, FIRST and third floors, to a private family; all the improvements; location central; rent moderate. No. 143 West 15th st.

$1,600 FOR A FURNISHED HOUSE near 5th av. Parties desiring houses, flats, furnished and unfurnished rooms, apply at No. 666 6th av. A. DAILEY.

$600.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, THREE acres, fine lawn and garden, on Fordham heights, near depot and Jerome Park; unexceptionable location. JOHN BERRIAN, No. 162 Broadway, Room 15.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 744 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 109 East 16th st., near 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, all modern improvements, in perfect order. Rent moderate.

TO LET—Building No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th st.; upper part has been used for many years as a restaurant; has a fine large store and basement. Price to suit the times.

TO LET—A fine stable on Washington alley in rear of No. 9 Washington place, first-class in every respect; stalls for four horses.

TO LET—The store-basement No. 25 Clinton place; will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst.

TO LET—No. 36 St. Mark's place, corner 2d av.; the above premises having been put in perfect order will rent low to suit times.

TO LET—Second floor, No. 8 Union square; large room, suitable for lodge meetings, &c.

TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; three-story, large attic, bath and water-closet on every floor, newly papered and painted throughout, very convenient to Broadway.

TO LET—Offices in centrally-located building No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—The fine house No. 202 West 43d st., two doors west of Broadway; three-story, high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; will be rented very low.

TO LET—House No. 48 Clinton place; three-story brick, in perfect order, all modern improvements.

TO LET—Upper part of No. 13 Clinton place; nice rooms; modern improvements, in good order.

TO LET—First floor No. 11 Clinton place, for business purposes; has fine store front.

TO LET—House No. 45 East 9th st.; three-story high-stoop, containing twenty rooms, in perfect order; all modern improvements; will rent very cheap.

TO LET—House No. 39 East 10th st.; three story high stoop brick, containing eighteen rooms; all in good order; modern improvements, &c.

STEAM-POWER—Metropolitan Steam-power Buildings, Nos. 9, 11, 13 Baxter st.; wood-workers, machinists, &c., can find the finest floors and half-floors to be had in the neighborhood; unfailing steam-power.

NOTE.—I have a number of fine houses and other property, both in the City and country, for sale or to let, well worth the attention of parties intending to purchase or hire.

TWO SECOND STORYS, WITH ONE-HALF OF THIRD.—Five rooms or six in adjoining first-class private houses on the hill, No. 571 and 569 Lafayette av.; thirty minutes' from Fulton, and twenty from up-town ferries; healthiest part of Brooklyn; rent, $25 and $27 50. Apply on premises, or to owner E. VAN ORDEN, No. 79 Maiden lane, New-York.

Also, a splendid corner house, with bay window, frescoed ceilings, &c.; rent, $1,000.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE

Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for housekeeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE BROWN-STONE high-stoop extra-sized house No. 31 West 23d st.; this house is well lighted and ventilated, with large yard, and is handsomely furnished with mantel and pier glasses, and chandeliers; also to let, the four-stalled stable in the rear, fronting on 24th st. Apply to T. E. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, A LARGE house, fully furnished; fine garden and cow; the garden contains choice fruit of all kinds, and is cultivated by an experienced gardener; this is in all respects a first-class country residence. For particulars apply to or address Mrs. S. C. GILLIS, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., or Mr. ROMER GILLIS, St. James Hotel, New-York City.

REDUCED RENTS.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Complete printed lists ready at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN their own house, four story, on 32d st., near the Elevated road, would like to meet with a small, responsible family of adults who would take the house, partly furnished, and board the owner; rent to be taken in part board. Address W. P., Box No. 813 Post Office.

A FINE LOCATED CORNER HOUSE TO rent in Harlem; three-story brown-stone, bay window, all improvements; or the owner would let part to a small family, and board with the same if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address J. D., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or apply on premises, No. 1 Hanson place.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms; suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; high ground and perfectly healthy; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, at Newtown, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of station; twenty-five minutes from 34th st. ferry, East River; a good garden and some fruit trees. Rent, $450. Inquire of or address THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, Long Island.

MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—A STRICTly private family desiring a full-sized furnished house, butler's extension, &c., will find an opportunity to secure one at rent as low as asked for unfurnished houses in this desirable situation, by calling on or addressing SMITH, No. 51 Wall st., No. 19.

NO. 349 WEST 34TH ST.—DESIRABLE FOUR-story, medium-sized basement dwelling in fine order, excellent location, to rent unfurnished, exceedingly low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LEASE.—NEW HOUSE OPPOSITE PARK; others in West 107th st., in East 83d st.; floors in West 25th st., West 32d st., $20 upwards. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d st. and No. 1,155 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—HOUSES' $400, $500, $600, $800, $1,000, and $1,200; also a number of furnished, $75, $100, and $125; modern improvements. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

A TWO-AND-ONE-HALF-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, to let cheap; 8th av. and 126th st. Inquire on premises.

TO LET.—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, A house, with all modern conveniences, within one minute's walk of station. Rent, $800. Inquire of or address THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, Long Island.

A VERY DESIRABLE 21-FOOT WIDE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 47th st., near 5th av., to rent, unfurnished, at low rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING, NO. 150 2d av., near 10th st.; will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. W. A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

A HOUSE, 57TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., 22x75, to let at $3,500; mirrors and gas fixtures. Address S. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES near station, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to suit the times. Inquire at the railroad station for J. or D. W. BONNEL.

APARTMENT.—HAIGHT HOUSE, NO. 2 EAST 15th st., to let; the most desirable apartment in the house completely furnished. Address W. H., Post Office box No. 4,098.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone, unfurnished, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST.—FULLY-FURNISHED, near St. James Hotel—three-story, high-stoop brick, 25x55x100, and many others. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT NO. 41 WEST 11th st., near 5th av., two cheerful floors, suitable for light housekeeping; can be let separate, if required, at reasonable rent.

TO RENT—NO. 14 LAFAYETTE PLACE; SECOND floor; hot and cold water, bath, &c., to quiet respectable people only. Inquire of owner, R. LAWSON, No. 465 Broome st.

TO LET.—$1,100. HALF PRICE; ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone, No. 82 East 81st st., near Central Park.

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 95 WILLOW-ST., BROOKlyn Heights; convenient location; fine air, view of the water. Apply to A. FIELD, 106 Columbia Heights.

FLATS TO LET—IN NEW BUILDING NO. 320 West 14th st.; all improvements. Inquire at No. 338 West 14th st.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, NO. 15 WEST 46TH st.; part payment taken in board by gentleman and wife. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR FIVE MONTHS, the four-story residence No. 129 West 43d st.; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 55 WEST Washington place; parlors, basements, and two rooms on third floor; all improvements; rent reduced.

NO. 8 WEST 37TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brick house to rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 95 MADISON AV., CORNER 29TH ST., to rent, unfurnished. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE PARLOR FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINTON place, opposite the Brevoort House; all improvements. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on 14th st., near 2d av.; moderate rent to a good tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house No. 220 West 50th st.; in perfect order.

FLAT TO LET—ELEVEN ROOMS. INQUIRE AT THE ALBANY, 52d st., corner Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

5th av. near 34th st., 3-story h. s. b.	$4,000
Lexington av., 4-story E. b. b. s.	1,600
2d av., near 10th st., 4-story E. b. b. s.	1,800
7th st., near 2d av., 3-story h. s. b.	1,200
12th st., near 3d av., 4-story E. b. b. s.	1,800
12th st., near 4th av., 3-story and attic h. s. b.	1,600
17th st., Stuyvesant square, 4-story h. s. b. s.	1,800
17th st., Stuyvesant square, 3-story h. s. b. s.	1,500
19th st., near 2d av., 4-story E. b. b.	1,400
24th st., near Broadway, 4-story E. b. b.	2,000
27th st., near 2d av., 3-story E. b. b.	1,000
33d st., near 3d av., 4-story E. b. b. s.	1,200
57th st., near Elevated R. R., 3-story h. s. b.	1,000
71st st., near Park av., 2-story h. s. f.	800
No. 796 Washington st., 3-story h. s. b.	700

And others; reasonable offers submitted.

For permits and particulars apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

IN 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A very desirable high-stoop brown-stone house, recently put in thorough repair, is offered to a private family at a moderate rent.

Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., Room No. 13, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Two-story and French roof house and stable ground 75x100, in splendid location; newly painted inside and out; parlors papered in gold paper; rent, per year, $350. Apply to O. TAFF, Whitestone Post Office, or E. L. CAMPBELL, No. 424 7th av., New-York City.

TO LET—AT MILBURN, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad, mansion with ten acres ground, suitable for a boarding-house; every modern improvement; fifteen rooms, shade, lawns, and stable. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

NO. 111 EAST 70TH ST.—CHOICE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with library extension, in exquisite order, to let, furnished or unfurnished, low.

Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT STRATFORD, CONN.—A LARGE DOUBLE house, containing fourteen rooms, and fully furnished, with four acres of land, barn, out-houses, and a fine orchard; ten minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $750 per annum. Apply to or address F. B. AUSTIN, No. 19 Greene st., New-York.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

APARTMENTS IN THE "LITTLE GEM"—Ten rooms, all improvements, cabinet, mantels, and mirrors; rent low to the right parties. Apply to the Janitress on the premises, No. 124 East 59th st., or to ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

AT REDUCED RENT TO GOOD TENANTS.

East 50th st., near 5th av., 3-s. b. h. s.	May 1
University place, corner 9th st., 4-s. b. h. s.	May 1
East 59th st., near Lexington av., 3-s. h. s. b. s.	May 1

Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West 20th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 325 West 15th st.; fourteen rooms and all improvements; rent, $1,100; cheap. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—Fourteen rooms; three acres of land; fruit in abundance; the owner will board with tenant if desirable. Address Owner, or apply to North Tarrytown Post Office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, WITH MODERN IMPROVEments and in perfect order, with four lots, fruit, &c., and stable, in 83d st., east of Boulevard; rent, $700. Apply to F. W. CLARK, corner 83d st. and Boulevard.

TO LET.—AT SING SING, A NICE HOUSE, FURnished; well shaded, good water, good stabling and carriage room, plenty of land for garden, all very convenient; rent low. Address OWNER, Box 129 Station A, Post Office.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT, with or without elegant furniture, occupied by owner; never before rented; rent exceedingly moderate; 10th st., near 5th av. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET—AT $900—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with all modern improvements, and possession at once, in 19th st., near 9th av. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

NO. 115 EAST 18TH ST.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, with mirrors and gas fixtures, for rent cheap. For terms and permit apply to ARTEMAS H. HOLMES, No. 120 Broadway.

LUZERNE, N. Y.—SUMMER COTTAGES TO RENT for the Summer; four furnished cottages, from $300 to $500, with or without board. Inquire of B. C. BUTLER, Wayside Hotel, Luzerne, N. Y.

NO. 117 WEST 39TH ST.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house; will be put in complete order for a good tenant; rent, $1,300. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AT NO. 8 WEST 28th st., four-story brown-stone English basement, for private residence or business purposes. Apply to OWNER, No. 101 Waverley place.

TO LET.—NO. 34 EAST FOURTH ST., NEAR Lafayette place; three-story and attic dwelling, 17 rooms, with modern improvements; will be put in complete order. Apply at No. 126 Pearl st., first floor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 154 WEST 15TH st., three-story high basement, in good order, 20x52x100. Inquire at No. 148 West 15th st.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 229 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR Broadway, four-story brown-stone, modern improvements; or will sell. Apply on premises.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE, NO. 143 EAST 27th st., near Lexington av.; partly furnished; good location.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

Broad and Wall sts.

RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.—THE ELEGANT newly-erected building, Nos. 32, 34, and 36 West 11th st., with all modern improvements, elevator, &c., FOR HOTEL PURPOSES.

For terms inquire at No. 121 Maiden lane.

TO LET.—MAIN OFFICE AND OTHERS, NO. 240 Broadway; lofts No. 738 Broadway and corner of Mercer st.; lots in West 32d st. and opposite Park. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d st. and No. 1,155 Broadway.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE NO. 1,237 3D AV., NEAR 71st st.; 90 feet deep; rent, $600. Inducements offered to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 2 to 3 P. M., or to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

79 MAIDEN LANE.—HALF STORE, OFFICE, and cellar room to let, rent $500, with EDWARD VAN ORDEN & CO., Manufacturers of Plastic-Slate Roofing Materials.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164—BASEMENT STORE, 80 FEET deep, with cellar; front basement hall-room, suitable as an office for telegrapher, flowers, or stationery; three large floors, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS CORNERS down-town; occupied for fifteen years as gents furnishing goods, No. 33 John st., corner Nassau st. I. FRIESNER, No. 33 John st., Room No. 1.

TO DENTISTS.—AN ESTABLISHED STAND, NOW occupied by a dentist, will be vacant May 1. Apply at drug store, No. 81 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE HAVE A PURCHASER FOR A FOUR-story brown-stone house, situate between 30th and 48th sts., Madison to 6th avs.; price, $35,000 to $40,000; owners will please apply at the office of CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE; SMALL, NEAR 5th av., for private family; rent not to exceed say $2,000. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, A FINE HOUSE NEAR the 5th av., and not above 40th st., rent not to exceed $3,000, for private family. CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent.

REMOVED TO NO. 78 JOHN ST.

MINIATURE SCHOONER "UNKNOWN," 63 inches long, 15 inches beam, by Fitch, of New-York, (new,) in A 1 condition, will be sold cheap. R. HOCKING, No. 679 9th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

LIGHT CARRIAGES

AND ALL STYLES OF HARNESS,

GOOD AND CHEAP.

JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES AT NO. 131 WEST 17th st., and No. 144 West 50th st.; two and four stalls, in good order; immediate possession. JAMES STIKEMAN, No. 76 Wall st.

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, sixteen hands high, high knee action, sound, and kind in single or double harness. Can be seen at No. 159 West 18th st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE STALLS IN A PRIvate stable, and plenty of carriage room; everything first-class. Inquire on premises, 157 East 25th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LANDAU, PAIR horses, harness, robes, livery, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 217 West 41st st.

TO LET—PART OF FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble No. 322 East 60th st. Inquire at No. 30 East 60th st.

A NEW PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 123 West 51st st. Apply on premises.

STALLS TO LET IN PRIVATE STABLE No. 17 West 44th st., at livery prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENTION.

Servants—German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for employment at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

AT MORISON'S,

Corner 11th st. and 6th av.

Best class of male and female servants waiting for situations.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, IN GOOD health, would like a situation as companion to an invalid lady; is a good traveler, understands housekeeping; could make herself useful as an amanuensis, in reading, and in various ways where practical talent and common sense are needed. Address Sincerity, Station D, City.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—Two girls want to work together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference; wish it in a genteel family. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS, RELAtives, one a first-class family cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go to the country if desired, and will do a family's work throughout satisfactorily. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, and a good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; CAN MAKE superior bread and rolls and all variable pastry; is also a first-class washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT COOK; has no objection to assist with washing, or the country; good references from last place. Address No. 332 6th av., for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker who has been in some of the leading dress-making establishments in New-York, wishes a few customers at home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call or address No. 21 Clinton place, between Broadway and University place.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a perfect cutter, fitter, and stylish trimmer, will engage by the day or week; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY AND country can be obtained at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, cor. 45th st. and Broadway. Mrs. Cochrane, late Superintendent Ladies' Directory, Manager.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED help, male and female, for any capacity, at the HOME BUREAU, No. 543 6th av. Supplied at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC EASTern lady; cheerful, obliging, and companionable, a ready writer and fair reader, with domestic accomplishments; having lost all her property, desires employment and salary commensurate with her ability and execution; references No. 1. Address Refinement, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PRACTICAL, ENergetic house-keeper, a position in a first-class hotel or family; will make and take charge of children's wardrobes; highest reference. Address for one week, L. M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady speaking English, as housekeeper in a club-house or first-class private family; has had City experience in the former; best references given. Address A. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW OF CULture, being a thorough housekeeper, desires a position as such, companion, or any position not menial; references; country preferred. Address H. M., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEPEER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND honorable middle-aged American, for a hotel or private family. Address R. E. B., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND experienced person; would take charge of a house in absence of the family, or of flats; first-class references. Call at No. 170 West 32d st., near 7th av.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, NO. 584 7TH AV., Second House above 41st st.—Reliable servants for City and country. Ladies are requested to visit the institution and aid in the work. The Directory is removed from 45th st. and Broadway. It has no branch offices. Cooking classes will be resumed May 1.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG person; would like to find a family going to Europe; is competent in duties which pertain to a maid; is accustomed to travel; good City recommendations. Address Advertiser, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person; no objection to take charge of growing children; three years' reference from her last place. Address M. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work; in City or country; can be seen on Monday at her present employer's, No. 24 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 21st st.; call Monday.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent French girl, as nurse to growing children; is experienced and fond of children; is a good seamstress; makes children's clothes; speaks good French. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of an invalid lady or elderly person; is intelligent and cheerful; or would go as companion; no objection to go to the country or travel; best of references given. Call or address for three days M. J. C., No. 78 2d st., South Brooklyn.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE OR TO WAIT ON A lady, by a young English woman; experienced in the care of children and accustomed to travel; fourteen years' character. Apply to present employer, Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 58.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; EXPERIenced in the care and management of little children; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at 602 3d av., near 39th st., fancy store.

AT HANSON'S NURSE AGENCY,

No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.,

WET NURSES AND PROFESSIONAL NURSES are constantly to be found.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WITH A FAMILY GOING to the Centennial; would take charge of her children. Address Mrs. A. Hass, No. 1,652 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference; will assist with children, or chamber-work. Address Seamstress, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; willing to go to the country; wages moderate. Can be seen on Monday at her present employer's, No. 24 West 33d st.

WET-NURSE.—AS WET-NURSE, WITH FRESH breast of milk. Call or address No. 157 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WILL go out by the day or take home washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and families' washing; fine fluting; suits done up; from 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

MALES.

BODY SERVANT.—YOUNG COLORED MAN, just arrived in this City, as body servant to travel with a gentleman; he thoroughly understands his business; wages no object. Call or address N. R. Y., 216 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 13.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK; THOROughly competent, and has a knowledge of baking and pastry. Address R. H., No. 309 Mulberry st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; City or country; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; City references. Address F. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and be generally useful; has some of the best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, of long experience; the best of City reference. Call or address T., No. 38 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant single man; he thoroughly understands either branch of his business; fruits, flowers, vegetables; horses, carriages, harness; undoubted reference. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GENERAL MAN.—By a young man; City or country; undoubted references for capability, sobriety, and industry; wages moderate in a steady place. Address M. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best references from present employers. Address G. P., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED; has nine years' first-class City reference; will be highly recommended by his late employer. Can be seen for two days, or address N. H., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, East 5th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HIGHLY recommended by his present employer; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; six and a half years in his last place. Can be seen at his present employer's private stable, 6 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; willing and obliging; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. H., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, OR Handy Man—On a gentleman's place; strictly sober; four years' unexceptionable reference from present employer. Call or address W. B., No. 131 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address W. S., No. 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man to care horses and drive; good gardener; can milk cows, &c. Address B. C., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; the very best of City reference given. Call or address P. N., No. 118 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—HAS 7 YEARS' FIRST-CLASS CITY reference from last employer. Address J. M., No. 231 East 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best City references. Call or address No. 1 West 36th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—EIGHT YEARS' CITY REFERENCE. Call or address, on Monday, J. C., No. 20 West 13th st., Boring's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman, married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av., City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as first-class coachman and groom. Apply at or address C. B., No. 111 West 51st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; best of references given. Call or address E. F. Barry, No. 832 7th av.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS PRACTICAL farmer; understands all kinds of stock and horses, reaping and mowing; wife a good dairy-woman; no incumbrance; first-class reference. Address J. M., Scotch Farmer, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS PRACTICAL farmer; understands all kinds of stock and horses, reaping and mowing; wife is a good butter-maker; no incumbrances. Address Scotch Farmer, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

FARMER—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE to work on a farm; man thoroughly understands stock raising, &c.; wife, good cook, washer, and ironer; references satisfactory; wages to suit the times. Apply for three days at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARM HANDS.—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, AGED about twenty, on a gentleman's place or farm in the country; first-rate references. Address J. B., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN without family; understands his business in all its branches, (horses and carriages if required;) wife understands all kinds of housework, butter and poultry; best reference from last and former employers; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; four years in last place. Address B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business in all the branches; green-houses, hot and cold graperies; also all the other departments; is competent in every respect as gardener; sober and honest; four years' reference from last place. Address R. R., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED; no incumbrance; understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; eight years' reference from late employers. Address J. A. C., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WELL VERSED IN the business, the growing of all kinds of plants, fruits, and flowers; Protestant; married, with one boy ten years old. Address B. J., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; competent in all branches; single; twenty years' experience in this country. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av.

JANITOR.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS janitor or take care of a house for the Summer; the best of reference given. Address G. Monker, No. 147 West 26th st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance; in the country; wife is good cook; man as general man; both have nine years' reference. Address Henry McKee, No. 615 1st av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS first-class waiter; can give satisfaction in any place; sober and industrious. Address R. H., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business in all its branches; has good City reference. Address D. J., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private boarding-house. Address L. H., No. 213 West 41st st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT boy, seventeen years old, to learn a trade or employment of any kind; City or country; good reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 306 East 33d st., second floor, front.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANT SEVERAL ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AS USHERS at their RETAIL STORE. Only those having City experience need apply, before 9 A. M., at MANAGER'S DESK, Broadway and 10th st.

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GARDENER WANTED.—A GOOD, STEADY man, that understands the raising of flowers and vegetables; first-class references required. Apply to W. K. Peyton, No. 272 Bowery.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY, AN office boy; must live in New-York, and with his parents; state age, and in his own handwriting address Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WAITER WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; must come well recommended. Call on Monday at No. 138 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, with City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

COOK WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; ALSO, LAUNdress. Call early. No. 34 West 24th st.

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BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, &c.; Dolbear's Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway, will remain open day and evening; all Summer pupils entering now will have extra advantages.

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MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes. No. 86 Irving place.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1876.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

State pride is very good in its way, but it is pushed much too far when it is made the pretext for urging this or that public man as a candidate for the Presidency. The old State rights doctrine—"My State first, the Union afterward"—was hardly more mischievous in its tendencies. As well might it be said that the Constitution should be so amended as to give each State its turn in providing an occupant for the White House. Some approach to this condition of things is seen in the modern theory of Federal patronage, which divides favors *pro rata* among the States, and assigns to friendly Senators and Representatives the privilege of selecting officeholders in the States they represent. Every friend of reform protests against this practice as demoralizing to those who are thus invested with means of rewarding favorites and bargaining for reëlection, and as fatal to everything like integrity and efficiency in the public service. What is remarkable about the proposition to sustain a candidate on the ground that the State he hails from is entitled to the nomination is the fact that it is upheld in quarters which have been conspicuous in their condemnation of the principle involved and of the abuses to which its partial application has naturally led.

Of course, there is a very proper pleasure in seeing one's friends elevated to positions of distinction. The citizens of a State may, perhaps, feel a sort of personal satisfaction when one of themselves is singled out to preside over the administration of national affairs. But is John Smith bound to vote for John Brown because they happen to live in the same town? Or may Brown claim the support of Smith simply because they are neighbors? Or shall any number of Smiths insist that because they have for years voted honestly and well, they shall, by way of reward, be allowed to nominate a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the nation? Divest the idea of buncombe and it becomes too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment. Just as the Presidency is a public trust, not a piece of personal property, so the selection of a candidate for the Presidency must be governed by considerations far broader and loftier than those which relate to the services or wishes of the party in any particular State. The country wants for its executive a pure, wise, and able man, free from entangling alliances, and free also from the remotest connection with evils whose recurrence is to be guarded against. Whether he come from Massachusetts or Missouri, from New-York or New-Mexico, is a question that has nothing to do with determining the choice of the people.

Gen. BABCOCK has been indicted for complicity in the notorious safe-burglary conspiracy. So far as the public are aware the evidence against him in this case is even less adequate to warrant a conviction than the evidence in the whisky prosecutions. Under such circumstances Gen. BABCOCK might obtain the sympathy due to a persecuted man, were it not that the nature of his associations have secured for him a species of moral condemnation before the bar of public opinion. If Gen. BABCOCK was incapable of conspiring to defraud the Government or to destroy existing evidence against those who had done so, he, at least, found no difficulty in maintaining the most intimate relations with persons who were guilty of both offenses. The "frank, full, and satisfactory" explanation of the Joyce telegrams which was promised on behalf of Gen. BABCOCK has not yet been forthcoming, and people can hardly be blamed for assuming that it was not furnished because no such explanation was possible.

The circular of DUN, BARLOW & CO., just issued, tells a rather disheartening story of the failures that have occurred in the first three months of the year. Compared with the experience in the corresponding quarter of 1875, they exhibit a large increase in both number and amount. The number is set down at 2,806, and the aggregate liabilities were $64,000,000. The quarterly average of last year, was 1,872 failures, and $48,750,000 of liabilities. On the other hand, the increase over the last quarter of 1875 is only 401 in the list of failures, while there is a decrease of $6,000,000 in the total of liabilities. Manipulate the figures as we may, however, there is no disguising the fact that the statement, taken as a whole, is not encouraging to those who have hoped that the weak-kneed brethren in trade were well-nigh weeded out. The consolation held out by Messrs. DUN & CO., is that "in the struggle for [business] existence, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest receives a fresh illustration." Even this crumb of comfort, it seems, must not be swallowed without some grains of allowance. For the facilities which are afforded by generous creditors to unscrupulous debtors—the ease with which bankrupts rid themselves of indebtedness and forthwith start afresh in a career to which they have proved themselves unequal, and with no other honest capital than that supplied by creditors—may be regarded as, to a large extent, counteracting a process which, with all its bitterness, might otherwise be beneficial. "It is a national calamity," says the circular, "that the Bankrupt law is in its present condition," and the prospect of amendment held out by Congress is slight indeed.

The question which arose in IRWIN's case during the Pacific Mail investigation has again been forced upon the House in regard to the custody of the recusant witness KILBOURN. There were some unusually able speeches made yesterday apropos of the general question of the relation of the House to courts of law. The amount of deference which the officers of the House must pay to the writ of a District Judge will, of course, depend on the theory of its judicial powers which the House is prepared to maintain. On this point opinions are very much divided among the members of both parties, and as the jurisdiction of Congress in regard to a witness adjudged in contempt of its authority mainly rests upon the somewhat confused mass of English parliamentary precedents, it is obvious enough that the question presents the widest possible scope for discussion. The subject is one of so much delicacy, and it offers so many occasions for troublesome complications, that it were to be wished that the opinion of the highest constitutional authority in the country should be obtained in regard to it.

The Emperor of Brazil has made it tolerably plain that he wishes all public and official personages in the United States to understand that he expects to be treated while here simply as a private gentleman on his travels. Now that he has been fitly welcomed to our shores, it is to be hoped that busybodies of all grades of importance will respect the incognito which DOM PEDRO seeks to preserve. From impertinent curiosity and superserviceable attention we trust, for the good name of the country, that our imperial visitor will be free. The President elect of Peru passed through New-York the other day without exciting either comment or public attention. It is equally due to our dignity and that of the Prince who seeks among us simply the privileges of a private citizen, to allow the imperial sojourner to go on his way without either mobbing him or staring him out of countenance.

UNRECOGNIZED FORCES.

A distinguished Georgia politician, who has been many times reported dying, but, happily, still lives, warns the people of his State against "newspaper nominations." The warning is timely, and, we hope, will not pass unheeded. It is uttered quite as much in the interest of newspapers as in the cause of good and honest government. There was a time, not long ago, when such nominations were in order. Every public man of mark then had his "organ," whose utterances were scanned, not with a view to their reasonableness and truth, but as indicating the motives in the mighty mind of the patron and paymaster. "Organship" was in those days considered indispensable to partisan greatness. Great men tolerated it and small men could not do without it. The business of an "organ," speaking for a Government, was to prove black white and white black, to defend what was indefensible, and to applaud what was inexcusable; to claim for those who inspired it merits they did not possess, virtues they sadly wanted; and generally to proceed on the assumption that the public were rarely or never endowed with common sense. The reign of this kind of journalism is over. A revival of the cap and bells would scarcely be more of an anachronism than a revival of old-fashioned governmental organship. Personal organship, however, is not yet quite extinct. There are still journals whose glory is reflected—whose importance, whatever it may amount to—is derived from an understood connection with some conspicuous individual, and whose mission in the universe is to magnify his title to popular confidence and support. Newspapers of this class are perpetually nominating candidates. From a Shrievalty up to the Presidency, their special function is to hoist somebody's flag, and to manufacture a good deal of what they like to call "popular enthusiasm" in somebody's behalf. The task is not difficult. You have only to put on airs, to persuade your readers that you are infinitely more clever than they; to maintain a perpetual series of typographical hurrahs, and a good start is accomplished. You are then fairly embarked in the business of what Mr. STEPHENS calls "newspaper nominations."

As a matter of fact, however, "newspaper nominations" are now usually merged in something greater. A patented contrivance known as "the machine" has absorbed, and so superseded, journalistic organship. The latter has become only part of a complicated and comprehensive invention, which begins at the beginning of the manufacture of public opinion, and operates unceasingly until the nomination is completed. It regulates caucuses and primaries, packs local conventions, generates an enthusiasm which novices are apt to mistake for the genuine article, and very often brings about the results desired. Long time was needed to bring it to perfection. In its present shape it represents the sinister and degrading elements in partisan life. It secures to cunning the mastery over conscience, and it enables a minority to circumvent and override the convictions of the majority. Nevertheless, it is not a monopoly. The powers that be have undoubtedly many advantages in its use. They can impart to it the concentrated force of thousands of office-holders. SYDNEY SMITH's forty-parson power was a bagatelle compared with the patented American machine which takes the place of popular power, and defrauds the people while deluding them into the belief that it gives effect to their will. Its possession, however, is not confined to one party. There is a Republican machine, for example, with an enormous office-holding power behind it. The noise it makes often drowns the still small voice of patriotic, unselfish citizens. The force it exerts is so ponderous that timid souls deem resistance of no avail, and succumb. The chief drawback to it is, that its very noise deludes the engineers who drive it, and begets vain confidence. They imagine that they hear the hoarse shoutings of a multitude, while all that is audible is the buzzing of the machinery itself. Moreover, there is a Democratic machine, of which the Tildenites have possession, and which they are straining to the utmost in advance of the St. Louis Convention. Its wheels are so well greased that it works almost noiselessly. It has been driven through nearly all the Southern States with so much skill and effect that the Democrats of that section regard the prime mover at Albany as little less than omnipotent. Many of them never saw the machine before, and these viewed its operations with wondering awe. At every turn it puffed the name of TILDEN, until the natives were really led to believe that the TILDEN in question carries New-York in his pocket, and may dispose of its destinies according to his sovereign will and pleasure. This machine is once more in this State, where its wheezy attempts to whistle TILDEN into popularity, or the semblance of it, excite irreverent laughter.

The best laid schemes, we know, sometimes come to grief. If Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS were able to look around and judge for himself, he would discover that "newspaper nominations" are mere child's play nowadays, and that even the machine whose rumbling reaches him in his sick chamber is fast losing its power to frighten. He need not travel far northward to find evidence that will surprise him. A brief pause in South Carolina will enable him to realize how completely the machine may break down just where its influence might be supposed to be irresistible. Let him come on to Raleigh, and by and by to Lynchburg, and the same lesson will occur to him in each place. He will see how small is the potency of "newspaper nominations" and how soon the party machine gets out of order when it leaves the smooth highways. If he could be carried into this latitude, and brought into contact with the wide-awake people of the North and West, his surprise would be intensified. He would quickly discover that the jugglery of "newspaper nominations" is despised, and that there is a stronger inclination to smash the machine than to fall down and worship it. Not that there is any lack of party fidelity or legitimate party discipline. The Republicans were never more intent upon driving back their old enemy and crowning with renewed victory the cause for which they have fought so often and which they love so well. But the faithful attachment is to just principles—the cause they serve is that of pure and economical government, not the incarnation of personal ambition and corrupt intrigue. The oracular warning of Mr. STEPHENS may have been needed in Georgia, where the wiles of the Tildenites are in full play. It is, however, only a faint echo of the protest sounded by Republican reformers throughout the North against machine-made nominations at Cincinnati or elsewhere.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR is somewhat unfortunate in his friends. The two morning papers of this City which are notoriously for sale to the highest bidder have been his most noisy defenders. Mr. O'CONOR himself has sense enough to know that there is sufficient gravity in the complaints or charges of Mrs. SINCLAIR to warrant investigation by some impartial tribunal. His advocates on the *World* and the *Tribune* think they can save the reputation of the great lawyer by assuming that his character is as little likely as their own to be damaged by the proof of an obliquity of moral or professional vision. We propose to leave the merits of this O'Conor case to whatever kind of court the Bar Association may think proper for its trial. The "defense" contains a great many gratuitous and, we believe, unfounded aspersions on the character of Mrs. SINCLAIR and her friends. These have been widely copied, and can hardly fail to elicit a rejoinder which Mr. O'CONOR may find rather difficult to digest. Our columns are open to the parties on either side to discuss, within reasonable limits, the questions at issue between them. But we certainly cannot afford Mr. O'CONOR six columns in which to defend himself against imputations which occupied less than one, and we should refuse to give a place to such senile vulgarity as is manifested in his cowardly reference to the alleged "lasciviousness" of Mrs. SINCLAIR in connection with the professional relations of "a bachelor of 45" to such a client.

Should we ever be tempted to discuss questions of journalistic privilege and responsibility, we should certainly select some more reputable disputant than either the *World* or *Tribune*. To hear either of them preach about the "moral influence" of American journalism recalls the zeal with which *Master Bates* and the *Artful Dodger* joined in the general cry of "stop thief." The existence of the *Tribune* under its present management is a standing proof that a newspaper may continue to struggle against bankruptcy long after its power for moral influence or its perception of moral obligation has departed. A daily journal which is managed by a person in the employ of JAY GOULD may try to counterfeit honest indignation by hypocritical sniveling, but its efforts only excite ridicule or contempt. The meanness, the cowardice, and the venality of the *Tribune* have been too notorious during the last three or four years to give it any standing in court when questions of character or of principle are at stake. As for the *World*, its maudlin maunderings about "public influence" and "moral weight" are about as respectable contributions to the cause of virtue as are the railings against vice of the worn-out votary of unclean pleasures. The journal which has betrayed every cause which it ever espoused, cheated every paymaster to whom it ever sold itself, and which has done more of the dirtiest work of American journalism than any three papers that could be named, is hardly the kind of authority with which we should care to discuss questions of newspaper ethics.

We have never shared the exaggerated estimate which has gained currency of the talents and achievements of CHARLES O'CONOR, but we have never grudged him the most liberal praise for certain conspicuous public services. We should be well pleased to see him prove to the public satisfaction that he has practiced no conscious deceit in regard to his connection with the Forrest divorce case. But if anything could excite grave doubts as to the soundness of his defense, it would be the eagerness with which journals like the *World* and *Tribune* hasten to assure him that he needs no defense at all. We think more highly of Mr. O'CONOR than to assume that his sense of moral perception is as obtuse as that of JAY GOULD's dummy or of Jeremy Diddler.

RINGS IN ITALY.

To dwell upon the wickedness of one's neighbor looks like a weak attempt to defend one's self, yet just at the present time, when we would like above all things to have the consciousness of a clean record, it may be pardonable to recall the fact that we are not so much worse off than some other nations. It is so bitter to see corruption assailing even the high officers about the President's chair, that one feels a certain relief in finding greater sufferers in other parts of the civilized world. Thus, if we cast our eyes upon Italy, we discover a state of things before which our rings, bribes, and jobs pale with conscious inferiority of villainy. By as much as the Italian is lazier, more gossiping, and fitter for intrigue than the American, by so much is he more of an artist in "managing things." The accounts of affairs before and since the unification of Italy, given by men who were in the political whirl themselves, show the Italian office-holder in a light which would be incredible if the history of the country did not go far to explain his existence, and indeed did not lead one to expect just such results from similar causes.

In pursuing his grand plan for the unification of Italy, CAVOUR had to make concessions on all sides, to France, to Austria, and, unhappily, to some parts of his own country. It was all very well to give slices of territory to France in repayment for her services, and the same, or like sops to the injured Cerberus Austria, but the great kingdom of Naples and two Sicilies, containing over ten million souls, could not be won over to the Lombardy camp without such concessions as are granted to equals or superiors. The Kingdom had been managed by an army of truly Bourbon officials, of whose venality and corruption it would be hard to form an adequate idea. Yet, these were the political leaders CAVOUR had to gain before he dared to consider Italy on the right path toward unification. He could gain them only in one way: by continuing them in their offices of trust and emolument, without regard to their previous history, or to the most flagrant cases of corruption and political debauchery. Had he not done so, the priests would have had it all their own way. Instead of grumbling, they would have forced their besotted flocks into sudden and open revolt. The stake at issue was too magnificent for CAVOUR to haggle over minor matters. Italy must be united in order to gain strength enough to deal with this as well as other evils. The foreigner must be taught that he could no longer dictate the internal management of the rising nation, could no longer stir up one part of the peninsula against the other, nor keep the nation in check by the rule of the priests, and the Pope in order by fear of the people. To effect this first advance, eyes must be closed to extortion, bribes, and collusion with thieves.

This is the very plausible explanation which Northern Italians give for the frightful ravages of rings or *camoras* in their glorious country. At any rate Sicily and Calabria are still the places where *camoras* are most dangerous to pocket and life. It requires a small fortune to travel in Sicily, because foreigners, and Italians as well, must provide themselves with a strong guard of soldiers lest brigands fall upon them, either to plunder simply or carry them off to be ransomed. Even if there is a guard to the traveler's camp, the chances are that the officer in charge is a member of a local ring. Then only a large fortune is of any use. For, by disposing his soldiers conveniently, the warrior will awake some morning and find, to his unspeakable regret, but not to his pecuniary loss, that the brigands have spirited away his convoy while he and his command were sleeping. The highest functionaries are often included in the associations, which lose their wildness, although not entirely their danger, as they spread further north. All members of a ring work together with singular craftiness to keep in obscurity any one not of their own band and unwilling to join in their corrupt practices, while an associate is covered with applause and pushed into the highest offices. The ramifications of a *camora* become as intricate as the roots of the legendary tree which enveloped the corpse of a saint. It attacks the Bar and Bench, the Government offices, and does not spare the Court of the King itself. Recent exposures of forgeries on the part of members of the King's personal acquaintance do not surprise Italians well versed in the present condition of things at Rome. They are only too sorrowfully aware of the existence of such evils and worse. Nations cannot be transformed in ten or twenty years, when they have been indurating for centuries in vicious practices. The land where BENVENUTO CELLINI was so prompt with his dagger, the land which to-day sends to this City laborers whose stabbing affrays periodically call to them our wondering attention, is not to be cured of rottenness and violence without long struggles. There are still cases of assassination in Italy which do not spring from direct personal revenges taken in hot blood.

The combinations which are credited with these deeds have not only spread from Southern into Northern Italy, but are said to have followed Italians into foreign countries. Not to speak of serious accusations made in Brazil, at this port Italians are not wanting to denounce their Consul General for being one of such a ring, unless he be indeed a complete and sufficient circle unto himself. Charges of extortion applied to the ragged Italian immigrants have been made against him by his countrymen resident in this City and forwarded to the Parliament in Rome. Early in the last session one member had the courage to rise and demand why no notice had been taken of these charges. It is hard to condemn any one without clear proof of guilt, but if one asks an Italian whether anything will come of it, whether he will be definitely cleared or condemned, he is likely to shrug his shoulders and ejaculate significantly, *Camora!*

This is a bad state of affairs, if half what the Italians relate is to be accepted as literally true. Yet the outlook in Italy is undoubtedly far better now than ever before. Commerce, although locally somewhat bolstered up, is profiting by the very reverses which occasionally have befallen it; the people are beginning to make intelligent use of the new freedom of work and movement; newspapers are starting into existence everywhere, and are justly considered a means to teach the people to think politically, even if the thinking is on the wrong tack. The school question is well understood. Not only are the conscripts for the Army, which embrace every male without regard to rank or profession, instructed during their term of service, but the sacred precincts of priest-ridden cities are thrown open to Protestant schools and churches. At Rome and Naples the foreign schools are said to be in a very flourishing condition. There is no direct contest with the Pope whenever it can possibly be avoided. He inhabits luxuriously one of the handsomest palaces of the country, and may spread as many wild stories of harsh treatment as he chooses. Italians only laugh when they hear of holy straw which is said to be sold to the ever faithful, with the veracious assurance that it has formed part of the dungeon-bed of the Holy Father. Like the United States, the Italians have won political union and destroyed slavery. Now they have the difficult task of rooting out the hogweed of corruption.

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

The insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina have recently put forth an address to the European powers and their subjects in regard to their wrongs and the assistance they most require. The appeal breathes the most determined spirit of resistance to the Turkish oppression, and a resolve to fight out the struggle to the last. It is a remarkable instance of the permanency of historical impressions that the address alludes to the battle of Voscovo. It is as if a modern Frenchman should still appeal to the memories of Agincourt, or a Spaniard should recall a great battle under FERDINAND and ISABELLA. But it is well known to travelers that one can hardly converse with a South Sclavonian in European Turkey for half an hour on the Turkish tyranny without that great early defeat being mentioned, and even still in terms of deep bitterness. And yet it is nearly five centuries since the Turkish invading army (in 1389) overthrew the Sclavonic and Christian Empire of Servia in that great battle, and fastened their oppression on a conquered people ever since. It was one of the important world events which has stamped itself indelibly on the consciousness of Eastern Europe.

The address of which we have spoken appeals to their successful brethren in "Free Servia," who have freed themselves from Turkish tyranny, and invokes their aid in impassioned language. It recalls the memories of their own heroic struggles, and the names of their great leaders, and deplores that no one worthy of their glorious line lives to assist their brethren. Montenegro is cited as an instance of the success of resistance to the Mohammedan, and is gratefully thanked for her kindness to the refugees. To Austria also they return warm thanks for the support and assistance she has rendered to thousands of the families of the insurgents who have taken refuge in Austro-Hungary. But it is to Russia they especially look for the sympathy of people of the same race and creed. They call upon her not to permit Sclavonians to be crushed down by Turkish task-masters and cruel Mohammedan oppressors. In memory of a common faith and a mutual history of Sclavonic fame, they beseech her not to abandon the unfortunate Christians. Even England is appealed to to relieve them of the heavy wrongs and injustices which weigh upon them. They express, in the somewhat Oriental phrases of their people, their unalterable determination never to submit or to accept any pledges or reforms from the Ottoman Porte except entire independence. They are ready to burn their houses and take to the mountains sooner than yield.

The address will, undoubtedly circulate widely through the Sclavonic peoples, and touch anew the old chords of sympathy. Russia has been pouring in her benefactions for the wounded and homeless of the insurgents, and her people are boiling with excitement and eagerness to assist their brethren in misfortune. Servia and Montenegro have been kept with difficulty from the fray. And everywhere the great Sclavonic race regard these events with the most intense sympathy. This appeal will kindle new fires. In the meantime, the Government of the Porte is seeking, or pretending, to inaugurate its new reforms, and has sent an eminent Roman Catholic Albanian, with full powers and some money, to the insurgent territory to try to induce the refugees to return to their homes. But the Sultan is now almost bankrupt; the interest on the debt has again been partially repudiated. His Treasury must provide for some one hundred and ninety million dollars interest each year, with diminishing revenues and increasing personal extravagance. The Vizier sent to Bosnia has not money enough to feed the refugees and therefore can accomplish little of even that portion of his task. There is absolutely no money for the Army. The insurgents have no faith in the "councils" offered—half Christian and half Mohammedan—or the new Magistrates, or the reduction of taxes, or the cessation of forced labors, or any other of the many reforms pledged. They have had five hundred years' experience of Turkish promises. Nothing will satisfy them but entire independence.

The European powers, it is true, have succeeded in preventing all public assistance from being rendered to the insurgents by either Servians or Montenegrins. They have localized the war. But Russia seems likely to have held out hopes to the rebels that unless matters are soon settled she must put an end to this condition of barbarism and anarchy. How far this rumor is justified by facts cannot yet be ascertained. It is doubtful if the Czar would act without the co-operation of the other imperial powers. But, on the other hand, popular sympathy may have become too warm in Russia to permit the Government longer to remain passive. And the "Eastern question" is above all a Russian question. The opening Spring must determine whether the Turks will be allowed longer to desolate this unhappy country, or whether the European powers will finally restore peace and order by reconstruction and by changing the map of Europe.

It is evident, from the dispatches received lately, that the insurrection approaches a crisis—both from the intervention of Bosnian and Servian allies and from the profound discontent prevailing in the Turkish Empire itself. It should be remembered that a considerable number of the so-called "European Turks" are really Sclavonians converted to Islamism by conquest, and are not disinclined to a change of masters. Then Asiatic Turkey itself is feeling the pressure of taxation and the disorder of the finances. An outbreak may occur there at any moment, which would inevitably shatter the Turkish Empire to its foundations.

A TRULY GREAT SPEECH.

It is a great thing to be learned. Those who "have found how hard it is to climb" the hill of knowledge are justly reckoned among the favored of the gods. The Golden Dustman, listening with respectful attention to Silas Wegg, as he recited the "decline and fall-off the Roman Empire," paid just such an unconscious tribute to learning and erudition as that which is bestowed by the House of Representatives when some such gifted orator as S. S. COX is on his legs. There are very few modern statesmen, let us say, who have been such diligent students of encyclopedias, commonplace-books, and manuals of literature made easy as Mr. COX. Moreover, there are very few men in or out of Congress who have so much ingenuity as he. Very few public speakers, we may proudly add, can make opportunity and find occasion for the display of all they know. There are thrifty scholars who read, amass, and accumulate, and miser-like, hide away in the cupboards and treasure-chests of the mind, the riches of the thought of all ages. Mr. COX is not one of these. Rather, his speech resembles the shop-front of a Chatham street clothing dealer—all the best goods are hung up outside. The outcome is so considerable that, to lightly paraphrase a couplet of one of Mr. COX's favorite bards,

> ——Still the wonder grows
> How one small head can carry all he knows.

The occasion for this inadequate encomium on the transcendent merits of the member from the Sixth Congressional District of New-York is his recent speech on the Indian question. It would be flippant to say that we have heard of this question before. It would be untrue, however, to say that we have ever before heard it treated in such a learned and—if we may use that objectionable phrase—such a truly talented, manner. The gentleman from the Sixth Congressional District has already gained a wide and deserved reputation as a humorist. He has, in the midst of his statesmanlike cares, condescended to tell us "why we laugh," and though his admirable intentions finally took the more practical purpose of making us laugh, it may be admitted that Mr. COX did not give us the anatomy of laughter because he very well knew that such a disclosure would spoil his trade. But, in his speech on that entirely novel theme, the Indian Question, which is usually spelled with a big Q, he rose above the smaller considerations of mirthfulness and fairly invaded the heights of wisdom, eloquence, and advanced knowledge.

When the member from the Sixth District of New-York sat down to prepare his speech on the Indian Question, what more natural than that his mind should revert, as he squared himself for his work, to LONGFELLOW's "Hiawatha"? That noble poem is instantly suggested to the educated mind which holds itself down to a moment's contemplation of Indian affairs. Therefore, as WALTER SCOTT used to preface his wonderful novels with a quatrain out of some half-forgotten ballad, the statesman from the Sixth Congressional District put at the top of his page, just over his own lustrous name, the lines beginning—

> "Rushing westward o'er the mountains,
> Stumbling westward down the mountains
> To the doorways of the west wind,
> To the portals of the sunset—"

There is more of this, but nothing so good as the richly ornamented sentences of the gentleman from the Sixth Congressional District. The prose part of the oration opens thus: "Mr. Chairman. Give them hell," which reminds us of a fancy sketch of BRET HARTE's, published in a morning paper, and beginning thus: Sir—"I have seen her at last." It should be said, however, that Mr. COX's exordium, though delivered at the Chairman, (Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, in the chair,) was quoted, and not original, profanity. The quotation was from the last dying speech of an American officer on a Mexican battle-field. Mr. COX dearly loves a quotation. His next one was from MILTON; and his next was from a "heathen writer," name not given; and his fourth was from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, also accounted by some strict people as no better than a heathen; while his fifth was from the rear portion of WEBSTER's Dictionary, where may be found *cedant arma togæ* and other learned and familiar quotations in very choice Latin.

Thus prosperously launched upon the illimitable sea of ancient and modern literature, the member from the Sixth Congressional District of New-York most naturally had "a heart for any fate." THOMAS HOBBES, CRAZY HORSE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, TAMMAHUND, GERMANICUS, and Lieut. PEASE by turns contribute to swell the inundation of his lore. Beginning with the wars of JOSHUA, and tripping lightly down to the last raid on CRAZY HORSE's village, the honorable gentleman from the Sixth District proved that war is what he requested the Chairman, at the beginning of his speech, to give to some imaginary foe. He proved it to the entire satisfaction of the assembled statesmen, and, by way of a clincher, he added that "Austria-Hungary this year shows a deficiency in the military budget of about twenty-five millions," a statement, we venture to say, which made the boldest hold his breath when he heard it. Nor need we be told that "statesmanship would reverse these onerous evidences of the philosophy of HOBBES, and create international interdependence." By no manner of means. Perish the thought that we would do anything of the kind. Neither would we, as Mr. COX suggests we should not, "treat the Indian as a sort of chimpanzee, or a dropped stitch in the garment of humanity." And if Mr. COX slid gracefully from the time of the Romans in Britain, and of TACITUS and AGRICOLA, to WILLIAM PENN and LITTLE RAVEN, we must admire his breadth of research, as well as his agility. He was about to inform the House what he saw as he "stood upon one of the mountain heights of Eastern Algeria, and counted one hundred and seventy prosperous Kabyle villages," when, as the *Record* sternly remarks, "Here the hammer fell," and the Kabyles were obliged to wait for their message from Tammany. A kind-hearted statesman from Arkansas interposed and the gentleman from the Sixth District was allowed to finish his speech, which he neatly rounded off with a classical allusion, a bit of Hebrew prophecy, and a kindly notice of the Beatitudes, as found in the fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Perhaps we should add that an attentive reader of this exceedingly able speech would come to the conclusion that Mr. COX is not in favor of transferring the Indian service to the War Department.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Returns from thirty-one counties in Michigan show that the Republicans have made a gain of forty-eight Supervisors over last year, counting all the Independents with the Democrats.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* is very sure that Gen. Hancock's connection with the execution of Mrs. Surratt renders it certain that he could not be elected to any office of honor or profit by the people of the United States. The same condemnation it passes upon Gen. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Times* wants Ben. Hill to be permitted to talk whenever he pleases and in whatever tone he pleases without rebuke from the South, now that the South "is about to emerge from under the cloud *made black by the most rigorous terms ever imposed by a conqueror upon the conquered.*"

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* has a story that, while the contest over the confirmation of Mr. Dana was going on in Washington, a Kentucky Senator objected to Dana as too outspoken for a diplomatist, and a Massachusetts man replied: "If you want an ambassador who will take a slap in the face without resenting it, Kentucky must furnish the article, not old Massachusetts."

The city election in Chicago will occur on Tuesday. The *Journal* thus explains it: "The Republicans and the Democrats have straight party tickets for City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Attorney and Police Court Clerk, and in most of the wards both parties have straight tickets for Aldermen. Mr. Thomas Hoyne, for Mayor, however, is a non-partisan nominee, being put up as the candidate of both parties as the opponent of Colvin, the usurper, who insists upon holding on to his office for a year and a half after the term for which he was elected had expired."

United States Senator Key, of Tennessee, has written a letter concerning his recent speech and his vote for the Mississippi resolutions. He says that his speech was an appeal to the people of the North in behalf of the people of the South; that he does not believe the charges of fraud in the Mississippi [illegible] and that he advocates [illegible] all wrong, and, if there is anything wrong in the Democratic camp, wants it pointed out and corrected. He adds in reference to the unfriendly criticism of [illegible] the Southern papers: [illegible] the South if [illegible] that I have been mistaken as to the present temper and feelings of the Southern people [illegible] low peace, confidence, and fraternity."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE GENEVA AWARD AND THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday you oppose earnestly the distribution of any portion of the Geneva award to those who have paid "war premiums." I am one of a numerous class which differs from you in your conclusions, and I crave permission to say a word to refute them. You seem to overlook the essential difference, both in constitution and function, between a joint stock company and a mutual company. In the latter there is no permanent proprietary interest separate from the policy-holders. Both the assurers and the assured are the same [illegible]

The most of the parties who paid war premiums [illegible] the corporate companies. These companies are represented by certain trustees, but the trustees have no interests [illegible] policies. If the money is paid [illegible]

B. C.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, April 5, 1876.

NOTE.—Our correspondent is mistaken so far as the companies of New-York at least are concerned. By chapter 614, Laws of 1873, the New-York Legislature authorized any marine insurance company organized under the laws of this State, having paid a loss, and receiving a sum derived from the Geneva award [illegible] "to divide the net amount so received among the persons or parties who paid premiums and suffered by the original loss [illegible]" So the parties who paid war premiums [illegible] press their claims [illegible] cannot be [illegible] panies, if it is received.

WESTERN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—At a meeting of the managers of the pool last night the committee appointed to make a table of distances for Eastern rates made a report which was adopted. The committee reported that they were unable to devise any plan by which uniform rates could be maintained, and therefore did not present any. This decision was reached in consequence of the fact that the Grand Trunk Railroad would act independently of the pool. A new classification of freights was also adopted. [illegible] the fourth class. Beyond this no important changes were made.

WASHINGTON.

THE POW[illegible] HABEAS CORPUS.

THE CASE OF HALLET KILBOURN IN THE HOUSE—AN INTERESTING DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF HIS SURRENDER TO A COURT OF JUSTICE—THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP INVOLVED.

[illegible] Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To-day's session of the House was taken up in discussing the resolutions of the Committee on the Judiciary on the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court of this District in the case of Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness, now confined in jail on the order of the House for contempt of its authority. The debate, which was able and earnest on both sides, was confined to the lawyers of the House, and was listened to with unusual attention. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, on behalf of the majority of the committee, directing the Sergeant at Arms to make careful return to the writ, submitting to the court all the facts and explaining the cause of Kilbourn's detention, and further directing him not to surrender the body of the prisoner. Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, presented a substitute, on behalf of the minority, directing that Kilbourn be produced with the return to the writ, as required by law. Mr. Hurd argued that the action of the House in committing Kilbourn, was a judicial act, and a court of lower or different jurisdiction could not interfere. It is a well-settled principle that no court can interfere with the order of another court, except where the court proposing to interfere has appellate power. If it were otherwise a petty Police Justice could, under the writ of habeas corpus, revise the action of the Supreme Court of the United States. He argued that the majority resolution would make respectful return to the court, and at the same time maintain the dignity and authority of the House. He quoted from English authorities to show that it was not necessary, in all cases, to produce the body in court in making return to the writ. Both houses of Parliament had in some cases produced the body, in others directing return to be made reciting the cause of detention, but maintaining possession of the body.

Mr. Hoar also argued in favor of the majority resolution. He held that under the very statute by which the court claimed authority there was no power to issue a writ in this case, it being expressly stated the writ shall in no case issue to a prisoner in jail unless he is in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or is committed for trial before some court thereof. He held that should the House produce the body of Kilbourne and the court discharge him from custody, it would be an act of contempt for the House to again order his arrest. Mr. Lynde argued that the Constitution provides that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law. The House of Representatives is as firmly bound by the law as any individual. They should guard their privileges with jealousy, but in doing so they cannot invade the guaranteed rights of the citizen. The writ of habeas corpus is the most sacred right of the citizen, and it cannot be waved aside to maintain parliamentary privileges. The presence of the body in ob[illegible]nce to the writ is the very essence of the writ. To refuse full obedience is to suspend the writ of habeas corpus by the action of a co-ordinate branch of th Government. It is a direct blow at the very foundation of personal liberty, and an assumption of tyranny against which the citizen would have no redress, and which would place every man's liberty at the discretion of a single branch of a State Legislature or of Congress. In reply to the English precedents cited by Mr. Hurd, he contended that since 1704 neither House of Parliament had refused to produce the body of a prisoner in obedience to the writ. Since that time the practice had been uniform, the body being produced in every instance. He did not want to go back one hundred and seventy years to find a justification for violating the right. To refuse to produce the body is to imply that the House fears a proper investigation into the cause of Kilbourne's detention. If he is produced in court, and it is ascertained that he is properly held by the House, for contempt of its authority, he will be remanded. Speeches were made in support of the minority resolution, by Messrs. Kasson, Kelley, and Garfield. The matter went over until Monday, Mr. Hurd giving notice that he would move the previous question at 3 o'clock, and allow two hours for debate. The indications are that the House will be pretty evenly divided on this subject, and that the majority resolution will prevail by a small majority. Mr. Hurd's speech to-day was his maiden effort in the House, and it is pronounced an exceedingly able argument on his side of the question.

GEN. BELKNAP'S COMING TRIAL.

PUTTING THE SENATE CHAMBER IN ORDER FOR THE IMPEACHMENT COURT—THE TRIAL TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY—PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate was to-day putting the Senate Chamber in order for the beginning of the impeachment trial of Gen. Belknap, which begins on Monday. Two large tables have been placed within the bar of the Senate, to the right and left of the Secretary's desk, for the use of managers on the part of the House, and the counsel for Gen. Belknap. The arrangements are much the same as in the trial of ex-President Johnson, and the same rules will be observed, with the exception that there will be no tickets of admission issued to the galleries, unless the pressure should compel some restrictions, which is not likely, from the lack of interest in the case that has been manifested so far by the public when the case has been before the Senate. There will be little done on Monday, except to hear the plea of the accused. His counsel are understood to have prepared a plea denying the right of the Senate to try Gen. Belknap, since he is no longer an officer of the Government, and the submission of this plea, if made, and the arrangement of some preliminaries, will be all that will be done on Monday. The counsel for the defense, as well as the managers, will want time to prepare for the argument of this important question, and two weeks has been decided upon as the time necessary for preparation. The Hight Court of Impeachment will therefore meet on Monday and hear the plea, decide the length of time the counsel shall have for preparation for the argument, and then adjourn. Gen. Belknap will probably not appear personally on Monday; but should the High Court of Impeachment decide that they had jurisdiction in the case, he will probably sit with his counsel during the trial.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—SILVER REGULATIONS—TREASURY BALANCES—ARMY ORDERS—THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. S. Wheelwright, of the former firm of Wheelwright, Tilton & Co., was before the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department for upward of three hours to-day. He testified that on ascertaining that other contractors for naval supplies had received additional compensation, he made application to his partner, Mr. Tilton, who had been charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, to prosecute the claim. As the books of the firm had been sold as waste paper, it became necessary to obtain transcripts of their accounts from the Navy Department. The Chief of the Bureau gave a clerk permission to make these transcripts out of business hours, and Mr. Wheelwright says that he agreed with his partner that this clerk should be paid $500 for his trouble. Mr. Tilton informed him that other necessary expenditures in securing the payment of the claim would amount to about seven thousand dollars, to the payment of which he consented, but has no knowledge of the manner in which the money was expended. Soon after the claim was paid to Mr. Tilton, an old creditor of the firm attached it, and it is now in litigation, Mr. Wheelwright never having received but a very small fraction of it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Regulations will be prepared at the Treasury Department on Monday for the issue of silver currency. Treasurer New and Secretary Bristow were in consultation upon the subject to-day. The silver will be issued only in substitution of fractional currency delivered at the department. It has not yet been determined whether the department will bear the expense of the transportation of the silver to the bankers and other parties applying therefor. There are $20,000,000 of silver and silver bullion now in the vaults of the Treasury and Sub-Treasury that can be drawn upon, and enough will be provided to redeem all the fractional currency in circulation as rapidly as the same may be presented.

The House Committee on the Civil Service, which was instructed to inquire into the reason why the cases against Judge Wright for forgery in the Indian bounties matter had not been prosecuted, and why Mr. Williamson had been dismissed from his connection with the case on the part of the Government, examined to-day George Dyer, Assistant District Attorney in New-York, who testified that a criminal case was pending in New-York against Wright, which he considered a strong case, and which should be prosecuted. He had intended to bring the case to trial in March last, and had depended in a great measure upon the evidence to be furnished by Mr. Williamson, but Mr. Williamson's dismissal from the case had prevented him from bringing it to trial. Judge Fisher will appear before the committee next week.

The Committee on Civil Service inquired further into Representative Purman's case to-day. Charles W. Dyke, publisher of a Democratic paper in Tallahassee, Fla., testified that Dr Simkins requested him to ask Mr. Purman if he would appoint Simkins' son to a cadetship. Witness saw Purman on the subject, and Purman said if Dr. Simkins would contribute $500 to a political fund for the election of Witherspoon to the Legislature in Florida, he would appoint Simkin's son; witness reported the reply to Simkins, and then declined to have anything further to do with the matter, and never had any further conversation with Purman, and knew nothing more about the case. Some letters were read to witness to refresh his memory, and he was asked if he wished to change his testimony in any manner, and he said he did not, and said further that if any money had been paid by Simkins it was paid to Witherspoon and not to Purman. Dr. Simkins was recalled and asked if Mr. Dyke's testimony was correct about the Witherspoon fund, and, after some hesitation, he admitted that it was.

Alfred E. Willard, of Cedar Keys, Fla., testified that he knew Capt. Whitesides in Florida, but had never had any conversation with him whatever about paying for offices obtained by Purman, and knew nothing about anything of the kind. After some further questioning the Chairman of the committee told the witness that he was represented as knowing a great deal about that matter, but he was now satisfied that the witness ought never to have been sent for to come here. Mr. Rubenstein testified that he knew nothing about any officer or person bribing Mr. Purman, and had never told anybody so; never said anything of the kind to any reporter. The Chairman remarked that this witness also had been represented as knowing all about the matter, but it seemed that he knew nothing whatever.

The silver bill was received at the Executive Mansion to-day, and will be signed on Monday or Tuesday. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will recommence operations to the extent allowed by the appropriation, and by the latter part of the week will have all the force at work that is to be employed until the end of the present fiscal year. Mr. Jewell, the Chief of Bureau, says there will necessarily be a large reduction from the former number of employes.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day a contribution to the conscience fund from Boston of $115 in gold.

The following are the balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,205,533; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,090,000; coin, including $29,730,100 in coin certificates, $75,179,539; outstanding legal tenders, $370,755,248.

The Treasury now holds $350,413,950 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,623,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending April 15, $314,500; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending April 15, $1,409,000; National bank circulation outstanding, $338,409,683; of which amount $2,099,190 are gold. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $811,341 56; for the month to date, $5,032,549 75; for the fiscal year to date, $88,473,455 45. Customs receipts to-day, $831,233 20; for the month to date, $5,960,234 91; for the fiscal year to date, $119,692,707 25.

Receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$2,321,000	$1,346,000
Boston	151,000	627,000
Philadelphia	121,000	91,000
Chicago	67,000	216,000
Cincinnati	75,000	66,000
Miscellaneous	838,000	1,083,000
Total	$3,573,000	$3,429,000

The District Grand Jury have presented indictments against Leander K. Lippincott, William H. Grant, and Francis X. Brosseau for conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Lippincott, it will be recollected, was Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, and was recently dismissed from that position.

THE BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The base ball season was formally opened here to-day by a match between the Athletics League club and the Centennials, a new professional organization. Nelson, of last year's New-York Mutuals, umpired. The game was won by the Athletics by a score of 8 to 4. The Athletics did not show up well. Knight and Cross, the new pitcher and catcher, played excellently. The team as a whole is not as strong as last year, being especially weak in running bases. Great interest was manifested in the contest, as next Saturday the Athletics and Bostons play here.

BOSTON, April 15.—A game of base ball to-day between the Boston and New-Haven Clubs, in this city, resulted as follows: Bostons, 11; New-Havens, 3.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Mutuals defeated the Young Frontiers yesterday afternoon at the Capitoline Ground, by a score of 32 to 5.

The Nameless defeated the Osceolas, at Prospect Park, by 16 to 2.

The Chelsea nine for this season will be as follows: Clare, catcher; Rule, pitcher; Dunn, first base; West, second base; McCabe, short stop; Dwyer, third base; Hayes, left field; Cassidy, centre field, and Hourigan, right field. Beach and Roach have both withdrawn from the club. The former will play with the Oneidas, of Orange, N. J., and the latter with the Crickets, of Binghamton, N. Y.

THE INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD MATCH.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing under date of Sunday, April 2, says: "Last night a great billiard match took place in the Grand Hotel, in presence of a large and fashionable assemblage, composed in a great part of ladies. In order to understand the interest which attached to the game, the reader must be reminded that at an international billiard tournament which took place at New-York some time ago, M. Vignaux, of Toulouse, carried off the first prize, consisting of a silver cup of exquisite workmanship, which, however, he held only on the condition that he would be ready to play any competitor who challenged him during a period of eighteen months. It was to contest this honor that Mr. William Sexton, the greatest player of America, came to Paris, at the expense of the Billiard Society of New-York. Beside the cup, worth £120 sterling, a sum of £200 was to be handed over to the winner. It was a 600 game, and M. Vignaux had reached that figure when Mr. Sexton had scored 468. The highest breaks were—Vignaux, 102 and 104; Sexton, 75 and 129."

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

An attempt was made on Thursday morning to wreck the Fast Mail Train a short distance west of Newark, Wayne County. The train was made up of five mail cars and, as usual, was traveling at a high rate of speed. Just after passing Newark the locomotive experienced a shock that nearly threw it from the track. A halt was made as soon as possible and the matter investigated. It was found that some one had inserted a railroad tie in the cattle guard, leaving it sticking up high enough to catch the fire-box of the locomotive. The engine was disabled, the fire-box, ash-pan and running gear being destroyed. The tender was also somewhat damaged and the train jarred. An engine was taken from a freight train standing near, and the train arrived in Rochester about three-quarters of an hour late.

OLD INDEPENDENCE BELL.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of Philadelphia Councils on Centennial, a communication asking that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Joseph Ruback relative to repairing the old Independence bell, so that it may be rung on the Fourth of July, was read. The Chairman, John L. Shoemaker, Esq., stated that there had been a number of such communications received, and all the committees to whom they had been referred agreed that the old bell would be far dearer in the minds of the people in its present historic condition than it could be repaired. On motion, the application was ordered to be reported with a negative recommendation.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

OPENING REGATTA OF THE PROSPECT PARK ASSOCIATION—ONLY TWO YACHTS COMPETE.

Yesterday was the day set down by the Prospect Park Model Yacht Association for the opening regatta of that club at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The day was as favorable as could have been anticipated at this time of the year, the wind blowing half a gale from the north-west, with an occasional freshening to a gale, which speedily put the little craft on their beam-ends, blew them on shore, or caused them to tack of their own accord and scud away in an opposite direction. It was at times more than the owners of the yachts could do to pull their row-boats fast enough to windward to keep up with them, and, taken altogether, the sport was anything but a delightful one. There were only two of the boats belonging to the members of the Prospect Park Club out during the afternoon, and these were the Young Greek, 63 inches long, 17 inches beam, and owned by William Knowles, and the Little Gat, 63 inches long and 16 inches beam, owned by Garret Braisted, and sailed by Lewis Wills. There were four other boats on the lake during the afternoon, as follows: The Sadie, 48 inches long and 12 inches deep, built last season by Mr. Fitch, and sailed yesterday by Mr. Miles Woods; the John B., 50 inches long and 18 inches beam, built by Arthur Francis, and launched for the first time yesterday; Robert Center, 63 inches long and 16 inches wide, built last season by Mr. Fitch for Master Ross Collins, and the Comet, 48 inches long and 13 inches beam, an old favorite at the lake, owned by Stewart Goode. In addition to these there were several smaller yachts, owned by boys, which made but poor work in their attempts to navigate the rough waters of the lake.

There was but one race during the afternoon, and that was begun under difficulties, prosecuted amid dangers, and ended in disaster. The race was between the Young Greek and the Little Gat, the only two representatives of the Prospect Park Club visible. The Little Gat came forth to the contest boldly, with all sails set, while the Young Greek, with a little more modesty, (or good sense,) had her foresail furled. The great trouble with these miniature yachtsmen is that they build their boats, and then rig them with masts and sails, unprovided with any means of shortening except to furl them—never providing them with reefing points or other means of adapting them to the present state of the wind. However, both yachts got off well together, starting near the dam and sailing for the black path on the west shore of the lake. The boats were bothered to get under way, being heavily laden, and in a twinkling the Little Gat was down on her beam-ends, and blew off toward Breeze Point, while the Young Greek, owing to the fact that she was not so heavily burdened with canvas, stood the breeze much better, and forged ahead at a rapid rate, leaving Mr. Knowles so far to leeward with his row-boat that he was unable to overhaul her in time to prevent her from running ashore on Shelter Island. She was finally put on her course again toward Club Island, the Little Gat meanwhile laboring severely in a heavy sea off Breeze Point. The Young Greek weathered Club Island handsomely on her second tack, passing by at least a hundred yards in advance of the Little Gat, which was hauled off by Mr. Wills and the race given to the Young Greek.

On Saturday next the American Model Yacht Association will have its opening regatta, and on Saturday, April 29, the Long Island Club will follow. The latter organization was said, yesterday, by some of its members, to be in a flourishing condition, and they promise to contribute their full share to the interest of the sport the coming summer. Several new members have lately been added to the club, and they will have quite a number of new boats ready to launch at their opening on the 29th.

LOOKING FOR HER FURNITURE.

Mrs. Pollock, at present residing in New-York, visited Brooklyn Police Head-quarters last evening for the purpose of securing the aid of the Police in obtaining a clue to about seven thousand dollars worth of carpets, wearing apparel, &c., which she said had been stolen from a house where she had placed her furniture on storage several months ago, on the Newtown Creek, near the Evergreen Cemetery bridge. According to her story, her husband owns some sort of a factory on the creek, and formerly lived in a house near by. They broke up housekeeping, and left their furniture on storage in the house, leaving it in charge of an employe in the shop. Mrs. Pollock has since been boarding somewhere in New-York. About three weeks ago, being about to make arrangements to resume housekeeping, she went to the house where the things were stored for the purpose of looking at them, when she found a strange man in charge of the premises, who forbade her to enter the house, and threatened her with violence if she did so. She went away, and yesterday, in company with a friend, she went again to the house, and when she entered it, she found, to her dismay, that all the carpets and other movable articles of furniture had been carried away, together with silk dresses, all valued at about seven thousand dollars. After hearing the story, Superintendent Waddy sent the woman and her friend to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, in Stagg street, in which the house is located. As they said they knew where to find the man who was left in charge of the furniture, there is no doubt that the matter will be speedily cleared up.

THE CHARGES AGAINST ANNIE C. KLEY.

The examination into the charges of false pretenses against Annie C. Kley was resumed before Justice Duffy at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. The principal witness was Matilda Heron, who testified that while residing at the St. Omer Hotel she had been visited by Mrs. Kley, who wished to have her daughter educated for the stage. Witness named her terms, which Mrs. Kley accepted. The latter said, however, that she could not pay her then, but that when a lawsuit which she had instituted would be satisfied she would be able to do so. Mrs. Heron gave her testimony in a plain straightforward manner. After the testimony was concluded both sides summed up, after which Judge Duffy reserved his decision. The case of C. M. Stratton, who charged Mrs. Kley with obtaining coal on false pretenses, was also inquired into. The complainant testified that had not the defendant given a wrong name he would never have trusted her. Justice Duffy took the papers, reserving his decision. In the course of the trial two new complainants appeared, named Mme. Dyantine, of No. 33 West Twelfth street, and William H. Cronk, Simmons avenue, Weehawken. The former charged her with obtaining furniture valued at $209 and a shawl worth about $40, which she never paid for. Cronk accused her of having in 1857 obtained $300 worth of furniture.

A GREAT SOCIAL EVENT.

Active preparations are being made to complete the arrangements for the grand ball to be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, under the auspices of the Women's Centennial Union. It promises to be one of the most brilliant social events ever known in this City, and the names which compose its committee of arrangement are a sufficient guarantee that it will be characterized by refinement and good taste. The Academy will be tastefully decorated on the occasion, the music will be the best that can be supplied, and the programme for the entertainment will be found to surpass any of a like character hitherto rendered in the Academy. Those desirous of purchasing tickets should do so at once, as the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

AN ARREST WHICH LED TO MARRIAGE.

James McGuinness was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs McGonigal and Hasson, on board the Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco, on a warrant issued in a suit brought against him by Mary McNorton, charging him with seduction and breach of promise of marriage, upon which bail was fixed at $2,000. Miss McNorton accompanied the officers to the steamer, and there the case reached a more pleasant conclusion. Some little conversation was had between the parties in the action, and resulted in their repairing to a neighboring chapel, where a quiet marriage ceremony was performed, and a few hours later Mr. McGuinness departed for California, not alone, but with his newly-married wife.

L. H. CHANDLER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Richmond, (Va.) *State* of Wednesday evening says: "The facts of Mr. L. H. Chandler's disappearance are still matters of speculation, but from a trustworthy source we learn that in Norfolk it is believed that he is still alive. The following is a full statement of what is known and what is suspected: On Tuesday, the 4th inst., Mr. Chandler borrowed from his son (W. T. Chandler) in Washington, the sum of $1,700. On Wednesday he reached Norfolk. During that day he discharged sundry small debts, among others one of $20 to Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, for professional services. The next morning he was missing, and on that same morning a Norwegian bark, loaded and bound for Europe, dropped down the river and set sail. Mr. Chandler is believed to be aboard of her. His accounts are all correct; what he takes with him is what he borrowed from his son, and the reasons of his flight are personal, and of a nature into which the *State* does not choose to go."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April [illegible]—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, cooler, followed by warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, westerly winds and stationary or rising barometer.*

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

CITY MATTERS.

The Alabama Jubilee Singers will give a concert at Wood's Museum to-night.

The Colored Jubilee Singers will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening.

Mme. Titiens and her niece, Miss Krulls, sailed for Europe, yesterday, aboard the Germanic.

Mr. H. D. Palmer sailed for New-York on Monday by the White Star steamer leaving Liverpool.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron performs this week at Wood's Museum in a new drama, called "Rebel to the Core."

"Love in Livery," "The Wrong Man," and "Love's Dawn" are to be represented at the Lyceum Theatre during the week.

Mr. R. H. Davey has adapted Hugo's "Queen Mary" for Miss Augusta Daigon, and that powerful and popular actress has accepted the play.

A new programme is announced for interpretation at the Theatre Comique this week, and a similar promise is held forth by the Parisian Varieties.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their wonted hilarious entertainment throughout this week. The jollity of these performers never flags, nor does their success.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be revived with a stage attire of great beauty and completeness, at the Olympic Theatre, to-morrow evening. Mr. Robert Fraser will be the clown.

On Monday evening next the Vocal Society of New-York will give its last concert this season. Tickets may be obtained of the members and of the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Kamping, at No. 119 Broadway.

"Brass" will to-morrow enter upon the tenth week of its run at the Park Theatre. The attractiveness of the piece has been proved with special force by the large audiences it has attracted during the Lenten season.

Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. N. C. Goodwin will to-morrow perform at the Eagle Theatre, the lady coming forth in "Home From School," and Mr. Goodwin acting in his sketch called "His First Rehearsal."

Schumann's quintet in E flat major, and Beethoven's quartet No. 7, opus 59, in F major, were the principal pieces interpreted at the sixth and last soirée of the New-York Quartet, given at Chickering Hall last evening.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca's début in this country will be effected at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, in "Il Barbiere." In the "singing-lesson scene" she is to interpret Gounod's "Bercense" and the *brindisi*, from "Lucrezia Borgia."

"Pique" continues the attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and, with the tidings of its repetition for an indefinite period, comes news that the Emperor of Brazil and his suite have accepted an invitation to witness Monday night's performance.

The Hippodrome will shortly be reopened as a place of amusement by the members of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, who announce a reception, promenade concert, and an exhibition drill for next Thursday evening. Dodworth's band will supply the music.

A telegram was last evening received from London, the words thereof running as follows: "Miss Blanche Tucker, an American, under the stage name of Blanche Rosabella, made her début in opera to-night, at Covent Garden, as *Violetta* in 'Traviata.' She was well received."

The concert complimentary to Mr. H. R. Humphries, a gentleman well known in musical circles, will occur at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening week. The programme promises performances by Misses Beebe and Finch, Messrs. Fritsch and Sohst, Mr. Richard Hoffman, Señor Joseph White and Mr. S. B. Whitely.

Mr. E. A. Sothern will to-morrow commence a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings he will appear in "Our American Cousin," which piece will be repeated at the Saturday matinée; on the remaining nights "David Garrick" and "Dundreary Married and Settled" are to constitute the programme.

No change of programme is announced at the Union Square Theatre, and "Ferreol" appears likely to remain upon the boards until the end of the season. The representation for the benefit of Miss Kate Claxton, an actress who has made great progress in her profession, and an artist of exceptional popularity, is set down for the evening of April 28.

An extra concert by Mr. Thomas' forces is promised for to-morrow evening. It will occur, as usual, at Steinway Hall, and the programme will include Schumann's Opus 52—Overture, Scherzo, and Finale;—Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture; Chopin's piano and orchestra concerto No. 1, in E minor, with Mr. Mills at the piano; some vocal performances by Miss Drasdil, and other good things.

"Henry V." will be represented at Booth's until further notice. The last weeks of the season at this house are to be brightened up by several benefit performances. On Monday week Mr. John Vincent, the stage manager, will profit by a matinée representation, at which Mr. Rignold will appear in "Amos Clark," and, later on, an entertainment of particular attractiveness will be offered for the benefit of Mr. W. W. Tillotson, the genial and efficient Treasurer.

The sixth and last of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts, this season, occurs at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. It will be prefaced by the usual Thursday afternoon rehearsal. The programme for both performances includes the "Leonore" overture, No. 3; Brahms' variations on a theme of Haydn; the "Spinning chorus and ballade," from Wagner's "Fliegende Hollaender," by Misses Pfeil and Harrison and a chorus of female voices, and Schubert's Symphony in C, No. 9.

A performance of "Der Freischütz," in German, will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. Imogene Brown and Herren Bischoff and Remmertz are to be the soloists, while the choruses will be sung by the Maennerchor of the Liederkranz and Arion Societies. The Emperor of Brazil is expected to assist at the representation, and the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, with Gens. Sherman and Hancock and Admiral Rowan, also intend, it is affirmed, to grace the entertainment with their presence.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch was last evening entertained at dinner by the Lotos Club. The attendance was large and brilliant, Messrs. Max Maretzek, Max Strakosch, Maurice Grau, William Winter, M. A. Cooney, and George W. Story; Col. John E. Gowan; Messrs. J. W. Carroll, Edward Lamb, John Elderkin, and William Stuart; Judge Koch and other well known gentlemen being present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Frederick A. Schwab. The proceedings embraced cordial speeches of welcome by the Chairman, and replies from Mr. Maurice Strakosch and other guests and members of the club.

THE NEW PLAY OF "INFLATION."

From the Baltimore American.

A play which handles a political topic in a popular manner, without partisan bias, which, under the guise of amusement, teaches a useful lesson, which is humorous without being coarse, satirical without being ill-natured, which combines a showy contrast of characters with an interesting plot and exciting dramatic situations, is a play which ought to attract a very large share of public attention. Such a play is the new comedy-drama of "Inflation," now running at the Opera-house to large and delighted audiences. The "Nasby" letters on "Inflation" which were read by millions of people, form the basis of the plot, and all the well-known characters of the Cross Roads are introduced, the central figure being, of course, the immortal and irrepressible "Nasby" himself, which is performed by Mr. J. W. Jennings in a highly artistic and satisfactory manner. "Inflation" remains on the bills during the week, and those who wish to have an evening's enjoyment of fun and philosophy, romance and money making, satire and love-making, should avail themselves of the occasion.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Farjeon has written a new drama, founded upon one of his stories, for the London Olympic, where, however, "The Gascon" seems likely to hold the boards for some time.

The death of Henry Rosellen is announced at the age of sixty-three years. His compositions for the piano are well known in Paris, and he was much esteemed as a professor of music.

A new drama of American life, entitled "Struck Oil," is to be played at the London Adelphi. Mr. J. C. Williamson will enact the leading character, as he has already done in California and Australia.

"Charles VI.," by Halévy, has achieved a great triumph at La Scala. The choir and orchestra were excellent; and the whole piece was mounted with a care and liberality much greater than is usual here.

Signor Paul Taglioni's ballet, "Madeleine," which has just been mounted at the Berlin Opera, is in four acts and nine tableaux and deals with some incidents in the life of the dancer, Guimard, who lived between 1743 and 1816.

Mme. Christine Nilsson is staying at Rome, where her husband, now convalescent, has been sent by the faculty for the complete re-establishment of his health. She is expected in London for the opening of the season at Drury Lane.

The opera season at Covent Garden, in London, commenced with "William Tell." Signor Marini (*Arnold*) and Signora Bianchi (*Matilde*) were both ill; the honors of the representation were borne off by M. Victor Maurel, who, as heretofore, sang *Tell*.

There were rumors of several marriages in the Parisian artistic world, among others that of the violoncellist, Léon Jacquard with Mlle. Laura Bedel; M. Delaborde, the eminent pianist, Professor of the Conservatoire, and the widow of George Bizet, and M. Charles Lecocq and Mlle. Caroline Cinquin.

The Queen has consented to become the patron of the triennial Musical Festival, to be held at Bristol in October next. The committee have already secured the services of Mme. Titiens, Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Herr Behrens, and the new tenor, M. Gayarre.

"Measure for Measure," which was about to be produced at the Haymarket Theatre, has not been played in London for nearly a quarter of a century. Miss Neilson will play *Isabella*, Mr. Howe will be *The Duke*; Mr. C. Harcourt, *Angelo*; Mr. Conway, *Lucio*; Mr. C. Warner, *Claudio*, and Mr. Buckstone, *Pompey*.

The Charing Cross Theatre, in London, will be opened at Easter for a short season, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, with Miss Farren and a powerful company selected for the performance of light pieces. On the opening night a new *à propos* sketch by Henry J. Byron, and a new burlesque on a popular subject by Mr. Reece, with other novelties, will be produced.

Liszt had given at Pesth the promised concert for the benefit of those who suffered from the overflowing of the Danube. He executed Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique;" also his own composition of "La Légende de St. François de Pauel," his transcription of "La Charité," by Rossini, and "Divertissement Hongrois," by Schubert. The choir of the Société Liszt sang some of his compositions.

A Brussels dispatch to the London *Standard*, dated March 25, runs as follows: "The first performance of Gounod's five-act opera 'La Reine de Saba' took place last evening at the Theatre de la Monnaie before a crowded audience. It was originally announced to have been played on Wednesday night, but was postponed until Thursday in consequence of the indisposition of M. Sylva, the principal tenor. The delay, however, enabled M. Gounod, who had come to Brussels expressly to be present on the first night of the production of 'La Reine de Saba,' to hear his opera of 'Mireille,' which was substituted for 'La Reine de Saba,' and on his presence being recognized he was warmly applauded by the audience. The opera, which is in five acts, comprises six tableaux, and the words are by MM. Carré and Barbier. The principal characters of the opera are cast as follows: *Balkis*, Mlle. Montoya; *Benoni*, Mlle. Reine; *Adoniram*, M. Sylva; *Phamor*, M. Devoyod; and *Amron*, M. Libert. The opera was very successful. It has been placed on the stage with great splendor, particularly as regards the Eastern style of dresses.

The Successful Physician.

From the St. Louis Globe.

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, fair-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. PIERCE is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "Specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. PIERCE. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. PIERCE will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."—*Advertisement.*

Epilepsy or Fits.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a treatise (of forty-eight octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.—*Advertisement*

Art Imitating Nature.

It seems as if there were scarcely a limit to human skill and ingenuity. Things heretofore considered impossible are performed every day, and now we have a learned savan of Paris turning out diamonds by the thousand from his laboratory, as beautiful, as pure, and as durable as any ever taken from the bowels of the earth. These are Paris an diamonds. For sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREY'S jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for illustrated price list.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S French Cleaning and Dyeing; elegant work at moderate prices. Send your goods to principal office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.—*Advertisement.*

Open Sundays, from 10 till 2. The ELEGANT SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, sold only by Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, everywhere supersedes all metal trusses.—*Advertisement.*

Act wisely and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, 744 Broadway, before buying anyother.—*Advertisement.*

Turner's Dessert Sauces are unquestionably economical as well as delicious.—*Advertisement.*

Pain in the Side and Lungs.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10.

GENTLEMEN: Having received great benefit from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I cheerfully give you a statement of my case, hoping it may influence some unfortunate sufferer to give your remedy a trial. During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health, to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and my friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly-recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but before carrying this resolution into effect I was induced, by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give the Balsam a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such. Yours truly,

PETER SHAW.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Don't Lose your Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards. Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. Low Prices.

Electricity for the speedy relief of pain and restoration to health of the nervous, irritable, helpless, and despondent applied at No. 7 West 14th st.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Avoid the Ordinary and Nauseous and Irritating purgatives usually given to children, and administer MILK OF MAGNESIA, which is gentle and tasteless.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop is the best. Sole manufacturers, B. & G. F. SAUNDERS, cutlers, No. 7 Astor House.

Dr. Lyon's Tablets
Preserve the teeth to old age.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger.

For Elegant and First-class Hats go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation, and itching, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair; also untimely wrinkles, unnatural redness of the nose, moles, wens, and warts cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On the 14th inst., of pneumonia, VALERIA BASSETT, youngest daughter of Abraham and Margaret J. Ackerman, aged 1 year 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 365 West 56th st., on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEECH.—On the 14th inst., at No. 64 Sussex st., Jersey City, HERBERT BEECH, aged 40.

Funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex st., Jersey City, Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday morning, April 15, MARGARET L., relict of the late E. Park Benjamin and daughter of John Crooke, of Poughkeepsie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BISHOP.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., April 12, of pneumonia, DAVID BISHOP, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, April 17, at 2 P. M., from his late residence on College av., without further notice. Train leaves New-York 12:30 P. M.

BOYLE.—At Paris, on the 12th inst., MARY, wife of Edward Boyle and daughter of Thomas McMullen.

BROOKS.—At Paris, France, on the 12th of April, after a short illness, THEODORE BROOKS, of Santiago de Cuba, in his 46th year.

CHAPIN.—At Northampton, Mass., on the 12th inst., EMILY A., wife of Charles W. Chapin, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Kinder, of this City.

CLARK.—In Jersey City, April 13, HOSEA F. CLARK, in the 61st year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 16th, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 57 Jersey av., corner York st.

CROCKER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, April 14, MARGARET, daughter of Alicia D. and the late Eben B. Crocker.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 13 West 12th st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 15, 1876, STILES CURTIS, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

DERRICKSON.—On the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY D., wife of Samuel L. Derrickson, of pneumonia, in 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Wm. D. Youngs, Malapardis, N. J., Sunday at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

ELDER.—At Stamford, Conn., on the 14th inst., ROBERT ELDER, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Atlantic st., Stamford, Monday, April 7, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends will take 1 P. M. train from New-York, and find carriages in waiting at depot.

GRANT.—At Pontotoc, Miss., on Tuesday, April 11, in the 73d year of his age, DAVID B. GRANT, brother of the late O. De Forest Grant of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 11 Gramercy Park, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

HAIGHT.—On Thursday, April 13, JOSIE A., eldest daughter of Sylvanus and Mary Haight.

Funeral services at No. 148 East 34th st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HASBROUCK.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, April 13, SARAH S., daughter of Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck.

The remains will be taken to Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Monday for interment.

HONEYWELL.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., EMELINA HONEYWELL, daughter of the late John Honeywell and stepdaughter of the late Isaac Vermilya.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 364 West 33d st., on Monday, April 17, at 10:30 A. M. Remains to be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HULL.—At his residence, No. 55 John st., Providence, R. I., on Friday, April 14, Capt. THOMAS HULL, for over fifty years well known as a shipmaster, sailing in the coasting trade between that port and New-York.

Funeral will take place on Thursday next.

HUTCHINS.—In Brooklyn, April 15, 1876, FRANK A. HUTCHINS, son of Rev. Hiram and Anna B. Hutchins, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral at the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 13, of Bright's disease, at her late residence, No. 263 5th av., LOUISA LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Oliver H. Jones, and daughter of the late James Duane Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KOPPER.—On Friday, the 14th inst., of diphtheria, JOHN GILLELAN, eldest child of Philip W. and Rachel T. Kopper, in the 11th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, corner 4th av. and 127th st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 4:05.

LORD.—At his late residence on Saturday, April 15, HEZEKIAH G. LORD, aged 78 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MURRAY.—On Friday, April 14, JANE, wife of George Murray, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 4th av., on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 14, MARY, widow of Isaac Odell, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her son-in-law, William M. Vail, No. 77 Remsen st., on Monday, April 17, at 3 P. M.

PALMER.—On Friday, April 14, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH PALMER, widow of Lockwood Palmer, aged 78 years.

Her remains will be taken to Stamford for interment.

PERRIN.—On Friday, April 14, 1876, ROBERT P. PERRIN, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 22 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SOUTHARD.—Friday, April 14, 1876, FLOYD SOUTHARD, only son of Winfield S. and Selina Southard, aged 10 months.

Funeral services Sunday, April 16, at 2 o'clock, from No. 75 Skillman av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WEEKS.—On Thursday morning, April 13, ROBERT KELLEY WEEKS, eldest son of Emily and the late Edward C. Weeks.

Funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 71 East 128th st., on Sunday, April 16, at 3 P. M. Interment at Carmel, Monday, April 17. Special car on 10:25 Harlem train from Grand Central Depot.

WORCESTER.—Friday morning, April 14, 1876, aged 5 years and 26 days, LINNIE EMERSON, youngest son of Franklin E. and the late Emma A. Worcester.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Harbison, No. 270 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon next at 5 o'clock. Interment on Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART EXHIBITION!

At the art room No. 817 Broadway, day and evening until time of sale.

MR. WILLIAM MENZIES' COLLECTION.
Also, a fine private collection, sold by order of
JOHN D. TOWNSEND, ESQ., ATTORNEY.

A large number of very desirable and choice pictures, carefully selected by the owners, and mostly entirely new to the public.

One of the most attractive collections of American and foreign pictures which has been opened in New-York this season is now on view at the art rooms No. 817 Broadway.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Two private collections, which in almost every instance represent good names and fine work.—*Evening Post.*

An exhibition of peculiar interest, representing as it does the works of the artists in the best periods of their career.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Generally of cabinet size, and almost without exception first-class specimens of the artists represented.—*New-York Herald.*

To be sold by auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 18 and 19, at 8 o'clock.

MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall a very important collection of standard English literature—illustrated works, &c., &c.—many choice, rare, and valuable. Sale WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 19 and 20.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 22, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Bothnia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Main, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco, May 1; the direct mails for Porto Rico, Brazil, &c., will leave New-York, May 15; the mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York, April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th st. and 5th av., on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. Poll will be opened at 8 o'clock. A beautiful color will be presented to the uniformed battalion on this occasion.

All members who are equipped will appear in uniform, with fatigue cap. A full attendance is desired as details for the visit to Philadelphia will be decided upon.

Board will meet at 7:30 o'clock.

By order. MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant. Colonel Commanding.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY REALLY FINE GOODS AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Real Laces, Fine Embroideries, Elegant Fans, Thread and Llama Lace Parasols, with choice Ivory Handles, Tortoise-shell Combs, Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, and Ornaments fully one-half less than the usual prices; 25-inch Navy-blue Silk Umbrellas, $3 25; 25-inch Twilled Silk, with Paragon Frames, $4 25. The department for the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas and Parasols is continued as usual. All the goods must be sold before May 1. FRIEND PITTS' ASSIGNEE, Broadway, corner 33d st.

AN EDUCATED AND TRUSTWORTHY gentleman desires employment, literary or clerical, at home; is a good writer, has tact and intelligence, and is willing to devote his best efforts to the interests intrusted to him for moderate compensation. Address L., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GRANITE MONUMENTS AND HEADstones, plain and polished. Also, granite posts of any design, for inclosing cemetery plots, at greatly reduced prices. Address J. GARITY, No. 92 Meeker av., Brooklyn, E. D.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HIPPODROME.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

See Amusement Column.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates" conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIRECTORY.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing any business directory represented to be issued by this company, bound up to imitate WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, not bearing our imprint on the title page.

WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY is not issued till about 1st May, in order to include all business removals.

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY,
No. 11 University place.

DR. J. P. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, white swelling, spinal curves, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Send for circular. Office No. 133 West 41st st., New-York, Sunday and Tuesday forenoon; No. 124 9th st., Philadelphia, Monday and Wednesday; No. 1,202 Washington st., Boston, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Thirty years' experience.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEN CENTS.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE United States, and Amendments thereto, including those made since the late war; everybody should have a copy. Handsomely printed and bound. Price, ten cents, post-paid. Send stamp for our price list of all kinds of books. D. W. SISSON, Publisher, No. 61 Hudson st., New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS."—Dr. Williamson's pamphlet now ready. Address No. 22 East 20th st. Price 10 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th sts., Easter, 16th inst., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. service, before the Young People's Missionary Association. This will be a full anthem service rendered by a choir of sixty voices.

ANNIE EVA FAY WILL GIVE HER wonderful light séance this (Easter Sunday) evening at the San Francisco Minstrels' New Opera-house, corner of Broadway and 29th st., at 8 o'clock. The only medium in America having the full indorsement of Wm. Crookes, F. R. S., and the Royal Scientific Society of England.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 5th av.—Services on Easter Sunday at 10:30 A. M.; Holy Communion and sermon; subject, "The Hope of Immortality as Affected by Modern Thought;" Children's Festival at 3:30 P. M.; the Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON and Carroll sts., Brooklyn., Rev. R. W. Hower, Jr., minister in charge.—Easter Sunday—Morning service at 10:30 A. M. Children's festival at 7 P. M. Strangers will be made welcome.

ADVENT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, Rector.—Easter services, morning prayer, Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; Sunday-school service, 3 P. M.; service of praise, 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Easter Sunday service, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach, 11 A. M. Sunday-school Easter festival and baptismal service, 3:30 P. M. No evening service.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church—Rev. Charles P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning—"Easter Day and the Resurrection." Evening—"My Visit to the Hippodrome and its Impressions—Jonathan Edwards and Moody's preaching contrasted."

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Easter Sunday—The Pastor, Rev. G. H. Gregory, will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Come and worship with us.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal.) East 25th st., near Madison av
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.
ORDER OF MUSICAL SERVICES.
MORNING SERVICE, 10:30.

1. Easter Anthem .... Wheat
2. Gloria, No. 1 .... Lambillotte
3. Gloria, No. 2 .... Mercadante
4. Gloria, No. 3 .... Millard
5. Jubilate. Written for, and dedicated to, the present choir by .... A. H. Pease
6. Te Deum .... Tower
7. Litany Hymn.
8. Easter Hymn, "Crown Him Everlasting King" .... G. W. Warren
9. Response.
10. Gloria Tibi .... Smith
11. Easter Cantata, "The Singing of Birds" .... G. W. Warren
12. Gloria, (after sermon,) adapted from Rossini, by .... Millard
13. Offertory, Festival Anthem, "Mighty Jehovah" .... Bellini
14. Closing "Amen" .... Millard

EVENING SERVICE, 7:30.

1. Opening Anthem.
2. Gloria, No. 1 .... Lambillotte
3. Gloria, No. 2 .... Mercadante
4. Gloria, No. 3 .... Millard
5. Cantate. Adapted from Cerruti's Mass, by L. Bergé
6. Benedic. Adapted from Cerruti's Mass, by Squires
7. Easter Cantata, "The Singing of Birds" .... G. W. Warren
8. Gloria, (after sermon,) adapted by .... Millard
9. Offertory. Festival Anthem. "Mighty Jehovah" .... Bellini
10. Closing "Amen" .... Millard

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East Thirty-fifth st., between Park and Lexington avs.—SUNDAY, April 16, subject of Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES' discourse: "What does the teach us about our Resurrection." The doctrines of the New Church teach that the Lord has made two revelations of Himself which correspond to each other and to man's nature: one in His Word, the other in His Works. Each form of Divine Truth helps us to understand the other and the nature and processes of our own life. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. and Park av.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Different Gates of Heaven, or the Law of the Salvation of Souls;" the public are invited; afternoon at 3 o'clock, Easter festival; evening services discontinued.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Easter services: morning, "The Resurrection;" evening, "The Crucified Lord." Sunday-school at 3; Men's meeting Wednesday evening; general prayer and praise service Friday evening at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Easter services at 9:30 A. M.; Litany at 11 A. M.; morning prayer and Holy Communion at 3:30 P. M.; Children's Festival and Carols at 7:45; evening, prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st., Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Pastor. Easter services this morning at 11; evening service at 8, consisting of vespers and a few remarks on the chapter read. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Easter service (full musical) 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; the Rector will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Sermon by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of Song, 7:30 evening, and at 8, sermon. Sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th av. and Hudson st.—Rev. Robert Scott will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject—"Eternal Life." All are cordially invited.

LECTURE ON THE APOCALYPSE.
By Rev. M. W. ANDREWS.
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH,
16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.,
Sunday, 7:30 P. M.
"The Escape of the Sealed Ones from the Great Tribulation."
No Collection.

MRS. E. F. J. BULLENE, (TRANCE SPEAKER,) will lecture for the Progressive Spiritualists, at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Evening subject, "The Experience in Spirit Life of the Controlling Spirit." Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Present Aspect of the Faith in Immortality." Afternoon lecture at 4, "The Resurrection of Jesus."

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 16th inst. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; sermon to children 3 P. M.; adult Bible-class, 8 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

REV. J. S. FLETCHER, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Easter Sunday: Communion at 7 A. M. Morning Prayer, 9. Litany, 10:30. Choral Celebration, 11. Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Evening Prayer, (choral,) 7:30 o'clock. Preacher, Prof. Randall Hall, of the General Theological Seminary. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services on Easter Day: Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock; children's festival at 3:30 o'clock. No evening service.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Sunrise services at 7 o'clock; Litany Sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; Children's Festival at 4 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG JR., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION for officers of "The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York," will be held in the Sunday-school Room of Trinity Chapel, 25th st., on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. B. B. WHITLOCK, Rec. Sec.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

287 8TH AVE., 289
NEAR 24TH ST.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE SAME, COMPRISING UPWARD OF 5,000 CASES STRAW, CHIP, LEGHORN HATS, &c., at unprecedentedly low prices;

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, ON OUR CHIP HAT COUNTER, 1,000 DOZEN BEST AMERICAN CHIP HATS, in every shape and best manufacture, in all plain and combination colors, such as cream, ecru, white, brown, black, drab, &c., &c.,

AT 75 CENTS EACH.

These goods we positively warrant as the best goods manufactured, and are all perfectly regular in every way.

MILLINERS and STOREKEEPERS buying for cash will bear in mind that we will still give them a liberal discount from the above cheap prices.

REAL FRENCH CHIP HATS, in all colors and shapes, best manufacture, at $1 75; sold everywhere at $2 50.

Also our own importation of extra fine Chip Hats, in best shapes and including some that can be found in no other establishment, at extraordinarily low prices. These goods are in the finest tints of ecru, fawn, tan, light drab, cream, &c.

100 dozen fine black, brown, and white Milan Hats, best shapes, at 75c., 85c., $1, and $1 25.

500 DOZEN LADIES' BLACK AND BROWN STRAW HATS AT 50c.; worth $1.

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Upward of 100 different styles and qualities of trimmed and untrimmed school Hats at less than cost of manufacture.

ELEGANT HATS, mixed and plain straw, fully trimmed, bound, and lined, at 50c., worth $1.

HANDSOME STRAW HATS at 21c., 25c., and 30c.; all immense bargains.

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FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN, AT BARGAINS.

50 DOZEN LEGHORN HATS, 75c.; worth $1 25.

50 DOZEN LEGHORN HATS, $1; worth $1 50.

50 DOZEN LEGHORN HATS, $1 25; worth $2.

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Upward of 100 different styles of BOYS' HATS, all fully trimmed and lined, at 15c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., 85c., and $1, all fully 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

OUR STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, AND OUR PRICES WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND THE LOWEST.

For convenience of wholesale buyers we have opened a jobbing department on third floor, and milliners and storekeepers will, upon examination, be convinced that in any quantity they can buy cheaper of us than at any other house in the City.

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In our Millinery parlors, on second floor, we are displaying an elegant assortment of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, both imported and of our own manufacture. OUR STYLES ARE UNSURPASSED AND OUR PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

PATTERN BONNETS for the trade at reasonable rates.

Full line of **MILLINERY GOODS. RIBBONS,** finest French **FLOWERS, MILLINERY, LACES, ORNAMENTS,** at wholesale and retail at remarkably low prices.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN RIBBONS. Large job lots will be arranged in BASKETS, to which we call especial attention.

No. 9 best all silk Gros Grain, at 10c.
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No. 16 best all silk Gros Grain, 16c.

BASKET SILKS, all colors, $1 50; worth $2.
FROSTED SILKS, all colors, $1; worth $1 50.
SOFT SERGE SILKS, all colors, $1 25; worth $1 75.

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ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES in **RICH TAPE AND CRIMPED SILK FRINGES, MARABOUT AND MOSS TRIMMINGS, TITAN BRAIDS, &c., &c.**

TAPE AND SILK FRINGES, 3, 3½, and 4 inches wide, at 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c. per yard.

KNOTTED FRINGES, 3 and 4 inches, at 40c. and 50c.

A LINE OF ELEGANT Fringes just received, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard, fully 25 per cent. under regular prices.

ELEGANT SILK GIMPS, 25c., 35., 45c. per yd.

REAL GUIPURE AND YAK LACES

AT LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

All warranted the best goods manufactured.

REAL GUIPURE LACE, full 2¼ inches wide, at 35c.; worth 60c.
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3 inches wide, 55c., 60c., 62c.; worth $1.
4 inches wide, 75c.; worth $1 25.

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LADIES WHO PREFER PLAIN, GOOD WORK, SIMPLICITY, AND NEATNESS IN UNDERCLOTHING, ARE ESPECIALLY URGED TO EXAMINE OUR EXTRAORDINARY PRICES OF **FRENCH UNDERWEAR,** MADE OF FINEST PERCALE, SEWED AND EMBROIDERED BY HAND.

Of these goods we keep **THE LARGEST STOCK, AND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Elegant assortment of hand-embroidered Chemises, Drawers, Night Robes, Camisoles, Skirts, Corset Covers, Bands, &c., &c.

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We furnish everything belonging to a baby's wardrobe, priding ourselves on the excellence of material and work, neatness of style, and extraordinary advantages in price.

MARSEILLES DRESSES & CLOAKS

A complete assortment. Lowest prices.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

IN OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT WE ARE NOW OFFERING SOME SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. ELEGANT DEBEIGE SUITS, in all the new shades, at $12 50; worth $18. Fine Suits at $14, $17 50, $20, and $25.

Handsome Suits at $2 90, $4, $5, and $7 25 each.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND FINISH OF OUR SUITS. OUR CHEAP GARMENTS ARE ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND ARE WELL MADE.

ELEGANT SILK SUITS in black, colored, stripes, and checks, at $25, $35, $45, $50, $65, $75, and up.

Fine cashmere **CLOAKS** at $8, $10, $12, and up.

Fine silk **CLOAKS,** elegantly trimmed, at $10, $12 50, $16 25, $18, and up.

Full line of **POLONAISES,** in most fashionable shapes, at reasonable prices.

All our Cloaks are made by journeymen tailors, and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

DRESS GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN YET OFFERED. 25 CASES OF PLAID AND STRIPED DRESS GOODS **AT 9 1-2c. PER YARD;** SAME GOODS AS WERE SOLD FORMERLY AT 25c. THIS IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON. CALL AND GET SAMPLES.

POPLINS, MOHAIRS, at 15c., 18c., 24c., 28c., 32c., and upward.

FINE BLACK CASHMERE, yard wide, at 39c. Great job lot black Cashmere, very fine, 1½ yard wide, at $1 25; worth fully $2.

BLACK GRENADINE at 23c., 30c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. per yard and up. All under value.

DRESS SILKS.

BLACK, COLORED, AND STRIPED DRESS SILKS.

THE CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS WE WILL OPEN AN ENTIRE NEW DEPARTMENT FOR COLORED DRESS SILKS ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF OUR BUILDING.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY some startling auction bargains.

20 PIECES COLORED DRESS SILKS at 95c.; worth $1 15.

25 PIECES NAVY BLUE AND BROWN at $1 10; worth $1 50.

25 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY colored Silks at $1 25; worth fully $1 75.

THESE GOODS were bought at the past week's auction sale and are positive bargains.

OUR BLACK SILKS are warranted in every particular.

BLACK SILK, SUITABLE FOR GRENADINE LINING, at 71c.; worth fully $1.

HEAVY QUALITY at $1; worth $1 25.

HEAVY GROS GRAIN Silks at $1 25, $1 50, $1 60, $1 75, $2, and upward, fully 25 per cent. under regular value.

EXTRA QUALITY CASHMERE sublime Silks at $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75. All under value.

PARASOLS.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, in BLACK and COLORED SERGES, FANCY SATINS, BROCADED and plain SILKS, with PEARL, IVORY, ROSEWOOD, AGATE, and EBONY HANDLES, with real gold, silver, real shell, and nickel trimming, at manufacturers' prices.

THE NEW CANOPY PARASOL, the latest novelty, black and colored, lined and trimmed with Lace, with the most exquisite handles, at reasonable prices.

A CALL OF INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. NO ONE URGED TO BUY.

EHRICHS'

287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289
NEAR 24TH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, IN

DRESS GOODS,

We will open many very CHOICE NOVELTIES in Camel's Hair, Llama, Vigone, and Basket Cloths of NEW DESIGNS and THE NEWEST FASHIONABLE SHADES.

THE OPENING

Of our GRENADINE STOCK will also take place, showing a fine stock of these goods, in

MEXICAINE, RESILLE INDOIR,
DAMASSE AND BROCADE,
GAZE DE CHAMBERY, CANVAS,
LACE STRIPED BATISTE,
EMBROIDERED BATISTE,
ECRU NET, &c.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

We will also display new additions to our stock of Cashmeres, Damasse Centennials, Brocades, and Embroidered goods in all-wool and silk and wool in the latest styles, and Pongees, Mohairs, Poplins, Cretonnes, Tamise, and Empress Cloths, and De Beiges in plain plaid and stripe to match.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
ON
POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

SUMMER SUITINGS,
MELANGE SUITINGS,
MOHAIR SERGES,
CHEVIOTS, CHALLIS,

very serviceable goods, commencing at 12½ cents, and good value at 20 cents.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Cambrics and Jaconets.

PACIFIC 4-4 BANDED CAMBRICS, PACIFIC 4-4 BANDED CORDED JACONETS at 12½ cents a yard; former price, 18 cents a yard.

STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS at 5 and 6 cents.

MERRIMAC PRINTS at 7 cents.

MOURNING GOODS.

NOW IN STOCK A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING FABRICS, SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CASHMERES, from 50 cents per yard up.

TAMISE at 75 cents and upward.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, from $1 10 to $3 50.

BARATHEA at 50 cents and upward.

BALMORAL CREPE at 40 cents and upward.

HENRIETTAS (with silk warp) at $1 25 to $3.

DRAP D'ALMA (extra fine) at $1 75 and upward.

DAMASSE (very elegant) at $1 75, $2, $2 50, and upward.

BROCADE MOHAIR and CASHMERE at 50 cents and upward.

EMPRESS CLOTHS and SERGE REPS, &c., in light weights for Summer use.

ALSO,

A large and well selected stock of BLACK GRENADINES, comprising new and beautiful designs in plaid and striped, from 25 cents to $3.

RICH BROCADE, from $1 up.

ELEGANT LACE and VELVET STRIPES at $2 25 to $4 50.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES in the MEXICAN and OTHER MESHES at 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upward.

ALSO,

the latest novelties in MOURNING RUCHINGS and JETS. Crape Vails in stock and to order at short notice.

BRUSSELS and CASHMERE NETS, SCARFS and TIES. Mourning Handkerchiefs in great variety.

COLLARS and CUFFS in Crape and Linen.

COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPE in all the widths and qualities.

MOURNING OUTFITS furnished at short notice.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

LACES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRIMMING SILK AND GRENADINE SACQUES AND DRESSES,
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN
REAL SPANISH LACES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.,

IN LATEST SHADES.
NEW STYLES IN

PARASOLS,

including the "CANOPY" tops.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE UNDERGARMENTS.
BABY OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.
OUR GOODS ARE STRICTLY FIRST CLASS, OUR PRICES LOWER THAN ALL OTHERS.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

AMERICAN SILKS.

(MANUFACTURE OF CHENEY BROTHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the information of purchasers generally we deem it necessary to state that

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.,

ARE THE
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS,
AT RETAIL,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
FOR
CHENEY BROTHERS
BLACK AND COLORED

AMERICAN SILKS,

Where a large special department is assigned for their exhibition and sale

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The indestructible qualities of these celebrated fabrics recommend them to the special attention and general use of the American people.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th St.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FOREIGN SILKS.

BARGAINS IN

PLAIN COLORED SILKS

From last week's auction.

200 PIECES 19-INCH GROS GRAINS, NEW COLORS, $1; FORMER PRICE, $1 60.

The cheapest goods ever offered in this City.

FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!

NEW STYLES, GREAT VARIETY,
60 CENTS PER YARD, AND UPWARD.

40 per cent. less than last season's prices.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

OUR RELIABLE STANDARD MAKES.

KID-GLOVE FINISH AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN

CAMEL'S HAIR FABRICS.

CHOICE DESIGNS IN STRIPED, PLAID, AND DAMASSE GOODS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES OF ECRU, CREAM, CAFE AU LAIT, WOOD, CAMEO, AND CLOTH COLORS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

ARE NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' COSTUMES,

SUITABLE FOR
WALKING, DINNER, RECEPTION, AND EVENING PURPOSES,
IN ALL THE LATEST EUROPEAN STYLES, AND AT POPULAR PRICES!

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Cashmere, Sicilian, and Drap d'Ete, &c.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, &C.,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE PARISIAN MARKET, FROM $10 UPWARD.

WE WILL OFFER UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS IN

CHILDREN'S JACKETS, PIQUE SUITS,
Lawn and Swiss Dresses,
INFANTS' OUTFITS, &c., &c.,
IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

are offering in their

LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT

a large assortment of all the NEW STYLES for SPRING WEAR, in SUITS, POLONAISES, BASQUES, and OVERSKIRTS, in Cambric, Linen, &c., at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WRAPPERS, ALL PRICES.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

This department is now complete with all the new SPRING STYLES for Misses and children, comprising suits in Alpaca, Mohair, Lustre, Serge, &c., from $4 to $12.

SWISS ORGANDIE and MARSEILLES SUITS, from $2 50 to $10.

OVERSKIRTS and BASQUES for young ladies, from $3 upward.

A very large assortment of BOYS' KILT SUITS, from $3 upward.

ALSO,

LITTLE BLOUSES, from $2 and upward.

BOYS' CALICO WAISTS, from 35c. to $1.

BOYS' LINEN WAISTS, from $1 to $2.

CHILDREN'S CALICO SUITS, from $1 50 to $4.

CHILDREN'S CALICO WRAPPERS, from 60c. to $1 75.

MOURNING SUITS

for ladies and children CONSTANTLY ON HAND and made to order at SHORTEST NOTICE.

SACQUES, MANTLES, &c.

Ladies' Sacques in Silk, Drap d'Ete, and Cashmere; elegant quality; latest designs; low prices. A line of IMPORTED SACQUES.

ALSO,

SLEEVELESS JACKETS, DOLMANS, and TALMAS, from $8, $9, and $10—GREAT BARGAINS.

CHILDREN'S SACQUES, in all the different styles and sizes, from $2 50, $3, $3 50, and upward.

Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

NOVELTIES

IN

BLACK SILK FRINGES, (2 or 3 rows of tassels,)
PASSEMENTERIES, BRAIDS,
ORNAMENTING BUTTONS,
AND
SMYRNA LACE FOR DRESSES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers. New openings Monday and Tuesday of the finest goods.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly fitting suits in Parisian styles of debeige and silk, $45; misses' debeige, $25. Dresses made from $15 upward.

SEWING-MACHINES.

A LOT OF SEWING-MACHINES, ALL KINDS, from $14 to $35, warranted. Call and see them, No. 537 3d av., store.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will open on

MONDAY, April 17, a

CHOICE

ASSORTMENT

OF

SPRING GOODS

in all their various

Departments,

and to which they invite

SPECIAL

ATTENTION!

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE NOW DISPLAYING THEIR

SPRING AND SUMMER
NOVELTIES

IN

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS

AT THE FOLLOWING POPULAR PRICES:

ARLINGTON POPLIN SUITS, from $7 50 to $14 50.

Same, better quality, handsomely trimmed, from $15 to $29.

SUMMER CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, trimmed with silk, $20.

Same, in OVERSKIRTS and JACKETS, $22 upward.

DEBEGE SUITS, all shades, from $10 upward.

Light Silk PONGEE and MOHAIR COSTUMES, from $15 to $25.

Colored CASHMERE SUITS, from $17 to $23.

Same, silk trimmed, from $25 to $48.

Black CASHMERE SUITS, from $17.

Same SILK TRIMMED, from $24.

Same, SILK UNDERSKIRT, $55 to $75.

Same, in OVERSKIRTS and JACKETS, from $17 to $33.

ALPACA SUITS, from $9 75 to $32.

A small lot last season's BATISTE and LINEN SUITS and POLONAISES at a great sacrifice.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS, from $9 to $35.

ALSO,

A large assortment of SILK COSTUMES for DINNER, RECEPTION, and CARRIAGE WEAR.

BLACK SILK SUITS, from $45 upward.

COLORED SILK SUITS, from $40 upward.

MOURNING COSTUMES

A SPECIALTY.

Complete outfits constantly on hand, or made to order and delivered in twelve hours. NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

ALSO,

EVENING DRESSES to order in twenty-four hours. Satisfaction in every way guaranteed.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

We are offering our stock of WRAPPERS at the following remarkably low prices:

LADIES' WRAPPERS, in plain and figured reps, $3 25.

SERGE, in light shades, at $4 25 and $5.

French Zephyr FLANNEL WRAPPERS, $6 25 to $8 75.

All-wool CASHMERE QUILTED SILK, robe front, $14 50.

Braided CASHMERE WRAPPERS, $14 75.

Embroidered CASHMERE WRAPPERS, $21 85.

CALICO WRAPPERS, from $1 25.

FRENCH CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, from $2 75.

Misses' and Children's SWISS SUITS, from $2 50.

Swiss OVERDRESSES, neatly trimmed, $3 50.

Children's Plaid Melton SCHOOL SUITS, $3 25 to $9.

Children's All-wool Plaid SCHOOL SUITS, $5 75.

Children's All-wool CASHMERE SUITS, $12.

ALSO,

A choice lot of FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED PIQUE GABRIELLE DRESSES, from $4 25 to $9.

Children's Braided PIQUE SUITS, $2 40 to $12.

Children's dark blue linen PRINCESS SUITS, trimmed with embroidery, $4 50.

Children's LINEN GABRIELLE DRESSES, from $1 10 to $4 50.

Children's LINEN SUITS, trimmed with white embroidery, $5 75.

Children's WASH POPLIN SUITS, 95 cents.

Children's and Misses' CALICO WRAPPERS, 70 cents.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

CLOTHING.

TORRY & JENKINS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 55 WEST 32D ST.,
LATE WITH F. DERBY & CO.,

are now prepared to make gentlemen's clothes to order, for cash, from the latest London and Paris fabrics, at prices as low as they can be imported for from any respectable establishment, duties paid.

APRIL 15, 1876.

LECTURES.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV., under the auspices of the New-York Psychological Society. Prof. BELEW'S illustrated Lectures on PSYCHOLOGY and MESMERISM. Marvelous experiments upon volunteer subjects, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, April 17, 19, and 20. Admission, 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION

IN

SPRING SILKS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Are offering a splendid and choice selection of the latest colorings in

PLAIN TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,
BROCADES, DAMASSE, CHECKED,
and FANCY STRIPED SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED LOUISINES,
FOULARDS, &c.

Also, the most celebrated and popular manufactures of

BLACK SILKS,

ALL QUALITIES.

An examination of the above stock will satisfy the most careful buyer that the prices are far below those offered in some years.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

SUN & RAIN UMBRELLAS.

PLAIN SILK, DAMASSE, and LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS.

N. B.—LACE COVERS artistically mounted.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th st.

"A., C. & CO.'S"

"IMPROVED CUT"

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

SPRING STYLE

NECKWEAR

for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Just received a full line of "CHOSSON'S" Celebrated KID and GANTS du SUEDE, 1 to 6 Buttons.

KID, CUT SILK, and LISLE THREAD GLOVES, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th st.

PARIS AND DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.

MISSES' PIQUE and CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS,
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES,
LADIES' NAINSOOK and CAMBRIC BREAKFAST DRESSES,
INFANTS' OUTFITS, complete, ready made or to order.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
Complete at short notice.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, HOSE SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Spring and Summer Fabrics,
CHOICE STYLES, NOW OPEN.

Novelties in GRENADINES, PARIS DRESS GOODS, ORGANDIES and JACONETS, LINEN LAWNS, FOULARD CAMBRICS, CRETONNES, ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, FRENCH BATISTE, PRINTED SHIRTING CAMBRICS, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

MOURNING GOODS

In every variety, at MODERATE PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Broadway and 19th St.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Are exhibiting an extensive line of Special Bargains in LACE CURTAINS, at greatly reduced prices.

Also, complete assortment of
FRENCH CRETONNES,
SATINES, TWILLED SERGES,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every description, at LOWER PRICES than these goods have been sold for many years.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

CARPETINGS

Arnold, Constable & Co

Corner Broadway and 19th St.,

Offer a large line of FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS at $1 75 per yard; EXTRA QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 10 per yard; EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, at $1 per yard.

NEW and ELEGANT PATTERNS in
FRENCH MOQUETTES, TOURNAYS,
AXMINSTERS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS,
ROYAL WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM, &c., &c.

The above stock contains many EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, and together forming the most COMPLETE and VARIED ASSORTMENT offered this season, and at the lowest prices.

Easter Presents for Boys

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

LORD & TAYLOR

Are offering a full assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN GOODS, manufactured expressly for the season.

Workmanship, style, and finish unsurpassed.

Blue and Black Diagonal Suits	$13 00
Blue and Brown Tricot Suits	14 00
Blouse School Suits, Scotch Coating	6 50
Derby School Suits, Scotch Coating	8 00
Duncan Suits, Kilt Style	7 00
A large line of Embroidered Suits, imported	3 50

We call particular attention to our Kilt Suits, all new styles, $6 and upward.

☞ Particular attention given to custom orders.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

DRY GOODS.

1876. JONES. 1840.

NEW STORE.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED in ALL DEPARTMENTS, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THIS one of the most ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY, AND GREAT CARE HAS BEEN USED in the selection of new desirable GOODS in every department.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Neck Ties, Fringes, Trimmings.

THOMPSON'S SEAMLESS KID In Choice Colors, We will sell at $1 per pair.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE
AND
NINETEENTH STREET, NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

FLOWERS, BRANCHES AND IN WREATHS, FRENCH BONNETS.

VAILS, RIBBONS, ORNAMENTS, TRIMMED HATS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

STRIPES AND CHECKS, GRISAILLE, RAYE ANNILLE.

CHENIS GRISAILLE, 75c., and upward.

DRAP DE FRANCE, DRAP DE VIZILLE, DRAP DE PARIS, CACHEMIR DE RHONE.

Black Silks from 80c., $1, $1 10, and upward. Great inducements in fine satin finish from $1 50 to $2 50.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
75c., and upward.
NEW DRESS GOODS OPENED DAILY.
SUITS AND DRESS-MAKING.

Elegant new and stylish suits of our own importation and manufacture, in choice Spring styles and designs, in all the favorite fabrics of the season, superior work and finish, at 30 per cent. less than elsewhere.

CARPETS, CHOICE DESIGNS IN BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

INGRAINS FROM 40c. UPWARD.

LARGE STOCK RUGS, MATS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Hollands, and Lace Curtains, in sets and by the yard; Furniture Coverings, Mattresses, and Cornices.

MILLINERY.

Ladies' and Children's Hats of the most stylish new Shapes and Shades; also, an Elegant Variety of Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Unusual attractions in our SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR at very attractive prices.

Linen, Table Damask, Irish Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c. IN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

LARGEST AND DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST STOCK of DOMESTICS in the City, which will be sold by the yard or by the piece at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

A visit will prove to purchasers that our prices will be found lower than ever before offered to the public.

JONES,
8th av. and 19th st.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SHAWLS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER DURING THE PRESENT WEEK THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls!

Prices Reduced from $200 to $85.
Prices Reduced from $225 to $100.
Prices Reduced from $250 to $125.
Prices Reduced from $275 to $150.
Prices Reduced from $300 to $175.
Prices Reduced from $400 to $225.

Novelties Just Received by Steamer.

One case of beautiful BLACK and SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS FOR SPRING WEAR,

At $35; GOOD VALUE, $50.
At $45; GOOD VALUE, $60.
At $60; GOOD VALUE, $85.
At $75; GOOD VALUE, $100.

FRENCH BROCHE SHAWLS.

We call ESPECIAL ATTENTION to THIS DEPARTMENT, as we are now offering our ENTIRE STOCK at the following extremely low prices:

$6 50; FORMER PRICE, $12.
$10 50; FORMER PRICE, $15.
$14; FORMER PRICE, $20.
$21; FORMER PRICE, $30.
$27; FORMER PRICE, $35.

Sacques, Dolmans, Wraps, &c.

On MONDAY, April 17, we will largely replenish our stock of SACQUES, DOLMANS, WRAPS, &c., in Silk, Cashmere, Sicilliennes, Drap d'Ete, and Cloth. NEW SACQUES in CASHMERE, pretty shape and neatly trimmed, $8 50 upward. New SACQUES in SILK, pretty shape and neatly trimmed, $17 50 and upwards. Beautifully trimmed SACQUES in CLOTH, from $14 to $20. Very pretty WRAPS, DOLMANS, &c. in CASHMERE and LIGHT CLOTHS, for street or carriage wear, from $18 to $35. Elegantly trimmed and finely finished SACQUES, DOLMANS, &c., in SILK, CASHMERE, SICILLIENNES and DRAP D'ETE, both imported and of our own manufacture.

ALSO,

On Monday, an invoice of CLOTH, CASHMERE, and DRAP D'ETE SACQUES, JACKETS, MANTLES, TALMAS, FICHUS, DOLMANS, &c., of last season's importations, at $5, $6 50, $8, $10, to $26; one-third original price.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.

New SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS in CLOAKS and COSTUMES. Many exclusive novelties, not to be found in any other house.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX and INFANTS' WARDROBES made up in the highest style of art.

NOVELTIES in NEW MATERIALS for LADIES' COSTUMES and OVERDRESSES.

STRIPED and BROCHE GRENADINES.

MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS.

NEW STYLES in GALLOONS, FRINGES, &c., both in wool and silk.

NEW MODES for our DRESSMAKING, which we believe superior to any in the City.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

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Mantillas, Cloaks, Wraps and Dresses,

for the Spring and Summer, to which she invites the attention of her customers and ladies visiting the City

THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT THE MARKETS AFFORD.

The supplies of fruit and vegetables from the South give to the markets quite a Spring-like air. Asparagus from Virginia has appeared, and we have new potatoes from Florida—the latter, however, being small and poor. Bermuda vegetables, *i. e.*, new potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and beets, are becoming more plenty, and prices have fallen. Strawberries are still rare, the hothouse article selling at higher rates than the field product. Green peas are also at hand from Florida, but their quality does not commend them to special favor.

RECEIPTS.

How to Make Tea.—In China tea is never decocted, it is infused; and the reason is that the acrid quality contained in the stems is not liberated in a quick "drawing." Take a porcelain pot for tea—Sèvres china if you have it, and not earthenware—scald it with freshly boiling water, then to every heaping teaspoonful of tea add a breakfast cup of water; when the tea has drawn exactly five minutes, and no more, pour all off and drink with sugar only. The leaves are very useful afterward for carpet-sweeping, but tea amateurs rarely try such an acrid preparation as a second drawing, the offensive flavor of which must be disguised with milk.—Chang Fuy.

Sago Jelly.—Take a teacup of sago and boil in three pints and a half of water; when cold add half a pint of raspberry syrup; pour the whole into a shape which has been rinsed in cold water, and let it stand until sufficiently set to turn out well. When dished, pour a little cream around it if preferred.—Anna.

Potato Soup.—Take six good-sized potatoes sliced thin, a quart and a pint of water, a pint of milk, lump of butter the size of an egg, pepper and salt to suit the taste, and crackers if you prefer them.—A Young Cook.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—Peel five oranges, taking away the white rind and pips; put the pulp into the stew-pan, with the peel cut very small; add five pounds of rhubarb, cut small, and four pounds of loaf sugar; boil the whole two hours, and the fruit half an hour before adding the sugar. Three lemons, instead of five oranges, will make an agreeable change.

Gooseberry Vinegar.—Two quarts of mashed gooseberries full-grown—but green, not ripe; allow for this quantity three quarts of water. Let the fruit soak two days, then press out the juice, strain it, and add one pint of sugar to each gallon; put it into a barrel, add a little yeast, and let it ferment.

Cocoa-nut Pudding.—Grate cocoa-nut; then stew it slowly in one quart of milk; pour this on a half loaf of baker's bread; when cold add one pound sugar and one-half pound butter beaten to a cream; then add six eggs, and bake. M. S. P.

Orange Cake.—One cup white sugar, one small half-cup butter, two cups flour, one-half cup cold water, five eggs—whites of four only, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder, juice and rind of one orange; bake like jelly-cake; frost each layer; make frosting of the remaining white.

Corn-starch Cake.—Half pound corn-starch, half-pound wheat flour, six eggs, half pound butter, one pound sugar, one small cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder.—M. S. P.

Snow Pudding.—One ounce of gelatine; pour on it a pint and a half of boiling water; add two teacups of white sugar, the grated peel and juice of two lemons; strain into a deep dish to cool; when it commences to jelly add to the whites of four well-beaten eggs, beat all until the dish is full, put in molds and place in a cool place.—Nannie.

Apple Pudding.—Make pastry as for apple dumplings, roll it out, lay it on a pudding-cloth, pile up some sliced apples, sprinkle plenty of dark brown sugar on and cinnamon or nutmeg, add half a cup of water, gather up the edges of the paste together, tie the cloth loosely, boil an hour and a half.—E. S. S.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one have the kindness to give receipt for vanilla caramels?—Lexington.

Will you inform me how I can distinguish the male from the female canaries?—J. A. C.

Will some person of experience tell me how I can pack away woolen and flannel articles to be committed to a store-house for the Summer, without coming out totally unfit for further service from the havoc made by moths? A method which can be warranted not to fail of its object will be received with heartiest gratitude.—Hannah.

Will some of your contributors tell me how to cook apples with tapioca, when the apples are pared and sliced as for stewing, and also how to make currant pudding (hard) such as one gets at the Grand Central Hotel?—Jennie.

Will some one inform us how butter-scotch is prepared?—Anna, Jersey City.

Will some one inform me how to make real good old-fashioned fish chowder?—Samuel, Jersey City.

Will some one tell me the best kinds of food for my child, perfectly healthy, eighteen months old?—Mother.

Can any lady inform me how to clean alabaster vases?—Kip.

Please answer the following questions: Can I do anything to prevent face-burn? How to treat hands that perspire too freely; also, please tell me of something that will whiten the hands, and oblige.—M. P. M.

Can any one give me a remedy for foul air in a well? Our well is over thirty feet deep, and although the water is usually excellent, yet in Summer it sometimes, for two or three weeks at a time, will have a disagreeable taste and odor, and occasionally also in Winter.—Lillie.

Will some one tell me how to take the shine off of new black silk which it gets when worn a short time, no matter how good the quality; and also how to renovate old black silk?—Up Town.

Will some one furnish a receipt for cooking macaroni, and also give some idea about getting up a dress for a Martha Washington reception, without much expense?—One Who Wants to Know, Tarrytown.

Will G. W. C. please give a more lucid explanation of her doughnuts? In what state is the rising to be used when ready for baking, and how is the water to be used—mixed with the butter and sugar, or with the rising? I suppose they are to be cooked in the same manner as the other kind.—A Lover of Doughnuts.

Can any one tell me how to remove stains, such as grease, &c., from light goods without injuring them?—Mathilda.

Please inquire through your household column what will take the rust from a new iron water kettle, and greatly oblige a sufferer.—M. E. M. C.

Can any one tell me how to prepare a salad dressing, such as is sold in bottles and used for lettuce, &c.—A Subscriber in Rome.

I would like a receipt for chocolate cream drops, with directions how to put the chocolate on.—Housekeeper.

Will some kind friend give a receipt for making oyster stews, clam chowder, and also one for a nice hair-oil?—A Friend.

Will some one kindly furnish me with a receipt for removing stains from steel fenders and a polish for the same?—A Lady Subscriber.

Can some one tell me how to color purple on cotton and set the color so that it will not fade?—Charlestown, Ohio.

Please give through Household Column a receipt for salt-rising bread and biscuit—a receipt that shall not fail. I have seen and tasted that which contained only salt and water and was most beautifully white and tender, and as crisp and flaky as piecrust, but in my own hands the receipt has as often failed as succeeded. I have been told that it requires a better quality of flour to make salt-rising bread than will do for shop yeast. Is this so? Also how to cook the various kinds of salt fish, such as cod, mackerel, and to bake fresh fish in an oven so they may be served acceptably; the common method of frying in a pot of hot lard is too expensive for farmers.—A Subscriber.

Will some one inform me how I can whitewash my ceiling, which has been spoiled by smoke, and also which is the cheapest and best paint for fences?—A Constant Reader.

Will readers of The Times inform me how much leached ashes are worth per bushel, for small fruit and grass? Also will it injure carpenter tools to have vinegar kept in the same room?—Hal, Hoosick, N. Y.

Will some kind person inform me what to eat so as to gain flesh?—Pauline M. W.

Please inform me what I can do to make me thin.—Constant Reader.

Will some of your correspondents furnish me with a reliable remedy for tender feet and neuralgia in the limbs?—Fanny.

Mrs. B. would like to know how to serve canned salmon acceptably for a small family.

Will some one please tell me how to make good coffee, and how to clear it?—A Constant Reader.

Please send me a receipt for destroying little white lice on house plants, and oblige.—F. M. W.

ANSWERS.

The New Method of Playing Croquet.—Vexillo, the new method of playing croquet, is a decided improvement over the old way. The game is made more interesting by the introduction of flags upon the arches. Each player has a flag to play which may be taken from him by his opponent. When a player reaches the home stake he places the flag upon it, and he is then a rover. His object then is to try and capture his opponents' flags or assist his side in getting their flags. The side that secures the greatest number of flags wins the game. "Vexillo" differs from croquet slightly; the arches are set out differently, and the home stake is made with sockets to receive the flags when they are taken from the arches.

Cranberry Jelly.—Carefully wash and pick over two quarts of cranberries, add one pint of cold water, and place them in a porcelain-lined saucepan over a quick fire, stir occasionally, and when the berries are soft mash them thoroughly with a spoon, bring to a boil, and then add a quart-bowl full of granulated sugar, boil ten minutes, and then pour into molds. The berries should not be on the fire more than twenty-five minutes, as the more quickly they are done the more brilliant the color of the jelly will be. Cool the molds with the cold water before using.

Cranberry Jelly.—Put one quart of cranberries into an earthenware pipkin, with cover, and enough water to be even with the berries; when well cooked rub through a colander until you have about a spoonful of skins; then pour back the juice into the pipkin, and add two cupfuls of granulated sugar; boil twenty minutes with cover off, and stir frequently; then turn into small jars for use. The darkest cranberries are the best.—Jemima Jones.

Gold Cake.—Three-fourths cup of butter, one cup of sugar, the yolks of eight eggs, two cups of sifted flour, one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, dissolved; one-half cup of milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one tablespoonful of essence of lemon.

Silver Cake.—One-half cup of butter, two cups of sugar, the whites of eight eggs, three-fourths of a cup of milk, two and one-half cups of sifted flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one tablespoonful of essence of almond.

Tapioca Jelly.—Two cups of tapioca; wash it in two or three waters; soak it five or six hours; simmer it in the water it was soaked in, with a little salt, until it becomes transparent, then add the juice of one lemon and loaf sugar to flavor it. Let all simmer together and put it in a glass dish to cool.

Lemon Sauce for Tapioca Jelly.—Boil one cup of hot water; when boiled add one and one-half cups of loaf sugar; when that is well boiled add the juice of one lemon.—Lexington.

How to Use Pieces of Soap too Small for Use on the Wash-stand.—Make a square flannel bag the size you require; leave one end partly open and put in the pieces as they accumulate; when it is full baste up the opening and it makes a nice bath-tub arrangement.—Brooklyn.

Waste Pieces of Soap.—Cut the pieces into small bits, and cover them with water. Place them upon the range, where they will gradually dissolve into a jelly like paste; add a little perfume. When smooth and even pour into a square-sided pan, and when cold cut into cakes.—Rosine.

Bleeding Vines.—Make a "grafting wax" of one part of bees-wax, one of tallow, and one of resin, all melted together, adding linseed-oil enough to make a stiff paste. Pack a small ball of this over the bleeding end of the vine.—Rosine.

Cure for Canaries when they Have Fits.—Put a drop of spirits of nitre into the water the bird drinks.—Pauline M. W.

Cure for Drunkenness.—It is said that an orange eaten every morning before breakfast will destroy the desire for strong drinks, and for the debility that follows their disuse, preparations of iron and phosphorus are indicated.—M. D.

How to Cure Drunkenness.—A "Suffering Wife" will find the following a cure for drink: Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; one tablespoonful twice a day. This preparation acts as a stimulant and tonic, and supplies the place of the accustomed liquor.—S. W. A.

Little Dinners.—The book called *Little Dinners, and How to Serve Them*, is published by H. S. King & Co., of London. We suppose importing booksellers can procure it.

Plants.—Lay some thin slices of sour apple around the plants that are troubled with white worms, and the worms will work up on to the apple and they can be easily removed.—Mrs. B

To Prevent Mold from Collecting Upon the Surface of Ink.—Cloves in black ink will prevent mold from collecting upon the surface of the ink.—O. Jewell.

For Wire Worms in House Plants.—A remedy is to put on weak tobacco water.—A Subscriber in Rome.

Julienne Soup.—Put a piece of butter the size of an egg into the soup kettle; stir until melted; cut three young onions small; fry them a nice brown; add three quarts of good clear beef stock, a little mace, pepper and salt; let it boil one hour; add three young carrots and three turnips cut small, a stalk of celery cut fine, a pint of string beans, a pint of green peas. Let this boil two hours; if not a bright, clear color, add a spoonful of soy.—Pesfic Park.

Frothy Chocolate.—The lady who wished to know how to make frothy chocolate will not succeed, I fear, from the answers she has received. It is simply whipped cream laid on top of each cup, the chocolate simply boiled with the milk and sugar.

Light Pot-pie Crust.—One pint sour milk or buttermilk, one tea-cup sour cream, and one teaspoonful of soda; mix hard like bread, and let rise one hour; never roll or cut it, but nip it off in pieces the size you wish; boil thirty minutes; let the pot be uncovered the first fifteen minutes, and then cover closely. Be sure that it does not stop boiling from the time the crust is put in until it is taken up, and it will always be as light as a puff, if not too much crowded in the pot.—Charlestown, Ohio.

Cure for a Sleepless Child.—I was particularly moved to answer, however, by the mother who wishes to know what to do with an apparently healthy child who wakens once in two hours. Let her take her child (thanking God that it is hers) into her own bed and bosom, and she, as well as the baby, will be happy and comfortable, and sleep the sleep of the just. I believe the human is the only animal of the mammalia species who thrusts her young away in the cold and darkness of the night. The brutes shelter their young in their bosoms, as God teaches them. It would be well for mothers in the present day to follow so good an example.—Mother.

"Porterhouse Steak" can melt down the tough ends of the porterhouse steak to perfection if she uses the stewed beef receipt of last Sunday's Times.

Macaroni Soup.—A small shin of beef is put in three quarts of water, boiled four hours, then strained through a colander. The following day skim the fat off. Boil a teacupful of canned tomatoes, (or four whole ones,) three chopped onions, a little minced parsley, salt and pepper, in one pint of water; let it boil for half an hour, then add it to the stock. Half an hour before serving put in a handful of maccaroni.—Italy.

To Clean Urns.—Bees-wax inclosed in a piece of old muslin will clean the surface of urns beautifully.

To Destroy the Mole.—Pour turpentine into the places where they burrow as soon as they appear in the Spring.

The Effect of Freezing Calicoes.—Freezing removes starch from calicoes. Never use compressed yeast; the natural yeast-cakes are superior.—Experience.

A WASHINGTON INCIDENT.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of the 12th inst. editorially makes this statement: "We are just in receipt of a letter from a gentleman friend in Washington, who relates to us a fresh example of the spirit that rules the Democratic House, and vouches for its absolute truth, as he was an eye-witness. It occurred a week ago to-day, and was as follows: It is a rule of the House that Representative Hall is open to every American citizen until 11:45 A. M., at which time (when Congress is in session) the floor is cleared for members only, and such others as have the privilege of the House. On the day mentioned, a gentleman walked into the hall and took the vacant chair of a member, as did a score of others, it being a half hour before convening time. He had been a prominent officer of the House, and as such was entitled to the courtesy of the floor. When he sat down the Deputy Sergeant at Arms approached him and in impudent and lofty language ordered him to leave the hall. The gentleman replied that he had the privilege of the floor, and besides it was before convening time, and hence every American citizen had a right there. The rebel Deputy, more insolent than before, repeated his demand that the gentleman leave the hall. The insulted man turned in his chair, and looking the insolent understrapper full in the eye, said: 'We have met once before; you in the rebel Army, I in the Union. You can't forgive me for not being a rebel like yourself. I have a right on this floor. You have twice insulted me by ordering me to leave as a master would a menial. You must not repeat your insult.' At this the Confederate Deputy reached out his hand to seize the gentleman with the view of removing him by force. The man rose up and said, 'If you lay your hand on me you are a dead man.' At this a bystander stepped forward, and addressing the deputy said: 'You are an unnamed rebel, and though an officer of this Confederate House you have no right to lay your hand on this gentleman, a stranger to me. Touch him and you are a dead man where you are!' Saying which he drew his revolver, whereupon the rebel ruffian slunk like a coward as he was through the forty or fifty who had gathered about them during the few minutes in which the affair was proceeding. Thirty minutes later this poltroon officer of the Democratic Confederate House stepped near the Speaker's rostrum from a hiding place to which he had slunk and 'respectfully requested all who have not the privilege of the floor to retire.'"

BURIED IN A WELL.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Westfield has had a well disaster, of which Charles Hassler, forty-two years old, is the victim. Hassler lived near Crane's mill, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town, and was taking the bricks from a dry well in the rear of his barn, dug about two years ago, which he had decided to fill up. He had taken them out within a few feet of the bottom when the earth caved in. His wife's cries gave the alarm to the neighbors, and Frank P. Nichols ran to the mill, and soon five or six men were at work digging the unfortunate man out. A courier to the town soon drew hundreds of men to the scene. The nature of the soil made the work difficult, and a large pit had to be dug before the body was reached. He was found, after about an hour's digging, clinging to the ladder, fourteen feet from the top and five feet from the bottom of the well. His head was bent forward, and he had evidently died of suffocation in a few minutes after the well caved, as the sand was packed so firmly about him that the men had to use their hands in removing it. Among the diggers and laborers could be seen merchants, manufacturers, and professional men."

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Tribune* reprints, from the Quincy *Whig*, an interesting review of the political situation in Illinois, being more particularly a thorough and careful canvass of the Gubernatorial question, and says: "Reports have been received from nearly all the counties in the State, showing the prevailing sentiment among Republicans concerning the relative strength, fitness, and acceptability of the various candidates. Messrs. Beveridge and Cullom have undeniably made headway; it would be strange if months of active, energetic work had not accomplished something; but quietly, steadily, surely, the candidacy of Mr. Washburne has gained in strength and popularity among the rank and file, and is still gaining. In many of the counties the nomination of Mr. Washburne is regarded as the one thing needful to insure the Republican Party of Illinois against defeat; in almost every instance his nomination would be hailed with satisfaction and enthusiasm."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major Louis Halleu, late of the Fifth Regiment, has been tendered the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command.

Capt. John Klein, of the Fifth Regiment, will give a Centennial ball at Century Hotel, Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow evening.

Mr. Brower, the Superintendent of the range at Creedmoor, Long Island, has received orders to strictly enforce the regulations requiring the display of membership badges by all parties using the range.

At a meeting of the military order Loyal Legion of the United States, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., Brevet Lieut. Col. Taylor P. Rundlet, late Captain of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, was elected a member.

The Irving Dramatic Club will give an entertainment under the auspices of Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R., in aid of the fund for the erection of a Soldiers' Home, at Lexington Avenue Opera House, on Wednesday evening, he 126th inst.

The following officers have passed the First Brigade Examining Board: Lieut. Henry B. Sondheim, Lieut. George H. Moller, and Lieut. George F. Demarest, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. Max Ebbler and Lieut. August C. Homans, of the Fifth Regiment.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, held a moonlight parade last Thursday evening. The route followed was through Grand street to the Bowery, thence to Great Jones street, to Broadway, and returning through Grand street to the armory.

Brig. Gen. Ira L. Beebe, has issued an order assuming command of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn. In the same order he appoints Lieut. Col. William R. Bunker Assistant Adjutant General. Head-quarters will remain at No. 49 Court street, and meetings will be held on Mondays, from 8 to 10 P. M.

A Zouave bayonet squad has been organized in the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, to drill under the tutelage of Sergt. McDermott on Wednesday evening of each week. The Veteran Association will celebrate the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war on Tuesday, May 23.

Gen. Kilbourne Knox, Chief of Ordnance, is authority for the statement that the State will furnish transportation and camp equipage to such regiments as may desire to visit Philadelphia during the Centennial festivities. He thinks that very good accommodations for camping purposes may be secured.

The Seventh Regiment held a moonlight parade at Williamsburg last Monday evening. Lieut. Col. Brownell was in command. Company I, Capt. Wardell commanding, will give, conjointly with St. Elmo Commandery K. T., an exhibition drill and promenade concert at the armory in Colyer street, next Wednesday evening.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, will have battalion drills on Thursday evenings, April 20 and 27. Drills by companies will be as follows: Companies E and G, Friday, April 24: H and I, Monday, May 4. Corp. William C. Brown, of Company C, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty, and Private Henry Zweig, for similar reasons, has been dropped from the roll.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh commanding, will give a grand entertainment, comprising guard-mounting, review parade, dress parade, and a ball at the rink, Third avenue, near Sixty-third street, on Monday, the 24th inst., commencing at 8 P. M. The occasion will be the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war.

Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, has elected the following non-commissioned officers: F. L. Moody and W. R. Huntington, Sergeants, and Charles B. Wolff and P. N. McCauley, Corporals. Brevet Capt. Dean, of Company B, has been assigned to the command of Company K, recently reorganized. The active and veteran members of Company K celebrated their annual reunion by a social entertainment at the armory last Monday evening.

One of the events of the present week will be the full-dress reception and exhibition drill given by Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, at Irving Hall, next Wednesday evening. The company has been drilled so thoroughly by Capt. Vantine during the season that it may be supposed to be reasonably proficient in the tactics, and the drill will be quite an event. A silent drill will also be undertaken. After the drill dancing will be introduced, for which the regimental band has been secured to supply the music.

The quarterly returns of the Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, show the number enrolled at the close of the month of March to be 860, an increase of thirteen over the previous three months. Col. Hitchcock and staff and the members of Company B have accepted an invitation to be present at a military reception given by the German Club on Tuesday, May 2. Companies F and G held a conjoint drill at the armory last Tuesday evening. At the close of the drill Col. Hitchcock presented marksman's badges to those who had qualified during the past year.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will parade in full uniform at the armory for drill and inspection on Tuesday, April 18. During the past week divisions by the following combinations occurred: Companies F and H, Monday; D and E, Tuesday; G and K, Wednesday; A and C, Thursday evenings. This command will assemble at the Hippodrome, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, in full uniform for review and drill next Friday evening. Roll will be called at 7:30 o'clock. Col. Scott has issued a circular calling attention to the latter clause of the order.

Company B, Ninth Regiment, Capt. M. J. Kirkland commanding, will hold a reception at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, May 2. Col. J. R. Hitchcock, commanding the regiment, and staff; Gen. Vilmar and staff; Gen. Ward, and the officers stationed at Governor's Island, have accepted an invitation to be present. The music will be provided by the Ninth Regiment Band. A special boat has been chartered, to return from Staten Island to New-York at 2:30 A. M. The Committee of Arrangements comprises Lieut. R. A. Britton, Sergt. D. C. Sullivan, and Privates S. A. Cooper, C. A. Jones, and W. C. Denyse.

The members of the Garde Lafayette gave a very enjoyable entertainment at Steinway Hall last Tuesday evening, which was witnessed with apparent gratification by a large audience. A temporary proscenium had been erected on the stage in an artistic manner, and a drop, representing a scene at Malaga, was favorably criticised by the audience. The hall wore a military air, owing to its being surrounded by a guard in neat chasseur uniforms, who patrolled the side aisles. The programme was rendered very cleverly by a corps of volunteer artists, and consisted of two comediettas, besides numerous songs by the company, assisted by a large orchestra.

At First Division Head-quarters commissions have been received for the following officers: Major J. H. Cowperthwaite, First Brigade; Capt. James Moore, Sixty-ninth Regiment; First Lieut. F. M. Johnson and Second Lieut. Horace Bacon, Seventh Regiment. Resignations have been accepted of Surgeon L. A. Rodenstein and Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Roberts, Twenty-second Regiment, and Capt. Frederick Whittaker, Fifth Regiment. The appeal from the decision of the Division court-martial made by privates Andrew Horn, of Troop A; Vincent Demuth and Adolf Demuth, of Troop B, Third Cavalry, has been disallowed. In the case of Private Louis Wunsch, of Troop K, the fine imposed by the court has been remitted.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a grand entertainment at the Hippodrome next Thursday evening. The programme, which we have already referred to, is sufficiently attractive to draw a large assemblage, for whose accommodation great care will be manifested by the members. After the completion of Moody and Sankey's last service next Wednesday night, a force of 100 men from the regiment will enter the Hippodrome and remove the 8,000 chairs, partitions, and other impediments, and the following day the structure will be put in a respectable condition for the entertainment. The object of this enterprise, as is well known, is to raise funds to send the regiment to Philadelphia in a becoming manner, and doubtless its friends will appreciate their efforts and give the regiment a generous support.

The Fourth Regiment, New-Jersey, Col. Dudley S. Steele commanding, will drill in fatigue uniform by divisions, as follows: Companies C and E, Monday, April 17; F and D, Wednesday, April 19; A and B, Friday, April 21; C and F, Monday, April 24; B and D, Tuesday, April 25, and A and E, Friday, April 28. The entire regiment will assemble for drill in fatigue uniform on Wednesday, May 3, at the corner of Provost and Fourteenth streets, Jersey City. Line will be formed at 4:30 P. M. The non-commissioned staff officers and drum corps are directed to report for drill on May 3. Major William B. Shafer has been elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjt. Benjamin Gregory has been elected Major. Quartermaster Samuel D. Dickinson has been appointed Adjutant, but will continue to act as Quartermaster until further orders.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued an order embodying the substance of circular No. 2, issued by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and orders that ten minutes of the time occupied in drilling by companies shall hereafter be devoted to aiming drill. The following companies will drill hereafter on the appended dates: Company A, April 18, May 1 and 15; B, April 18, May 2 and 16; C, April 19, May 3 and 17; D, April 20, May 4 and 18; E, April 21, May 5 and 19; F, April 25, May 8 and 22; G, April 25, May 9 and 23; H, April 26, May 10 and 24; I, April 27, May 11 and 25; K, April 28, May 12 and 26. The commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform on Thursdays hereafter for drill and instruction. The entire regiment is under orders to parade in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction in the school of the battalion, at Tompkins square, on Mondays, April 24 and May 29. Line will be formed at the regimental armory at 2 P. M. on each occasion. A copy of the amended code laws is attached to the orders. The non-commissioned officers, including color-bearers and general guides, will drill in fatigue uniform on Thursdays, April 21 and 28, and May 12 and 26.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein, commanding, held its first mounted drill at the First Division "Rendezvous" last Wednesday evening. Sixty men were present, but only eighteen files could be manœuvered at a time, owing to the limited accommodations presented by the riding school. Under these circumstances, the movements exercised comprised mainly the art of mounting and dismounting. At the close of the drill Capt. Klein dismissed his command, but was surprised to see the troop form a semi-circle at one end of the room. At the same moment Major George Aery, late of the First Battalion Cavalry, entered the room, followed by a groom leading a dark bay saddle horse. On behalf of the troop, Major Aery formally presented the handsome animal to Capt. Klein, who responded in a few remarks applicable to the occasion. Later in the evening the troop assembled at Capt. Klein's residence and serenaded him. The horse is fifteen and one-half hands high, and is almost the counterpart of the animal lost by Capt. Klein last Fall. Next Tuesday the troop will practice at the target at the State Arsenal, with their carbines.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Blauvelt, commanding the Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, Yonkers, has presented a handsome gold badge for the competition of officers and men of his command in uniform. Only military weapons will be allowed in the contest; two sighting and five scoring shots; position standing at 200, lying at 500 yards. Preliminary to the match there will be six regimental or battalion competitions held by each organization in the brigade, such competions to be completed before Aug. 15 next. From the results of these six competitions each Regiment or Battalion Inspector of Rifle Practice will select fourteen officers and men who shall have made the highest average scores, to form a regimental team of twelve men and two reserves. Upon the receipt of the final reports from each Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, the Brigade Inspector will proceed under orders of the General commanding, to organize a team match at such time and place, and under such conditions as may be most expedient at that time. To the individual making the highest score in this team match, will be awarded the "Blauvelt Badge," as his personal property.

Col. Vose has issued an order consolidating Company A with various other companies, as follows: Company B, sixteen men and a musician; Company H, sixteen men and a musician; Company I, eight men. The following members have been discharged, owing to expiration of their terms of service: Drummer John Roy, Private Theodore Burnton, and Private William C. Davis, also Private Jesse P. Hull, improperly enlisted. Company D has received its proper recognition under the following commissioned officers: Captain, William C. Clark; First Lieutenant, John W. Wilson, and Second Lieutenant, James Shand. The left wing of this command drilled at the armory last Monday night, parading five companies of twenty files, which were equalized in six companies of sixteen files. Major E. A. McAlpine was in command, and the simpler battalion movements were rehearsed. Company D, the new company, paraded thirty-five files on that occasion, and would have turned out more had its members all possessed uniforms. Company K, Capt. Orsor commanding, held a company drill last Wednesday night, parading fifty-five men in fatigue uniform, who were exercised by Second Lieut. Sniffen, for the first time, in the manual and company movements. This company will parade in full fatigue uniform on Decoration Day, for the purpose of decorating the grave of Col. Vosburgh, the first Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment. Col. Vosburgh died at the Washington Navy-yard, while in command of the regiment, in the year 1861. His remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The company will proceed to Green-Wood early in the morning, and, after decorating their deceased comrade's tomb, will return to the City before the arrival of the Grand Army. The officers of the regiment and the members of the Veteran Association will be invited to accompany the party.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

PAINFUL EXPERIENCES OF A PENNSYLVANIA PARTY SEEKING GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* prints extracts from a letter addressed by John J. Davis, of Hyde Park, to his wife, Mr. Davis having been one of a party of men who recently left that section to obtain gold in the Black Hills. He writes from Laramie, Wyoming Territory. Having seen enough of the "golden dream" at Cheyenne to assure him that it was a delusion, he left the expedition and proceeded at once to procure employment as best he could, leaving his companions to the pursuit of the golden phantom. He says:

"We all arrived at Cheyenne, Thursday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and if I ever saw a poverty-stricken place in my life, this beats them all. The first thing I did was to find out the news of the Black Hills, and it did not take me half an hour to make up my mind that it was not the place for me. There are about 400 people in Cheyenne; they have been there about seven weeks trying to get to the Hills, but have been forced to return, owing to the snow. It is twenty feet deep on the Hills as far as they got, and what is beyond that they don't know. There are also many at Cheyenne who have been to the Hills and endured the hardships, and have not made gold enough to pay for their flour, and returned dead broke—without a cent in the world, and broken-hearted. The accounts of the Black Hills published in the Pennsylvania papers are frauds, as I will prove further in my letter, and a letter by a Welsh lawyer that resides at Laramie City, where I am now stopping. In Cheyenne our party from Scranton had to pay a dollar a day each for board, and sleep on the bare floor, not knowing when they can get to the Hills. I wished them good-bye, and began to think where I should strike out, for they charge eleven cents a mile fare on the cars. So I came to Laramie City, which is forty-seven miles from Cheyenne; fare, $5 20. We got snow-bound, and I did not get here till Friday night. There were four feet of snow when I came in the city. The first thing I heard here in the morning was a boiler explosion in the rolling-mill, killing eight men on the spot, among them a man named Riley, from Scranton. I am promised a job at the mill when the inquest is over."

The writer then goes on to give the opinions of persons with whom he has spoken relative to the Black Hills, and all agree that the affair is "the biggest humbug in the world." He says those who went from Pennsylvania will "come back in a crowd and hang the leaders who induced them to go from Scranton. It stands to reason that if gold was so abundant in the Hills, men would not be laboring for $1 70 a day on the railroads in and around Cheyenne, when they might make their fortunes." He adds that if any more intend going they had better remain at home, "unless they want to starve to death."

MOURNED BY SOLDIERS.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) *Sentinel*, speaking of the recent death of the wife of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, says: "The officers and soldiers of the Thirty-first Massachusetts and the Thirteenth Maine Regiments will hear with profound regret of the death of this estimable lady. The companion of their distress and shipwreck upon the ill-fated Mississippi, her coolness and resignation amid the breakers of Cape Hatteras in that terrible night, her heroism on the following day, when the noble ship, in the broad sunlight and in sight of the Carolina coast, ran hard and fast aground on Frying Pan Shoals, will never be forgotten. The shout of gladness that went up from 1,500 voices, when, against her will, she was safely transferred to the friendly deck of the gunboat Mt. Vernon, is still ringing in many ears. Her genial presence during the exile upon Ship Island, the only woman in the department, and afterward in New-Orleans, boiling and seething with the impotent rage of rebel women, is remembered as a solace and a benediction. The mitigating influence of the true wife and mother was felt upon more occasions than one. Not only the soldiers of the Union, but rebels as well were the objects of her care. Gen. Butler and his children, in their sudden bereavement, will have no sympathizers more sincere than the Old New-England Division, and in particular, the two regiments which embarked upon the voyage of the Mississippi."

BLIND, BUT NOT HELPLESS.

A Massachusetts paper says that some three miles from Westminster Village, that State, and about a half a mile from any other house, an old lady has lived entirely alone for more than fifteen years. She is eighty-three years of age, and wholly blind; yet she builds her own fire in an old-fashioned fireplace, makes her tea, and manages to prepare her meals and do the general work about the house. A neighbor carries her a loaf of bread occasionally, chops her wood, and maintains a distant oversight of her affairs, but for the most part she does her own work. She owns a valuable timber lot and some other real estate, but prefers to live alone in her darkness and old age rather than pay to be taken care of.

A FAMILY OF SHIPMASTERS.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "In 1836 Capt. Joseph R. Winn, of Salem, and four of his sons, were at sea, all commanding ships—Capt. J. R. Winn in the South American trade, three sons in the East India trade, and the fourth freighting on the coast. Two of the sons were in charge of ships before they had attained their majority; and one of these two followed the sea twenty-two consecutive years, being at home during all that time but seventeen months. He weathered Cape Horn twenty-three times, and can say what few can under like circumstances, that during all this period of active seamanship the underwriters were never called upon to pay one cent."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Ga. 7s, Ind'd..102½	300 Lake Shore...... 56½
100 U. S. Express.... 71½	1180 do...... 56⅜
300 Western Union.. 65¾	1500 do...... 56¼
200 do.......s3. 65¾	1100 do...... 56⅜
300 do.......... 65¾	300 do...... 56¼
1000 do.......... 65⅞	80 do...... 56⅛
1800 do.......... 66	400 do...... 56⅛
4400 do.......... 65⅞	700 do...... 56⅝
50 do.......... 65¾	1200 do......s3. 56½
300 do.......... 65⅞	10 do...... 56¾
100 Pacific Mail.... 18	1300 do...... 56½
200 do.......s3. 17⅞	400 do......s3. 56½
700 do.......... 18	300 do......s3. 56¼
300 do.......... 18⅛	400 do...... 56¼
200 do........c. 18½	1000 do...... 56⅛
300 do.......... 18⅝	100 do......s5. 56
200 do.......... 18½	3358 do...... 56
700 do.......... 18⅜	1100 do......s3. 55⅞
100 do.......s3. 18¼	300 Mich. Central.... 56¼
100 do.......... 18⅜	100 do......s3. 56⅝
400 do.......... 18½	200 do...... 56⅞
100 do.......... 18⅜	100 do...... 57
10 Tol. & Wabash... 2¾	100 do...... 56⅝
1500 Erie Railway.... 16	100 do...... 56½
800 do.......... 15⅞	400 do...... 56¼
2300 do.......... 15¾	100 do...... 56⅛
1200 do.......... 15⅝	100 N. J. Central...... 99½
1900 do.......... 15½	20 do......opg. 99¾
200 do.......b3. 15⅞	100 do...... 99½
800 do.......... 15¾	51 do...... 99⅝
100 do........c. 15½	15 do...... 99⅝
300 do.......... 15⅝	20 do...... 99½
2900 do.......... 15½	300 St. Paul...... 40
300 do.......... 15¼	600 do...... 39⅞
300 do.......... 15⅜	600 do...... 40
1400 do.......... 15¼	100 do...... 40⅛
400 do.......... 15⅛	300 do...... 40
800 do.......... 15	300 do...... 39¾
500 do.......s3. 15	200 do...... 39⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H...s3.112	400 St. Paul Pf...... 65¾
200 do..........112	100 do...... 65½
25 do..........112¼	100 do...... 65⅜
600 do..........112	100 Rock Island......104⅜
15 do..........111⅞	100 do......104½
600 North-western.... 40¼	300 Ohio & Miss...... 16⅝
200 do.......... 40⅜	200 do...... 16¾
200 do.......... 40¼	300 do...... 16⅞
200 North-west'n Pf.. 60¾	100 do......b3. 17
50 Del., Lack. & W. 114½	300 do...... 16⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......12.121⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......121⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119⅛	10,000 do.......120⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.......119	15,000 do.......b. c.121
10,000 do.......12.119	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......117¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......121⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.118¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.122¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......x i.116⅜
	10,000 do.......116¼
	50,000 do.......b. c.116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, Asy. bs.104	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 59¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, L'g bs.104⅝	300 do...... 60
6,000 Dist. of Col.	300 do...... 59½
3.65s...... 69½	50 do...... 59¼
10,000 Ga. 7s...b. c.107	100 do...... 60
2,500 do.......107¾	200 Mich. Cen.b. c.b5. 56
10,000 B.,H.&ErieG'd. 26½	700 do...... 56
3,000 N.J.C.1st,con.108⅜	100 do...... 55⅞
1,000 N.J.Cen.conv.108	100 do......s3. 55¾
2,000 Leh.&W-B.cn. 95	100 do...... 55⅝
1,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 97¾	600 do......c. 55½
1,000 do.......... 97⅞	700 do...... 55⅜
1,000 Mil.&St.P.1st,	100 do...... 55¼
La C. Div...101¾	100 do...... 55⅛
30,000 M.&St.P.c.S.F. 88	500 do...... 54¼
2,000 Ch.&N.W.con.103¾	10 do...... 54¾
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92½	300 do...... 54⅝
15,000 do.......... 92	10 do...... 55
1,000 Ches. & Ohio	300 do...... 54¾
1st, cp. on.. 32	100 do...... 54⅝
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...95¾	300 do......c. 54⅝
1,000 do...... 95⅞	400 do...... 54⅞
6,000 Un.Pacific 1st.104⅝	500 do...... 55
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91¾	500 do...... 55¼
12,000 do...... 91½	200 Clev. & P.G'd.b.c. 95⅝
1,000 Long Dock B.107½	30 Cen. of N. J..b. c. 99½
6,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 45	300 do......s3. 99⅝
5,000 Han.&Nap.1st. 35	200 do...... 99¼
5,000 T.&W.c.conv. 35	100 do...... 99
10,000 Lv'e&N.cn.'98 93	400 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 3
5,000 do......b23¼	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 56
1,000 Del.&Hud.reg.	900 do...... 55¾
bs. '84...109½	900 do......s3. 55¾
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.110¾	1300 do...... 55½
28 Butch.&Drov.Bk.136	1200 do...... 55⅝
20 B'k of Commerce.115⅛	1300 do...... 55¾
50 Merchants' Bank.118	1800 do...... 55⅝
50 Park Bank......125	100 do......b60. 55½
20 B'k S. of N. York. 45½	3100 do...... 55½
50 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 18⅜	1800 do...... 55⅝
100 do.......... 17⅞	700 do......s3. 55¼
1000 West. Un...b. c. 65¾	100 do......c. 55¼
300 do......s3. 65⅝	50 do...... 55½
1800 do.......... 65¾	50 do...... 55⅛
400 do......b3. 65⅞	1500 do...... 55¼
100 do.......c. 65¾	100 do......s3. 55⅛
900 do.......... 65⅝	1900 do...... 55
700 do......s3. 65½	2300 do...... 54⅞
100 do.......c. 65½	100 do......c. 54⅞
1300 do.......... 65⅝	200 do...... 55
500 do.......... 65½	200 do...... 55⅛
300 do.......... 65⅞	1200 do...... 55¼
1400 do.......... 66	50 do...... 55
900 do.......... 66⅛	1300 do...... 55⅜
100 do.......c. 66⅜	400 do...... 55½
1300 do......s3. 66	300 do...... 55⅝
3300 do.......... 66	800 do...... 55⅝
2100 do.......... 65⅞	
100 Pac. Mail.b.c.s15. 18¼	100 Chi., M.&St.P.b.c. 39½
100 do.......... 18⅜	200 do...... 39¼
500 do......b3. 18½	800 do...... 39⅜
100 Quick. Pf..b. c.c. 22¾	600 do...... 39½
200 Consol. Coal.b. c. 42¼	300 do...... 39⅝
19 Del.&Hud.Canal.115½	200 do...... 39¾
40 do..........115	100 do......b3. 39⅞
121 do.....b. c.115	300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 65¼
45 do..........115¼	500 do...... 65½
10 Amer. Ex....... 60¾	50 do...... 65⅝
40 Adams Ex.b. c.c.108¾	100 do...... 65¼
100 W. Fargo Ex.... 86½	400 do......b3. 65⅜
2500 Erie R...b. c.s3. 15	100 do...... 65⅝
3600 do.......... 15	100 StL.,KC.&N.Pf.b.c 28⅝
3400 do.......... 15⅛	100 do......s3. 28½
1300 do.......... 15¼	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 14⅛
1900 do.......... 15⅜	15 D.L.& W.b.c.opg.114
500 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 40⅛	200 do......114
1000 do.......... 40¼	100 Chi. & Alton.b. c.103
200 do......s3. 40	200 H. & St. Jo.b.c.s3. 16½
700 do.......... 40⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 16⅝
200 do.......c. 40¼	100 do...... 16¾
100 do......s3. 40⅜	400 do...... 16⅞
100 Chi. & R. Is..b. c.104½	200 do......b3. 16⅞
200 do..........104⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20C.'65,	100 Union Pacific.... 64½
new........c.118⅞	42 do...... 64¾
1,000 M. & E. 1st C.108	100 North W. Pf.b3. 60
1,000 do........c.108	200 do...... 59¾
1,000 do.........109	200 do...... 59⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104½	100 Mich. Central.... 55
2,000 D.,L.&W.C...c.114¼	100 do...... 54⅞
2,000 H.& St.J. 8s.C. 76½	100 do...... 54¾
15,000 N.W.C.C.G. B. 92	100 do...... 54⅞
7,000 M.& S.P.C.F.S. 88	100 do...... 55¼
300 Pacific Mail...b3. 18½	800 do...... 55½
900 do...... 18½	100 do...... 55⅝
400 do...... 18⅝	400 do...... 55½
500 do...... 18¾	100 N. J. Central.... 99
500 do...... 18⅞	20 do...... 98¾
1500 do......b3. 19	10 do...... 99
800 do...... 19	2100 Lake Shore...... 55⅛
400 do...... 19⅛	2000 do...... 55¼
400 do...... 19¼	800 do...... 55⅜
1200 do...... 19½	300 do...... 55½
1200 do...... 19⅝	200 do...... 55⅝
15 do...... 19¼	100 do...... 55½
3500 Western Union. 65¾	400 do...... 55½
200 do...... 65⅞	600 do......b3. 55½
1200 do...... 66	2300 do......b3. 55½
100 do......b3. 66¼	100 do...... 55⅝
200 do......s3. 66⅛	800 do...... 55⅝
1100 do......s3. 66	2100 do...... 55¾
3300 do...... 66⅛	900 do...... 55⅞
1900 do...... 66¼	800 do...... 55⅝
100 do......b3. 66¼	300 do......s3. 55⅝
100 do......b3. 66⅜	20 Rock Island......104½
700 do...... 66⅜	100 do......b3.104⅜
1000 do...... 66½	100 St. Paul......s3. 39⅝
400 do......b3. 66⅝	400 do...... 39¾
2800 do...... 66⅝	600 do...... 40
600 Erie Railway.... 15¼	100 St. Paul Pref.... 65¾
800 do...... 15⅜	200 do...... 66
100 do......b3. 15½	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 3⅛
600 do...... 15½	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 16⅞
100 do......c. 15½	100 N. J. Southern... 1½
100 C. C. & I.C...... 4⅞	100 P. R. of Mo......b3. 14¼
100 Kansas & Texas. 10⅞	100 At. & Pac. P...b3. 4

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

900 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 66⅜	15 Ill. Central...b. c. 99
900 do...... 66½	100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 55¾
100 do...... 66⅝	100 do...... 55⅞
600 do...... 66⅜	1000 do...... 55¾
300 do...... 66¼	100 do......s5. 55⅝
1300 do...... 66⅜	1100 do...... 55⅝
700 do...... 66½	2100 do...... 55½
700 P.M.S.S. Co...b.c. 19⅝	200 C. & Pitts. G. b. c. 95½
500 do...... 19¾	200 C.&N. West.b.e.c. 40¾
1600 do...... 19⅞	200 do...... 40⅝
300 do...... 19¾	100 C.& N. W. Pf. b. c. 60
500 do...... 19⅝	100 C. & R.Island.b.c.104¼
700 do...... 19½	300 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 40⅛
1400 do...... 19⅝	5 P. F. W.&C.G.b.c.102½
1500 do...... 19½	60 D., L. & W...b. c.114½
60 D. & H. C. Co.b.c.115	100 Chic. & Al...b. c.103
800 Erie Railway.b. c. 15⅜	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 24¾
700 do...... 15¼	100 C. C. & I. C.b. c. 4¾
400 Harlem R. R.b. c.138	92 M. & Essex...b.c.106

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 C. P. G. B....100¼	100 Un. Pacific.... 64¼
2,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 95⅝	300 do......b3. 64½
5,000 do...... 95¾	175 N. J. Central....100
25 Del. & Hudson....115⅛	300 Mich. Central.... 55⅜
23 do......115	100 do...... 55¼
200 Erie Railway.... 15¼	100 do...... 56
100 do...... 15⅜	100 do...... 56¼
800 do...... 15½	100 do...... 56
300 do......b3. 15⅝	100 do...... 55¾
800 do...... 15⅝	100 do...... 56
1300 do......b3. 15¾	100 do...... 56¼
1700 do...... 15¾	100 do...... 56
100 Consol. Coal.... 41	300 Rock Island....104¼
800 West. Un......b3. 66⅝	10 do......opg.104⅝
400 do...... 66½	200 do......104¼
600 do...... 66⅝	100 Del. Lack. & W..114¾
1200 do...... 66¾	100 Lake Shore...... 55⅝
800 do......b3. 66⅞	300 do...... 55¾
800 do...... 66¾	100 do...... 55⅞
1300 do...... 66⅝	2800 do...... 56
100 do......s4. 66⅝	200 do...... 56⅛
2000 do...... 66¾	1100 do...... 56¼
500 do......s3. 66¾	100 do......s3. 56⅛
200 do......s3. 66⅝	500 do...... 56
700 do...... 66⅝	200 do......s3. 55⅞
600 do......s3. 66¾	200 do...... 56
1000 Pacific Mail.... 19⅞	1200 do...... 56
700 do...... 19⅞	400 do...... 56¼
1000 do...... 20	200 do...... 56
50 do...... 20¼	1900 do...... 56¼
100 do...... 19⅞	300 do......b3. 56⅜
700 do...... 20	1500 do...... 56
1300 do...... 20⅛	2100 do...... 56⅛
700 do...... 20¼	2500 do...... 56¼
800 do...... 20⅛	200 do......s7. 56⅛
400 do...... 20⅛	800 do...... 56⅜
100 do...... 20⅜	100 St. Paul...... 39⅞
400 do......s3. 20¼	100 do...... 40
100 do......m.r. 20⅜	200 do...... 40⅛
500 do...... 20¼	100 St. Paul Pref.... 65¾
100 do......s3. 20⅛	300 do...... 66
400 do...... 20⅛	100 do...... 66
200 do......s3. 20	15 Ft. Wayne......102½
600 do...... 20	100 Ohio & Miss...... 17
100 do...... 19⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 16½
300 do...... 19¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 25
100 do...... 19⅝	100 St. L. & K. C...... 5¾
400 do...... 19⅝	100 St. L. & K.C.Pf.s3. 28½
700 do...... 19⅝	100 Reno 2d Pref....105½
900 do...... 19⅝	100 do......105⅝
48 Harlem......138½	400 Kan. & Texas.. 10½
700 do......138	10 N. Y., N.H. & H..157¼

SATURDAY, April 15—P. M.

The bank statement shows a decrease in all the items except legal tenders, this average being a rising one. The banks hold an excess over legal requirements of only $6,851,975, a decrease since last week of $186,900. The small decrease in deposits, in comparison with the other changes, is owing to the fact that the receipts of currency during the week were composed largely of national bank notes. The loss in specie results from the shipments to Europe and the payments into the Treasury for Customs.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week compared with the last:

	April 8.	April 15.	Differences.
Loans	$261,786,200	$258,297,900	Dec..$3,488,300
Specie	20,336,800	19,400,800	Dec.. 936,000
Legal tenders	38,700,400	38,836,800	Inc.. 136,400
Deposits	207,993,330	205,542,500	Dec.. 2,450,800
Circulation	16,297,600	16,239,100	Dec.. 58,500

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was quite active, the transactions amounting to 237,000 shares, of which 73,000 shares were in Lake Shore, 58,000 in Western Union, 38,000 in Erie, and 31,000 in Pacific Mail. Early in the day the market was decidedly weak in tone, and an eager pressure to sell was manifest; but later covering on the part of the shorts induced a rally, and the early decline was in a great degree recovered. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were conspicuous in the early decline, the former falling off to 54⅞ and the latter to 54¼, with closing sales respectively at 56⅛ and 56. Erie was weak, and sold down to 15, with a subsequent recovery of ¾ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail was about the only strong stock on the list, advancing from 17⅞ to 20⅜, and closing at 19¾. Western Union fluctuated between 65½ and 66⅞, and closed at 66½@66⅝. New-Jersey Central fell off to 99, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 114, but the former closed at 100 and the latter at 114¾, the transactions having been small.

The money market worked easy at 3@4 ₩ cent. during the greater portion of the day. In the afternoon there were exceptional transactions at 5 and 2½ per cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $1,250,000, making a total for the week of $3,500,000.

The London market for consols and United States bonds was steady for the former and a shade easier for the latter. Consols were quoted at 94½@94⅝, both for money and the account; 1865s (old) at 103⅜@103½, 1867s at 108¾@108⅞, 10-40s at 106⅛@106¼, and new 5s at 105⅛@105⅜. Erie fell off to 14¼@14½ for the common, and to 26 for the preferred. £2,000 went into the Bank of England to-day. The sterling exchange market was dull, as usual on Saturday, with business at $4 86½@$4 86¾ for bankers' sixty days' bills, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. Gold was quiet throughout the day. The price, after advancing from 113⅜ to 113½, declined to 113¼, the market closing at the lowest quotation. On gold loans the rates ranged from flat to three per cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were quiet, and a fraction lower. The largest transactions were in new 5s, registered, sales of which were made at 116⅜@116⅛. Railroad bonds were weak and lower, the greatest decline having been in C. C. and I. C. Firsts, and Toledo and Wabash Convertible. The former sold as low as 45, while the latter touched 35. State bonds were firm for Georgias and Missouris.

United States Treasury,
New-York, April 15, 1876.

Gold receipts	$520,287 00
Gold payments	54,777 59
Gold balance	46,311,358 53
Currency receipts	273,668 32
Currency payments	161,182 86
Currency balance	36,681,277 22
Customs	329,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 15.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
American Gold	113¼	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	121⅛	121
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	112⅛	112¼
Rock Island	104⅜	104¼
Pacific Mail	17¾	19¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40	40⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	65⅝	66
Lake Shore	56⅜	56⅛
Chicago and North-western	40½	40¾
Chicago and North-western Pref.	60½	60¼
Western Union	65¾	65⅝
Union Pacific	63¾	64½
Toledo and Wabash	3	3⅛
Del., Lackawanna and Western	114½	114½
New-Jersey Central	99½	100
Panama	128½	128
Erie	16¼	15¾
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾	17
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4¾
Harlem	138½	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16¼	16½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	24½	25
Michigan Central	56½	56
Illinois Central	98½	98½
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	112¼	112	1,340
Harlem	138	138	1,100
Erie	16	15	38,600
Lake Shore	56⅝	54⅞	73,000
Wabash	3⅛	3	500
North-western	40¾	40	3,900
North-western Preferred	60¾	59½	1,500
Rock Island	104½	104¼	1,300
Delaware & Hudson Canal	115	115	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	40¼	39¼	6,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	66	65¼	2,600
Pittsburg	95⅝	95½	400
Del., Lack. and Western	114¾	114	410
New-Jersey Central	100	99	1,075
Michigan Central	56⅞	54¼	10,200
Union Pacific	64½	64¼	590
C., C. & Indiana Central	4⅞	4¾	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16⅝	16½	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	25	24¾	200
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16⅝	2,200
Missouri Pacific	14¼	14⅛	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	4	4	100
Western Union	66⅞	65½	57,950
Atlantic and Pacific Teleg'h	17⅝	17⅝	150
Pacific Mail	20⅜	17⅞	31,250
Quicksilver Preferred	22¾	22¾	100
Consolidation Coal	42¼	41	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	86½	86½	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	5¾	5¾	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pf.	28⅝	28½	300
Kansas and Texas	10⅞	10½	500
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	100
Total sales			237,065

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121¼	121½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅝	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg.	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅞	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅞	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅞	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122½	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	118	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅛	116⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118¼

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $6,000 for interest and $4,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,725,000
Gold balances	1,075,948
Currency balances	1,344,003

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$28,097,560
Currency balances	2,797,779
Gold exchanges	1,312,942
Gold balances	348,747

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$337,786,823
Currency balances	17,466,947
Gold exchanges	27,611,746
Gold balances	4,176,775

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883...... 34	L'g bs, due'82 to'90in.104
Alabama 5s, 1886...... 34	F'd'g bs., due '94-'95.104
Alabama 8s, 1886...... 34	Asylum or U., due'92.104
Alabama 8s, 1888...... 34	N. C. N. C. R. R. J. & J. 60¾
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 30	N. C. N. C. R. R. A. & O. 60¾
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S. iss. 10	N.C.N.C.R.R.c.off.J&J 45
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 10	N.C.N.C.R.R.c.off.A&O 45
Ark. 7s, L.R. PB&NO. 10	N.C. Fund. Act, 1866. 11
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv. 10	N. C. new bds, J.&J. 8
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent. 10	N. C. new bds, A.&O. 8
Connecticut 6s......107	Ohio 6s, 1881......105
Georgia 6s...... 95	Ohio 6s, 1886......108
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.103	South Carolina 6s...... 34
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.103	S.C.Land C.'89, J.&J. 35
Illinois War Loan......103	S.C.Land C.'89, A&O. 35
Kentucky 6s......103	S. C. 7s, of 1888...... 35
Louisiana 6s...... 44	Tennessee 6s, old...... 43¼
Louisiana 6s, n.bds. 45	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 40⅜
La. 6s, new Float. D. 44	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40⅜
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44	Virginia 6s, old...... 34
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 44	Va. 6s, new bds, '66. 34
La. 8s, L.Bds. of '75. 45	Va. 6s, new bds, '67. 34
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879..103	Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 74
Michigan 6s, 1883....105	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 67½
Michigan 7s, 1890....109	Va. 6s, con. 2d series. 40
Missouri 6s, due '76.101	Va. 6s, Def. bds...... 8⅞
Missouri 6s, due '77.102	Dist. of Col.3-65,1924. 69½
Missouri 6s, due '78.102	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..115⅝	M. S. 7 per cent. 2d..103¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..106½	M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 p. c.109½
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 22¼	Cl., P. & Ash. Old B.105
Bost., H. & Erie G... 26	Cl., P. & A. New B.103½
B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,G.. 40	Det., Mon. & T. B's.101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 31	Lake Shore, D. Bds.103
St. L., J. & C. 1st....102	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902..105
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.114	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82,S.F.110
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.110	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 23
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..105
C. of N. J. 1st, Con..108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..101
C. of N. J. Conv.....108	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.120
Le. & W. B. C. G..... 95	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..120
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10,PD. 97	North Mo. 1st...... 95½
M.&S.P.1st,$G.R.D..100½	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.105¾
M.&S.P.1st,M.L.C.D.101¾	Western Pac. B'ds.. 95
M.&S.P. 1st,I. &D. 94	Union Pacific 1st...104
M.& S.P. 1st,C.&M. 97	Un. Pac. L'd G't 7s. 99¼
M. & S. P. C. S. F.. 88	Un. Pac. Sink'g Fd. 91¼
C. & N. W. S. F......106¾	So. Pac. bs. of Mo... 66
C. & N. W. Int. bds.105	Pac. of Mo. 1st...... 90½
C. & N. W. Con.bds.103½	Pac. of Mo. 2d...... 79
C. & N. W. Ext.bds. 95	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.1st.117
C. & N. W. R.G.bds. 90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.2d.109½
W. & St. Peters 1st.. 78	Cl. & Pitts. 4th S. F..103½
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.110⅜	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 45
C.,C.C. & I. Con. Bds.100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 15
Morris & Essex 1st..114	Alton & T. H. 1st....108
Mor. & Es. Bds. 1900.102	Alton & T. H. 2d. Pf.. 91½
Mor. & Es. 7s, 1871..105½	Tol., P. & W. 1st, E.D. 83
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G...107	Tol.,P.&W.1st, W.D. 80
Erie 1st Extended...110	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.. 83
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......101½	Tol.& W. 1st,St.L.D. 80
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 99	Tol. & Wab. C. C..... 34
Long Dock Bonds....107	Han. & Naples 1st... 35
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 75	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 84
C. F. & Minn. 1st..... 86	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 83
Ind. Bloom. & W.1st. 30	West. Un.bs., 1900 C.101½
Ind. Bloom. & W. 2d. 10	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America......150	Imp. & Traders'....190
Butchers'&Drovers'.135	Manhattan......147
Central National....101½	Market......114
City......300	Mechanics'......139
Commerce......115⅛	Merchants'......117
Corn Exchange......130	Merchants' Ex...... 95
First National......200	New-York......120
Fourth National...... 93	Ninth National...... 80
Fulton......150	Phenix...... 94
Gallatin National....127½	Republic...... 75
Hanover...... 75	State of New-York.. 45½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	104½
City 6s, new	108⅜	108½
United Companies of N. J.	138	138¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¾	54⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	44⅞	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½	60¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19	19½
Northern Central Railroad	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	48½	48¾

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from this port for the week ending to-day:

April 12—Steamer City of Merida, Havana—Spanish gold	$150,190
April 13—Steamer Servia, Hamburg—Silver bars	223,400
Gold bars	20,000
American gold bars	225,000
April 15—Steamer Nellie Martin, St. Johns, P. R.—American silver	15,000
April 15—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Havana—American silver	3,500
Spanish gold	100,000
American gold	70,000
April 15—Steamer Germanic, Liverpool—Silver bars	14,300
April 15—Brig Daylight, Para, P. R.—American silver coin	32,000
Total	$853,390

The new 6 per cent. thirty year loan for $3,000,000 of the City of Cincinnati has been awarded to Espy, Heidelbach & Co., of Cincinnati, understood for the account of a syndicate, represented in New-York by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Netter & Co., and other bankers.

The United States Express Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, May 1.

The Committee of Purchase and Reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad met to-day and organized by the election of A. S. Hatch (of Fisk & Hatch) as Chairman. J. J. Tracy was appointed Secretary to the committee.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 15—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103⅜; 1867s, 108⅞; New 5s, 105¼; Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜; do. Preferred, 26.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £2,000.

Frankfort, April 15.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101¾.

Paris, April 15.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 40c.

Liverpool, April 15—1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat firmer. Corn—Mixed dull at 26s. 3d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American.

NEW-MEXICO.

THE KIND OF CIVILIZATION PREVALENT IN THE WOULD-BE STATE.

The Detroit *Tribune* prints a communication from Mr. Robert M. Zug, of Colorado, well-known, it says, to many of its readers. Mr. Zug has recently traveled extensively in New-Mexico, and writes concerning the Territory and its people as follows:

"As I have this Winter traveled about a thousand miles throughout that Territory, spending eight weeks among its people, and stopping at most of the important towns and cities, I thought I would give you a few facts in addition to what you have already stated. The population of the Territory, Mexicans, Indians, half-breeds, 'greasers,' whites and all, is less than one inhabitant to the square mile. One-sixth of the population are Indians, many of whom are hostile, and, where these are found it is unsafe for whites. Although they often seem peaceable, they are treacherous and ready to raise the war-whoop and hatchet at any time. While on the Rio Grande River, within fifty miles of Santa Fé, we came across a band of Apaches, who, to all appearances, were friendly, but with no provocation whatever made a raid on the nearest white settlement and killed several Americans two days after we left them. Then there are the Pueblo Indians, numbering about ten thousand, who, although friendly to the whites, are of no use whatever either to themselves or others. They live by themselves in mud villages, in all the filth and degradation imaginable. They live by hunting, fishing, and raising a little corn, but, as a class, they steal less, although beg more, than the Mexicans do. Of the Mexicans themselves I can say nothing in their praise, except that they are very hospitable. As a race, they are low, filthy, and treacherous, and seem to have no wish or desire to improve their condition. The Spanish language is used altogether. Even when they understand English, it is almost impossible to get them to converse in that language. Outside the large towns, English is about unknown. There are few schools, and nothing to elevate the people to a higher standard. There are a few missionaries who are trying to raise the people from their degradation, but the policy of the Jesuit leaders seems to be to keep the masses in ignorance and superstition. They cultivate a little ground, using a branch or a trunk of a tree for a plow, and the little grain they raise is thrashed by allowing cattle to walk over it and the wind to carry the straw and chaff away. A shawl for a girl and a shirt for a boy are considered sufficient clothing until they are ten years of age. A virtuous woman or a trustworthy man is unknown. I never expected to see such a race in America; they hardly deserve the name of human. Of course there are exceptions, and here and there an intelligent wealthy man is found, but they always have all their neighbors under them as serfs, in a condition bordering upon slavery. They are very superstitious, and completely under the control of the Jesuit priests, who, I know, are none too good, having met many of them on business. The American population is small. I have been told that there are not more than fifteen hundred Americans in the Territory. With the exception of the sheep and cattle men, the large proportion of the whites are outcasts from the East, the scum of our large cities. The resources of the Territory are few. There is some very fine stock country, and along the Rio Grande River there are good farming lands. There are no mines of any value, and no hopes of finding any, unless in the north-western portion of the Territory, where the Indians now hold sway. There is not a single mile of railroad in the Territory, and not much prospect of any, as there is nothing to draw them. Robberies and murders are of every-day occurrence, and a man's life is hardly safe. During all the time we were there we were always fully armed. But once did any of our party go unarmed, and then he paid $900 for his folly, and considered himself fortunate that it did not cost him his life. At Santa Fé and Las Vegas, the two largest cities in the Territory, there is no Sabbath, and a stranger going through the streets or across the plaza—the square around which the city is built—would see no difference between Sunday and Monday, unless that on Sunday he would see more drinking. In Santa Fé gambling hells and dance-houses are running seven nights in the week, and are as open and public as the hardware and dry-goods houses in Detroit. While in the capital I attended a meeting of the Legislature. All the members but one were Mexicans, and all business was in Spanish. Any person who has been through New-Mexico, and has seen the people, cannot but think that the addition of it to the Union would be utter foolishness. There is nothing whatever to be gained by it, and all the voters will be completely under the control of a clique or 'ring,' who will use them for their own personal or party interests."

LAW REPORTS.

AN EARNEST OF RAPID TRANSIT.

THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, CONFIRMS THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT—OPINION BY JUDGE DANIELS.

The long-looked for decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the matter of the confirmation of the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was handed down yesterday. The court unanimously confirms the report, and Judge Daniels writes the opinion, which occupies forty pages and which is very elaborate. The Commissioners, who were appointed under section 6, of chapter 606, laws of 1875, were to determine whether a railway, the route of which had been designated by other Commissioners, ought to be constructed or operated. The Commissioners who laid out the route of the railway were appointed by the Mayor in conformity with the provisions of the statute. To construct the railroad it was necessary that the consent of the City authorities and of the owners of one-half of the property at least, along the route, should be obtained. If this consent could not be obtained, the General Term of the Supreme Court was empowered to appoint three Commissioners who, after a due hearing of all the parties, might determine that the railway proposed ought to be constructed or operated without the consent. In case of such a determination and its confirmation by the court, that was to be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners. The consent of the local authorities was secured, but that of the property-owners was refused, and the present Commissioners were appointed in consequence of such refusal. The confirmation of their report was the question before the court. The Commissioners, after hearing objections, &c., made their report approving the construction of the railway subject to certain qualifications, and the Elevated Railway Company made a motion for the confirmation of this report. The property-owners interposed certain objections, which are considered in the opinion handed down yesterday. The first objection was fundamental in its nature, and was to the effect that the Constitution rendered invalid the act under which the proceedings were taken. Judge Daniels, in discussing this point says the act in question is not local but general, and is applicable to all parts of the State, with the exception of two local restrictions imposed upon its general provisions, by which it was declared that the railway was not to be constructed along Broadway and Fifth avenue and other streets in this City, and in certain places in Buffalo. But there is nothing in the Constitution, he adds, which deprives the Legislature of the power of making local exceptions to general laws. It is a power which has been frequently exercised without creating a doubt concerning its constitutional propriety. To render a law general it is not necessary that it should apply with the same effect to every locality in the State. It is sufficient for that purpose that they are generally, though in some instances exceptionally, included. Any other rule would deprive the Legislature of the power of inserting exceptions of a local nature in general laws. Even if the local exceptions could not be made good, this would only result in making these exceptions null and void, and not in making the act a nullity. The various constitutional points are then discussed, Judge Daniels maintaining that the act does not conflict with the Constitution. It does not authorize the taking of private property for private, but for public use, and provision is made for the giving of proper compensation. The provisions of the act of 1875 are so broad that they confer upon the railway corporation by which the road is to be constructed and operated complete authority to use the streets and avenues through which the route may be laid without compensation, when the title to the streets or land made use of is not owned by private individuals, but has been vested in and paid for by the public. Where individual property may be appropriated, compensation must be made for the additional burden imposed upon it beyond those required for the purposes of the street or avenue used, but not otherwise, and the right to such compensation has been fully protected by the statute. These provisions relate only to city and county railways, and it is true that they confer very great authority over the streets and avenues of the State upon corporations whose organization and existence has been provided for by them. But they are really no greater than the rights and privileges secured by the general railroad laws of the State to other railway corporations. For under them any twenty-five persons having the capital to do so may associate themselves together and form a corporation to construct and operate a railroad over the entire length and breadth of the State, and by compensating the owners may, against their will, acquire all the property that may be necessary for that purpose, and may use any of the streets or highways in the State required for the promotion of the enterprise. The control over private and public property is not as unqualified certainly in the former as it is in the latter class of cases, and Judge Daniels expresses the belief that there is no more reason for assailing the constitutionality of the act of 1875 than for assailing the General Railroad act. The property-owners also objected to the confirmation of the report on the ground that the consent of the property-owners had not been obtained within sixty days after the organization of the Commissioners as a board. This position Judge Daniels thinks is not quite consistent with the objection also taken, that an insufficient period of time was assigned for the hearing and consideration of the property-owners, nor with the provision contained in the statute prescribing the duties of the first Commissioners. These objections are held not well founded according to a proper construction of the statute, and even if they were Judge Daniels does not think they would make the enterprise fail, because the time within which a public act is required to be done is not mandatory, but merely directory. The objection that no notice of the proceedings was served on the property-owners is overruled because there is nothing in the Constitution or in the act requiring this to be done. The only hearing the property-owners were to have was the one before the Commissioners, and notices of this were duly given. Another objection raised was that the Commissioners declined to allow the witnesses to be examined orally before them. But that, Judge Daniels holds, they were nowhere required to do. The report of the Commissioners shows that the parties were fully heard, and as long as they were, it cannot be very important in what order that was done, or in what form the evidence was given. The Commissioners did not determine the question of the best form of structure for the road, because that matter belonged to the other Commissioners. The Commissioners appointed by the court were simply to hear the parties opposed to the railway and route selected upon the question whether that railway ought to be constructed and operated. They did hear the parties upon that point, and then determined that the railway ought to be built without determining whether some other plan would not be better, or some other route more feasible. This mission does not sustain the position that they did not hear or consider evidence upon those subjects as pertinent to their final determination. But it leaves the case subject to the inference that, after hearing such evidence and appropriately considering it, they were convinced that the railway should be built without determining other matters not submitted to them by the order which substantially conformed to the statute and the Constitution in its direction. And that inference is not an improper one, because error and imperfection in legal proceedings are not to be presumed in the absence of facts showing their existence.

The Commissioners qualified their report by the restriction that the railway should be constructed over the centre of Third avenue, and that in all other streets and avenues the columns for it shall be located in the roadway wherever that is practicable, and the alignment and other circumstances will properly admit it. And that in streets not exceeding thirty feet in width between the curbs, it shall not be constructed with a row of columns on the line of each curb, and a superstructure with a track upon each row of columns, but in one of the other methods designated by the Commissioners selecting the route. This, however, they at the same time declare shall be without prejudice to the right of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which, under the statute, was given the right to build and operate the road.

Judge Daniels then goes on to say: "It is not denied that the interests of the public will be best promoted by a railway of this description, nor has it been asserted that any other plan can practically be substituted for it, but the objection is that it should not occupy the streets assigned to it. And that would probably be urged as persistently against its construction in any other streets and avenues. But in this age of progress and enterprise private interests are required to yield in the promotion of necessary public improvements. They are not actually sacrificed, but only for the time being disturbed and deranged, for in the end the sagacity of business men is found sufficient to adapt them to the emergency, and they turn to profitable advantage what at first appeared to threaten a destruction of their private interests. That will probably prove to be the case with the construction of this railway. It will supply a necessary means of transit to those who pass up and down the avenues and streets of the City, and in the end will probably increase the business advantages of those who now regard it as in conflict with their prosperity. Upon this subject the opinion of Commissioner Wheeler will undoubtedly prove to be accurate in its reasons and conclusions. The simple point presented upon this motion is whether the report should be rejected or confirmed. None can be expected upon an enterprise of this nature which will be more free from possible exception. The public interests appear to require the road, and no more convenient avenue for its construction which at the same time will supply equal public accommodation could be discovered by the Commissioners who laid out the route. The private injury which may be apprehended from it will probably prove inconsiderable compared with its advantages, and nothing better can apparently be devised to meet the public necessities. For these as well as the other reasons stated, this court can no better subserve those necessities than by confirming the Commissioners' report. An order to that effect should accordingly be made."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the Petition of the New-York Elevated Railway Company.—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Eneas vs. Hoops.—Motion to place this cause on the short calendar denied. (See memorandum.)

Young vs. Langbein; Same vs. Same.—The motion that the proceedings in these two actions be stayed until the hearing and decision of a case between the same parties for the same object, pending in the Supreme Court of this district is granted conditionally. The General Term having given a construction to the will involved in the case, there can be no good reason for conducting three several suits in different courts to attain substantially the same end. Parties will prepare orders on notice.

Wheeler vs. Ferdon.—Motion to vacate the order of arrest denied.

In the Matter of the Petition of Sophia Buddensick.—Report of the Referee confirmed. The evidence in the case satisfies me that the mortgage, as a matter of fact, has been paid, and that all the matters alleged in the petition are true. It must be discharged of record under the statute.

Carter et al. vs. Youngs et al.—If the Judge making the order for the service of papers under the act of 1853 is satisfied that the defendants ought to be served in this State, and cannot be served, and decides affirmatively. The question is res adjudicata. The service is therefore regular, 32 Barb., 647.

Neher vs. McDonough et al.—A receiver must be appointed in this case. Order to be settled on motion.

Murray vs. McClare et al.—In a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage the owner of the equity of redemption must be made a party. The withholding of the record of his deed makes no exception to the rule if the fact of the conveyance be known to the owner of the mortgage. Motion granted.

Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Curtis.

Knott vs. Daly, impleaded, &c.—Findings signed and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Hennessy vs. Wheeler.—Case and amendments settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kamenu vs. Warner.—Five per cent. allowance to be divided between the two defendants.

Haight vs. Haight.—Referee's report confirmed.

Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.—Extra allowance; $150 granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Westbrook.

Bentz vs. Thurber.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Diossy vs. Youngs.—Opinion.

S. H. Woods Machine Company vs. Steevens.—Dismissed.

Trenor vs. Soneborn.—Motion granted.

Morgan vs. McKillop.—Motion denied; no costs.

Greacen vs. Squire.—Motion denied.

Collins vs. Parshall.—Referee's report confirmed.

Brewster vs. Spratt.—Receiver's bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Claflin vs. Reynolds; McFarland vs. Townsend.

Jacobs vs. Felter.—Bail reduced to $500.

The State Trust Company vs. Rich.—Stay vacated.

Goldberg vs. Ragazzi.—Motion denied.

Stuart vs. Wilmour.—Clerk's taxation affirmed.

Kenney vs. Kelly.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff pays $5 costs within ten days.

Hughes vs. Berringer.—Motion to set aside denied, but the $10 objected to will be stricken out of the order; no costs.

Reed vs. The Transatlantic Company.—Findings settled.

Hadden vs. Hanlon.—Costs taxed at $185 72.

Motions Denied.—McArdle vs. Lyons; Arkell vs. Wood. Opinions filed.

Defaults Opened on Terms.—Farmers' Milk Company vs. Raab; Whitelegge vs. Thomson.

Cohn vs. Kuhn.—Order as settled.

Miller vs. Gill.—Salary is exempt as earnings, under section 297, code.

Kelly vs. Seaman.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Goldowsky vs. Covert; Rohmer vs. Scheamorwitz; Robertson vs. Riker.

Spencer vs. Joachin.—Dismissed with costs.

Allen vs. Delmanille.—Order for bill of particulars granted.

Grumthal vs. Asiel.—(Two motions.) Granted.

Hall vs. Winsley.—Bond approved.

Ghiggien vs. Loraggi.—Findings settled.

A DEBTOR'S RELEASE FROM CUSTODY.

The matter of Otto Ahlborn was brought to the attention of Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. Ahlborn, it appears, was the defendant in a suit brought against him by Dickerhoff, Raffler & Co., for alleged fraud in contracting a debt, of which about $11,000 are due. An order of arrest was issued against him, and he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in November last. Averill & Gardner, his attorneys, then made application for his discharge from custody under Article 5 of the Revised Statutes, exonerating persons from imprisonment. Ahlborn was discharged from arrest on the 3d inst., the plaintiffs not appearing on the return of the writ of habeas corpus. On the 10th inst., on petition of the plaintiffs, Judge Speir granted an order to show cause why the discharge from arrest should not be set aside. In the meantime Ahlborn was remanded to the Sheriff's custody on $11,000 bail. On the return to the order to show cause yesterday J. K. Averill, who appeared for the prisoner, urged his release, claiming that as the papers on which the exoneration from arrest was granted were regular on their face the court could not now on affidavits try the question of the truth or falsity of the schedules appended to his petition for release, but the plaintiffs must resort to their action. Elliott F. Shepard, who appeared for the plaintiffs, opposed the discharge from arrest, claiming that the schedules appended to the petition for the debtor's release were untrue, and that the court could inquire into the good faith of the matter. Decision was reserved.

INTERESTING TO SHIP-OWNERS.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the United States Court, in Admiralty, by Judge Blatchford, in the case of Benjamin F., and Frederick A. Metcolfe, against the brig Guisborough. In reviewing the case, the decision states: "The Guisborough was a British vessel, and was in New-York in 1872, when her owner, Mr. Potter, agreed to sell her to American citizens, residents of Brooklyn. This arrangement was not carried out, but Potter gave them mortgages on the vessel, and they paid him money. The title as a British vessel was to stand in Potter's name, he giving one of the mortgagees, Mr. Colsen, a power of attorney to control the vessel. The master of the vessel, Enos, applied to the libelants, the Messrs. Metcalfe, for advances on the vessel, for entrance fees at the Custom-house, &c., and suit was brought against the vessel to recover these advances." The defense set up was that the vessel was a domestic one, and as such there was no lien for advances. In his decision Judge Blatchford says: "Although the legal registered title was in the British owner, yet the mortgagees were the equitable and beneficial owners, and were mortgagees in possession exercising ownership in the vessel, and dealing with her as their own property. They paid to Potter the money which they paid to him, not as lenders in said mortgage, but as purchasers of said vessel. * * * They took the mortgages to protect their interests as purchasers. In their hands as purchasers she was not a foreign vessel." He then concludes as follows: "Under these circumstances no lien on the vessel arose under any of the transactions of the libelant with the mortgagees or with the master of the vessel, and the libel must be dismissed with costs."

THE CASE OF JAMES P. SINNOTT.

The proceeding by mandamus, whereby James P. Sinnott seeks to be assigned to duty as one of the Justices of the Marine Court in the place of the late Alexander Spaulding, came up before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. William Fullerton appeared for Mr. Sinnott, and Judge Goepp represented the Justices of the Marine Court. Mr. Sinnott's affidavit, on which the application was based, recited the fact of his appointment and the refusal of the Marine Court Judges to assign him to duty. Judge Barrett said as the matter was one of public importance he thought it should be heard immediately by the General Term of the Supreme Court. He, therefore, granted the writ of mandamus but with it a stay of proceedings, and directed the matter to be heard on the first Monday in May before the General Term.

A SYSTEMATIC THIEF.

At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, an examination was held into the charges of robbery preferred against Andrew Taylor, alias Archy Johnson, by numerous persons. Henry A. Gouge, of No. 45 West Fifty-first street, testified that about 12 o'clock on Thursday night Taylor entered his cellar by means of a coal-hole, which he opened. On Gouge's complaint he was committed, in default of $1,000 bail. Sidney W. Cooper, of No. 10 West Forty-sixth street, charged him with entering his premises and stealing $110 worth of jewelry and silver-ware. On this charge he was held to answer in $1,000 bail. William H. Gale, of No. 59 West Thirty-seventh street, stated that he had employed Taylor, and that since his employment in February he had been systematically robbing him. Valuable Bibles, rare books, and family relics were taken. He estimates his loss at about one thousand dollars. Taylor is twenty-two years of age, and is a native of Virginia. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail on this charge.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE.

Judgment of foreclosure and sale against the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The railroad runs through Tioga, Tompkins, Seneca, and Wayne Counties of this State. The Union Trust Company of this City is the plaintiff in the suit for foreclosure, it having been made Trustee for the $1,620,000 of mortgage bonds issued by the company.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN ENTERPRISING JOURNAL CLERK.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, in the shape of a circular signed by Charles H. Smith, Journal Clerk of the House, offering to act in the prosecution of additional bounty claims for a commission of twenty-five per cent. The article also speaks of Smith being the confidential clerk of Representative Jones, of New-Hampshire, and describes the proposition as a nice-laid scheme to make a few perquisites by an ambitious young man who holds an office disqualifying him from openly acting as an attorney before the departments. Mr. White offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Smith, the Journal Clerk, handed an explanatory letter to the Speaker, which was read to the House, in which he stated that, being at home, in New-Hampshire, at the recent election there, he saw in the telegraphic dispatches that the Additional Bounty bill was before the House, and that he then made up his mind if the bill should pass to resign his official position and follow his profession as an attorney, and in that view he had prepared and issued the circular referred to.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, offered an amendment to Mr. White's resolution referring Mr. Smith's communication to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to ascertain whether Mr. Smith had violated any law or done any act inconsistent with his position as an employe of the House.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, remarked that the law on the subject of Government employes acting as claim agents or attorneys was not the question in this case. This gentleman journalized and recorded the action of the House, and he was to have a personal interest in the form and shape of the record which he made up, an interest acquired by him at his solicitation while the bill was pending. It was a question of the privileges and prerogatives of the House, and of the method which it should take to secure the honesty and integrity of its journal, on which honesty and integrity all the rights of the American people were dependent. He thought that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Morrison modified his resolution accordingly and the question was referred to the Committee on Rules.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and moved that they be nonconcurred in in gross.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, remonstrated against that course as being unusual at this stage of the session. The House should have an opportunity of voting on the amendments in detail.

Mr. Singleton did not insist on his motion, and the amendments were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE CASE OF HALLET KILBOURN.

Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the resolution in the habeas corpus case of Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, directing the Sergeant at Arms to make a careful return to the writ setting out the causes of the detention of Kilbourn, and retain the custody of his body, and not to produce it before the Judge or court without further order of the House. He proceeded to make an argument in support of the resolution. He intimated that the testimony might implicate high officials of the Government, and require their impeachment, but all efforts in the direction of the investigation would be thwarted, if the witness were allowed to be taken out of the control and power of the House by a court which was the creature of Congress. He cited various authorities, both in this country and England, in support of the position taken by the Judiciary Committee. In conclusion Mr. Hurd said that no subordinate court should be allowed to interfere with the jurisdiction of the House or of a superior court.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, suggested that the court might punish the Sergeant at Arms for contempt of its authority in not obeying its order, and asked what relief the House could give him.

Mr. Hurd thought that the remedy would be very easy. It would be for the Sergeant at Arms to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Garfield—Can the Supreme Court of the United States revise a matter of contempt in the court below.

Mr. Hurd—It can.

THE POWERS OF THE HOUSE INQUIRED INTO.

Mr. Frye, (of Maine,) asked Mr. Hurd whether he claimed that the House had power to punish for contempt, regardless of the fact whether the question which Kilbourn refused to answer was lawful or unlawful.

Mr. Hurd replied that the subject matter was entirely within the discretion of the House, and that the adjudication of the House was final and conclusive on every other authority.

Mr. Frye—Then practically, you assert that the House may punish for contempt, and may disregard entirely the legality or illegality of the question asked. Is there any limit to the time of punishment except the life of the House?

Mr. Hurd—That is a matter in dispute which has not been settled.

Mr. Frye—In your opinion is there any limit to the time of punishment except the life of the House?

Mr. Hurd—In my judgment the power to punish expires with the House.

Mr. Frye—If that power inheres in the House of Representatives does it not also inhere in the Senate?

Mr. Garfield—Which never dies.

Mr. Hurd—Unquestionably it does.

Mr. Frye—Then this result would follow, that the Senate might punish a recusant witness for contempt, regardless entirely whether the question which the witness refused to answer was lawful or unlawful, and might hold that citizen in jail during his life.

Mr. Garfield (having examined the resolution) called attention to the fact that as originally written it represented Kilbourn as refusing to answer lawful questions, and that the word "lawful" had been expunged, and remarked that the proposition, therefore, was that without regard to the lawfulness of the question, assuming, even, that the question might be unlawful and unconstitutional, the House should proceed with its action *per fas et nefas*.

Mr. Hurd replied that the word "lawful" had been struck out because it was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Frye remarked that the word had been struck out on the distinct proposition that it made no difference whether the question was lawful or unlawful.

Mr. Hurd—Precisely so.

A SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION PRESENTED.

Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, a member of the Judiciary Committee, offered on behalf of the minority, a substitute for the resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to make a careful return to the writ of habeas corpus that the person is held by authority of the House of Representatives in proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Kilbourn before the court when making such return. He proceeded to argue in support of the substitute. The question was whether the House would deny to a citizen of the United States, imprisoned by its order, the right of a hearing before the court on a writ of habeas corpus. If this precedent were established, it was of importance that the American people and courts should understand it. There was no precedent of the kind in England for more than one hundred and fifty years. There has been no instance in this country where a party held in custody by order of a legislative body has been refused to be presented before a court on a writ of habeas corpus. A good deal has been said about the privileges of the House; the House had privileges, but there were privileges far higher and far greater than those of the House. The House had decided that it had jurisdiction over the subject matter, and had ordered Kilbourn to be imprisoned for a violation of its privileges, and the gentleman [Mr. Hurd] had no right to suppose that the courts would decide differently. In the Irwin case, last Congress, the court had refused to entertain any return to the writ of habeas corpus while the prisoner was not before it. The House had yielded that point, and then the court had remitted Irwin to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, holding that he was legally in custody.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, hoped that the time was long distant when an American citizen whose property and liberty was involved was to find his final court in the House of Representatives. The proposition here was that a citizen should have no review before a court; no appeal to any other jurisdiction; no possible reconsideration of a judgment of the House of Representatives. Was this a body so composed as to determine the rights of personal liberty in an individual case, or the rights of personal property in an individual case? The House would have to decide whether it would establish a precedent for the first time, that a citizen who refuses to testify before it was to be denied the great right over which nations had fought, and for the security of which many lives were lost of men of the race to which Americans belonged.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, a member of the Judiciary Committee, advocated the resolution of the majority, and laid down and elaborated the following four propositions: 1. That the House had power to institute investigations and to summon witnesses and examine witnesses through its committees. 2. That, as an incident of that power, the House had authority to judge of contempt on the part of witnesses in refusing to testify, and to punish them by imprisonment. 3. That the judgment of the House is final and conclusive as to its jurisdiction and as to the right and expediency of exercising it by sentence of imprisonment. [It followed that no court could inquire into the jurisdiction of the House to imprison during the existence of the Congress;] and, 4. That this rule had not been changed by any statute.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, argued against the resolution offered by Mr. Hurd. He held that for the House to bring itself in contact with the Judiciary in this connection would be a blunder which might be characterized as worse than a crime. He believed that the commitment of Kilbourn was a great mistake, a mistake which no court would have made, and which the House would not have made if it had heard Kilbourn through his counsel, or if members had had an opportunity to study the record in the case, and if the question had been opened to free discussion. The House had been in a season of excitement when unbridled license rioted with character as it never rioted before in this country, without argument, without time for reflection, with partisan zeal on the one side of the House and partisan timidity on the other, sent a citizen to the Congressional bastile, and he was to stay there until Congress expired. If the Senate were to do the same, under like circumstances, the witness would have to stay there till death should bring him release.

Mr Hoar, of Massachusetts, said that one simple sentence would answer conclusively all of the declamatory argument of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Kelley.] Whenever a witness or any other person was punished for contempt of court, that court, whether it was a county court, a Police Court, or the United States Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, was the final judge of the question, and all the consequences which the gentleman from Pennsylvania had held up in the face of the House followed. There was not a Justice of the Peace in the country who had not the power to do the exact thing which the gentleman [Mr. Kelley] denied to the House. The gentleman underrated the intelligence of this House and of the people, when he dealt with this simple and grave question by talking about the Congressional bastile. This was the question before the House: Was the extent of the rights of this House limited by the discretion and by the judgment of a single Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia? If so, then that court had the right to do the same next week to the Senate, and if, when that august tribunal (no more august and no higher than this body in the sight of the Constitution) was organized to try the Secretary of War or the President of the United States, Mr. Marsh, or some other witness, when a question was put to him, would say, "On the whole, I do not think I will answer the question," and the Senate committed him for contempt, then Chief Justice Cartter would have the right to say, "Take that man out of the custody of the Sergent at Arms and bring him before me, and I will see myself what I think of that question." This outcry that the House was undertaking to put itself against personal liberty was perfectly preposterous.

Mr. Garfield quoted from May's Parliamentary Law to the effect that the habeas corpus act is binding on all persons whatever, and that it is therefore competent for the Judges to have before them persons committed by the Houses of Parliament for contempt. Now they were confronted by the assertion that one branch of Congress was omnipotent. The proposition would make the House the great tyrant of the nation. Let it be once known, and every citizen would be armed in hostility against the Congress of his country. He declared himself the implacable foe of the tyrant who presented himself in such a guise. The position taken to-day would make Congress the most uncontrolled tyrant that had ever stalked abroad over any land. He denied that the House was above the law by delivering up the body of the prisoner.

Mr. Hurd stated that he had just been informed by the Sergeant at Arms that he had appeared before the Judge at 10 o'clock that morning, and that the hearing of the case had been postponed till next Tuesday morning. He therefore gave notice that he would call the previous question on Monday, at 3 o'clock. The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THE COTTON-GIN.

A NEW CLAIMANT FOR THE IDEA—AN ORIGINAL PATENT GRANT—AN OLD DOCUMENT WITH GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SIGNATURE.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* prints an interesting article concerning the cotton-gin, the main points of which are here reproduced:

"Some time ago Mr. W. F. Herring, one of the largest cotton-dealers in this city, advertised in several papers of the State for an original 'Whitney cotton-gin.' He intends making an exhibition at the Centennial of cotton in all its various stages of planting, cultivation, and manufacture. A few days ago he received from Col. James R. Aiken, a cotton-buyer of Winnsboro, S. C., a letter, and inclosed in the same envelope was an ancient document signed by George Washington, President of the United States; Timothy Pickering Secretary of State, and Charles Lee, Attorney General, granting to Hogden Holmes, a citizen of Augusta, letters patent for a 'machine for ginning cotton,' for fourteen years from the 19th of April, 1796. The document was printed on parchment, and signed as above on the 12th day of May, 1796. The names of Seaborn Jones and W. Urquhart attested the signature of Holmes. The following is the letter written Mr. Herring by Col. James R. Aiken, of Winnsboro. It might be proper to state that he is a brother of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, and the genuineness of the contents of the document in question is further attested by the signatures of ex-Gov. Bonham and Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina:

The history of the enclosed paper is this: Hogden Holmes, a native of Scotland, but a citizen of your own city, in 1775 was the original inventor, and his machine was locked up in Hamburg, S. C., when Whitney, through the influence of a negro, got a diagram of it. It was then known as a 'patent for taking burrs out of wool.' On this infringement Whitney got a patent, and called it 'a machine for ginning cotton.' This created a law-suit in Georgia. In the meantime Holmes expended some $8,000, and died insolvent. His suit was continued to the United States Court, and Whitney sold his claim to the State of South Carolina for $20,000. Holmes left but one heir, and the case was abandoned. That heir was my wife's mother (the wife of Dr. William C. Cloud, of Edgefield, C. H.) No one being left to prosecute the case, and no one able to contend against a State, a patent was taken in 1795, and Col. William McCreigh, of Winnsboro, bought the exclusive right for twenty years, and did make and sell all the cotton-gins furnished for the entire Southern States up to 1818. I married the oldest daughter of Dr. Cloud in 1837, and among the funeral effects of Hogden Holmes, which had not been disturbed for forty-two years, I found the parchment (the letters patent) with a spread-eagle seal of bees-wax on it, about four inches in diameter, which has long since crumbled into dust. I might also add it is genuine in every particular as compared with the Congressional Record in the United States Patent Office (in 1844) by myself. There is a book published giving a full historical record of the invention and the lawsuit, (not very creditable to Whitney,) but the title of which I now forget. It is thirty years since I saw it in the library of the South Carolina College. Yours truly, JAMES R. AIKEN.

P. S.—Holmes died about 1796, but received the patent before his death. No one at that time being interested, and his daughter quite young, the shop in Hamburg shut for want of funds. After Holmes' death only a few gins were manufactured for sale in Augusta. J. R. A.

So, it would appear from the above, that Holmes is as much entitled to the honor of giving the world this wonderful invention as Whitney. The citizens of New Haven, Conn., his place of nativity, have long since erected a monument to his memory, and thus poor Holmes has been cut out of his share of such things, and Augusta robbed of her fame as the original cradle of the great king. For a long time Augusta was the biggest cotton market in the world, but she has been crowded out until she is, at the present, about the twenty-fifth in importance."

A STORY MODIFIED.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* modifies materially its story about alleged ill-treatment by the Captain of the steamer Constitution. In its issue of April 7 it says: "The reported brutal treatment of a passenger on the Pacific Mail steam-ship Constitution, which arrived from Panama on Sunday last, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. From the Captain's statement it appears that on the 24th of March, as the vessel was about leaving Mazatlan, a boat containing four men came alongside, three of whom were recognized as passengers who had gone ashore. The fourth, who is the alleged object of the First Officer's brutality, presented as his ticket a check such as are received from the Purser upon his cancellation of the tickets, and which he had purchased from a man who had left the ship at Mazatlan. This check was refused by the officer in charge of the gangway, and he requested the man to return to his boat. This request not being complied with, an effort was made to force him into the boat, and during the struggle a roll of the vessel precipitated the man into the water, wetting him about to the knees, when he was taken on board and given a free passage to this city. Before reaching this port Capt. Nolan, of the Constitution, was presented with a gold watch by the passengers."

YOUNG AGAIN.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* thus tells a pleasant story, which, it says, comes to it "from out near Phillips's Corners, in the edge of Ohio:" "It seems that Mr. William Rynd, brother of Dr. Rynd, of this city, who lives near there with his father, had purchased a wild young colt, which no one could handle. He was desirous that the colt, which was a stout, spirited animal, should be broken to horse-back riding, but the colt steadily resisted all efforts that were made to mount him. The country round about was searched for a young man who would dare to ride the colt. None could be found. At last the father, Mr. Charles Rynd, who is 76 years old, ordered his son to bring him his spurs. The old, rusty spurs were brought out, and amid the protests of son and daughters, and all who stood by, the old gentleman mounted the snorting young steed. Rearing and pitching and tearing, the colt went around the yard, while the women cried and begged the old gentleman to dismount and save his neck. At every jump the colt made the spurs were drawn from his side, and the blood followed. In an hour, or less, the animal was perfectly quiet and docile. The old gentleman rode him up to the barn, and, dismounting, remarked that he didn't feel much over twenty-one years old."

A WASHINGTON RELIC.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "We were shown on Saturday, at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Thomas & Lanneau, a silver goblet of quaint pattern and liberal proportions, bearing the effigy of a jackass and this inscription, 'A premium from the Agricultural Society of South Carolina to Gen. Washington for raising the largest jackass.' The winner was not he of hatchet fame, but Gen. William Washington, by whose descendants this curious relic of revolutionary times is highly prized. It will of course go to the big Centennial show at Philadelphia.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of the 12th inst. says: "Hon. Jefferson Davis yesterday returned to the city for a brief visit, quite recovered, we are happy to say, from recent severe indisposition. Mr. Davis speaks hopefully of the great enterprise over which he presides, and looks for results in emigration and trade that will be beneficial to the whole Mississippi Valley.

THE FASHIONS.

THE NEWEST TRIMMINGS.

WHY CHEAP GOODS ARE SOMETIMES COSTLY—USEFUL SUITS FOR GENERAL WEAR—THE NEW "HABIT"—MISCELLANEOUS SUITS AND BONNETS.

Prudent persons usually employ a large part of their time in carefully examining the new styles, but not in purchasing. Many articles are exhibited which do not meet with favor, and a very elegant material may not, when made up, answer the purpose for which it has been designed. Skill and proper consideration will prevent all disappointments. When a material has been exhibited for a certain time, if it chances to meet with the approval of the majority of the fair sex, whether handsome or not, it will be adopted; the cut of dresses is, however, generally left to the taste of the dress-maker. This is the reason why so many Parisian styles which are imported and exhibited never come into general use. For instance, golden and silver galloon have not, as yet, been employed by American ladies as they have been by Parisian belles. Still, it is possible that they may yet be considerably used, as in the latest importations in this line gold and silver are not prominent enough to render the trimming in any way conspicuous. There are many other trimmings, however, from which one can select. There is the deep fringe which makes quite novel overskirts, and with which whole suits are trimmed; it is habitually in the exact shade of the material of the dress; if the suit is in two shades, the fringe is often also in two shades. Feathers have again appeared, but are neither curled nor straight, but perfectly flat. Guinea-fowl feathers, which are very peculiar, and peacock's feathers are the newest in use. Very fine plaitings are also among the latest trimmings. Although there is a tendency to abandon cream lace, and replace it by real lace, such as Valenciennes, old point, and Malines, there will still be a number of tunics made in this color of silk tissues, silk grenadines, and coarse canvas tulle, to be worn over colored silk skirts, with small sleeveless cuirasses over the faille waists. The cuirass has had its day for street wear, but still retains its place in the parlor. The suits all have sleeves in materials different from the waists.

Care should be taken not to purchase very cheap goods, for, when given out to be made, the price of making is greater than the cost of the stuff, and when made at home, the wear of the material is rarely in proportion with the labor bestowed, when the dress is made and trimmed as fashion now commands.

One black cachemire dress is worth a number of ordinary suits. A fine quality of beige also makes a serviceable dress. Have, for instance, the skirt trimmed simply in front with a plaited flounce, and the train trimmed with a flounce double the width of the one in front. The polonaise is drawn tightly over the hips, and puffed in front, the back forming a small square train, with the end falling over the flounce. Over this is worn a small mantelet-fichu, partially open, made in a half point in the back, fitting the figure, and having pointed ends in front. On one side of the tunic is a pocket. The front of the skirt and mantel are trimmed with three rows of galloon. This suit may be made of rich material and expensively trimmed, and be as suitable for dressy purposes as the beige one is for ordinary occasions. Fichus are almost always made with these suits, either of beige or crêpe de chine. Toile de Vichy will be much used this Summer. Many new thin materials have been manufactured. Tuniques Juives and polonaises will be made of imitation English embroidery; canvases and battiste will be trimmed with Mirecourt lace insertions, intermixed with plaitings. Bands of English embroidery continue in use for children's suits, combined with many golden or silver ornamental ball-buttons.

The regular "habit" is a novelty to be mentioned in connection with female attire. It is true that the "habit" is only like a gentleman's coat in the back, where it forms long flaps, and is consequently cut in princess shape. The front forms a buttoned cuirass without sleeves. This garment, which is called the Clarkson, is either made of black sicilienne, and trimmed with narrow lace, (in which case it forms a street confection,) of cachemire trimmed with fringe, or of écru battiste trimmed with écru lace. Under this garment there should be worn a faille princess dress.

It must be borne in mind that the mainstay of a lady's toilet for the whole season is a handsome woolen dress. Small paletots, visites, or fichu scarfs are invariably worn with woolen suits.

A pretty dress may be of fine dust-colored serge. The demi-train skirt is raised for walking purposes by means of a shirring; the lower part is trimmed with two bias flounces, put on with very little fullness, trimmed with narrow plaitings and bound with a blue cachemire hem about half an inch deep. The long polonaise is bordered with the same trimming, and terminates in two long ends, tied in the back over the lower part of the train.

A new goods called "pavé" is a glossy woolen material, and is made in all shades. A dress made of this has a faille skirt trimmed with bias bands of "pavé" and bordered with faille plaitings. The tunic is of the woolen goods, trimmed with bias bands and faille plaitings.

Cream-colored cachemire and havane faille make a pretty combination for a suit. The train skirt is trimmed with three fine knife-plaited flounces. The very long tunique is open down the back and only trimmed with a havane-colored piping; one side is draped up to the middle of the skirt, the other side is not draped so high and is trimmed with a shell-shaped piece of the same goods; this side falls over the skirt in a point. The cuirass is bordered with a bias band of faille. On the back of the basque is a bow, placed on diagonally and made in five loops and one end. The collar is of brown faille. The tight sleeves are trimmed at the wrist with a narrow brown faille plaiting or piping and bows on the outside.

A bottle-green cachemire suit is made in a train skirt composed of a large quadruple plait; the outside of this plait is covered with three rows of green buttons. The plait is raised in a puff by means of a ribbon bow placed underneath. The front of the skirt is composed of three aprons, one above the other, formed of plaits turning upward, (five plaits for the lowest, four for the second, and three for the highest;) each apron is surrounded by faille plaiting. The small "habit" waist has an end in the back the exact width of the quadruple plait of the skirt; this point and the back are trimmed with buttons. Outside the sleeves are trimmed with buttons, and the wrists with narrow plaitings. The neck is also trimmed with plaiting. The black horse-hair bonnet corresponding with the suit is trimmed with braided black galloon, fastened on the sides by mother-of-pearl buckles, and arranged on the front of the crown in loops. On one side of the back is a green drooping feather. On the inside is a band of cardinal red turquois silk.

An indoor dress may be made in the following manner: It is cut princess shape, with seven seams down the back; from the waist down the seams are opened and brown faille plaitings are inserted, which gradually become wider toward the bottom. The brown pockets are trimmed with fringe. A brown silk cord with tassels comes from under the pockets and is fastened across the back of the skirt and then taken to the opposite shoulder. The top of the sleeves is trimmed with knotted fringe jockeys.

Bonnets are at present an important subject. The demi-saison bonnets are made of materials matching the suits, of black silk and white lace, or of "gaze neigeuse," a handsome transparent tissue composed of wool and silk. Some felt hats are worn with soft crowns and capes made of miscellaneous goods. The capote is of the prevailing shape. One of the newest bonnets is baby shape, made of black broché surah. The crown is soft, the brim is ruched, and has Valenciennes on the borders. On the top of the crown is a shell-shaped Valenciennes trimming and narcissus flowers, which fall down the back. From this point come Valenciennes barbes, which are crossed under the catogan and tied in a bow in front. Another bonnet is made of straw in open work and covered with flowers. It is trimmed beneath with ribbon bows, extending to the back and there forming a catogan bow. The postillion shape, made of black horse hair, is also very pretty. It is trimmed around the crown with wide cardinal red ribbon, which forms large loops in the back under the brim. Across the front is a gray ostrich feather, with a tea rose on the side from which it starts.

Certain flowers are in some seasons much more fashionable than others, and some are always in use, for instance, roses and violets. This Spring all flowers are liked, and an endless variety of leaves may be seen. The fruits, such as currants, cherries, strawberries, grapes, blackberries, and even medlars, will ornament bonnets. This is last year's fashion revived, but fruits will probably be more generally used than they have previously been.

The continued popularity of shoes which are open at the top renders the use of elegant, fine hosiery indispensable. As Scotch-thread stockings are only handsome when new, and colored silk ones are very expensive, black stockings have been adopted. They are either in open work or with the corners embroidered to match the toilet. Open shoes with leather bands across the top are to be worn in the street.

A GOVERNOR IMPOSED UPON.

The Providence *Journal* of Friday says: "The Governor was led through probably mistaken information yesterday to make rather an affecting announcement to the Senate as illustrative of the responsibilities of the pardoning power. He had been informed, he said, that the news of the pardon of Patrick Sexton, which was granted Wednesday, had caused the death of his aged father, and that his mother had gone crazy. We think his Excellency was imposed upon, but not, we hope, by anybody personally interested in softening the hearts of the more rigid Senators. Thomas Sexton, who was found dead in his chair several hours before the pardon of Patrick Sexton was considered, was not, so far as we can ascertain, even a kinsman of the Sexton who shared with three others the benefit of Executive clemency. And we have reason to hope that Patrick's joy is not clouded by the reflection that his mother's reason was unseated by the excitement of the good news. A year's freedom for a worthy son would be dearly purchased at such a cost."

FARMING IN BRAZIL.

GOLDEN-HUED ANTICIPATIONS OF A YOUNG EMIGRANT FROM GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Ga.,) *Enquirer* prints some extracts from a letter from Lieut. John Klink, of the Third Georgia Cavalry, now of Brazil. He is represented to be still quite a young man. He lived in Columbus a number of years, fought four years in the Confederate Army as an officer of a Columbus company of the Third Georgia Cavalry Regiment, and afterward engaged in the river trade and merchandising. Nine or ten years ago he removed to Brazil, locating in the section south of Rio Janeiro. He writes:

"I am in good circumstances, and if I have a little luck I will be worth about $50,000 in a short time. I would not take $30,000 for my property at its present value. I can sell my plantation for this amount at any time. I have no negroes, and only two girls as cooks and washers. My crop of coffee for this year is small, on account of last year's frost; but I am now planting 20,000 new trees. In five years they will bear, and I will then have 40,000 trees, which will give me annually about 100,000 pounds of coffee—an income of nine or ten thousand dollars a year. This I consider is doing very well. The crop time in this country is different from the States. We gather the coffee in June and July, the corn in March and April, and also rice. There is no need here for bottom lands or the overflowing of the same, as in South Carolina and Georgia. A planter's life in this country is pleasant and easy. The whole country seems free and easy—the people being very lazy on account of not having to work much. Plows are not used. Only the ax and hoe are needed—the one for clearing land and the other for planting. No cultivation is necessary for the rice."

MR. STEPHENS' VISITORS.

The Georgia papers are endeavoring to renew the impression, caused by the publication of an article in the Columbus *Enquirer*, that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' hospitality is constantly imposed upon by self-invited and undesired guests. The Atlanta *Constitution*, expressing the present sentiment, says: "The truth of the whole matter is quite the reverse, for scarcely a day passes that the great statesman does not complain of loneliness, and express a desire to have more frequent visits from his old friends. The gentleman who brings us this intelligence met Col. DuBose on the train last Friday, and from him learned that Mr. Stephens had pressed him very earnestly to remain a few days longer at Liberty Hall, as he was quite lonely, and needed some one to cheer him up. It is true that many persons visit Mr. Stephens, but few, however, remain more than twenty-four hours, although cordially pressed to stay longer. It should be remembered that Mr. Stephens cannot get about except on crutches, even when in his usual health, and it is not convenient for him to visit his friends frequently. Nor can he enjoy the society of lawyers at the hotel in Crawfordville during court week for the same reason. On this account he has for years past insisted that the Judge and visiting lawyers should make their home at Liberty Hall during the sessions of the court. Around his hospitable board and at his cheerful fireside, Mr. Stephens has found great enjoyment in their society, and should their visits be discontinued, as the result of the article referred to above, it would be a source of great disappointment and pain to the liberal host of Liberty Hall. Mr. Stephens is not a pauper, nor does bankruptcy stare him in the face, and in the future, as in the past, he will cordially greet and heartily welcome every visitor who may come to cheer him in his hours of despondency and loneliness. His friends can do him no greater injury than to keep away from him because of the rumors which have grown out of that ill-advised article. A word as to 'hangers-on.' The family at Liberty Hall has of late years gradually decreased, and since Mr. Stephens' last illness the number of visitors has been much smaller than usual, and, therefore, the daily expenses of the household have diminished considerably. Mr. Stephens' nephews, William G. Stephens, Esq., and Mr. Clarence Stephens, have kindly remained with their afflicted uncle, and in no sense can they be called 'hangers-on.' In the language of John Randolph, 'they pay as they go.' Of 'Parson' O'Neal, as he is called, it is only necessary to say that he has been a faithful, life-time friend of the 'Sage of Liberty Hall,' and even now, although four score and three years of age, this venerable and honored gentleman more than compensates his benefactor's kindness by a daily and faithful care of matters about the establishment. There is, therefore, not a single drone about the place, nor a 'hanger-on' of any kind, to eat up the 'substance' of Mr. Stephens, and leave him in poverty in his old age. Notwithstanding his feeble health, he is fully capable of attending to his financial and household matters, and the doors of Liberty Hall will always be gladly opened, and welcome to his bedside those friends in whose society he can hardly fail to find congenial companionship and a needed relief from his many hours of weariness and pain."

ELOPED WITH A RICHER GIRL.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* of the 11th inst. says: "During the winter a Brooklyn Miss, of fourteen years, named Frazier, has been visiting Oil City relatives, who board with a family named Whitfield, South Side. Miss Frazier is an orphan, described as comely and intelligent, though still wearing dresses of a length becoming to one of her years. When she will have attained her majority, she will inherit money and property to the extent of $50,000. In the family with whom she and her friends board is a son, aged twenty-four, who, after learning of her circumstances, and having the inside track as it were, won the affections of the child heiress, planned an elopement and marriage, which was clandestinely consummated last week. It is needless to say that the friends of Miss Frazier are much grieved at the denouement, and attach blame to themselves for not exercising a closer surveillance over their young visitor, whose head was turned by the words and pleasing address of her wily suitor, who was engaged to a Miss Rivers, the day of the nuptials having been fixed, and the *trousseau* of the expectant bride made. Miss Rivers, learning that Whitfield had played her false, turned pale, placed her hand on her left side, closed her eyes, and fell in a swoon. Very romantic. But she has recovered—will not pine away and die; on the contrary she has announced her intention to bring a suit for damages, and will no doubt exert herself to make a furnace on earth for Whitfield. That he is unprincipled is illustrated in his treatment of Miss Rivers, and that he is a shrewd calculator may be inferred from the hand that he played with Mrs. Whitfield *née* Miss Frazier."

HUMORS OF THE LAW.

The Troy *Times* says that in a suit recently brought in the Supreme Court to recover damages for the bite of a dog, the following answer has been served by a member of the legal fraternity of that city: "And the defendant further answers that at the time mentioned in the complaint the plaintiff, with sundry other unruly and boisterous youths, was throwing snow-balls in the immediate vicinity of the defendant's house, and thereby endangering its safety and that of its inmates; and thereupon the defendant expostulated with said plaintiff and requested him in a mild and gentlemanly manner to desist; but the plaintiff, refusing to observe the defendant's request, and moved and instigated by the devil, thereupon made an assault upon this defendant and upon his dog, which was providentially present, and threw and impelled a stone at the latter, whereupon the said dog in self-defense, as he lawfully might for the cause aforesaid, instinctively resented the attack upon himself, and playfully and slightly inserted his teeth in and upon the person of the plaintiff, doing him no unnecessary damage, nor any damage beyond what was good for him; which are the same supposed trespasses mentioned in the complaint."

DANGEROUS SOMNAMBULISM.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Thursday, says: "As the north-bound passenger train on the Virginia Midland Road, due here at 6 A. M., was approaching Charlottesville last night a young man who had been soundly slumbering in his seat, was seen suddenly to leap up, rush to the door of the car, and spring to the ground. Capt. Peyton rang the bell, but as the train was rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, it had gone considerable distance before it was brought to a stand-still. It was started back, and the young man was met, running at full speed, and making night hideous with his screams to 'stop them cars.' He was taken aboard, and an examination developed the fact that his injuries amounted to nothing worse than a skinned nose and a slight abrasion upon his hip, caused by a pistol in his pocket, which, strange to say, had not been discharged by the jar. The young man's explanation was that he dreamed there was a collision, and he jumped off to save himself."

DREAMING TO ADVANTAGE.

A Nevada paper tells this story of an incident at Nevada City: "The wife of Mr. Scott, one of the owners of the Last Chance Mine, had a dream on the night previous that her husband was killed by having his head struck by a rock in the mine, and when the signal was given that a blast was to be fired, he and Mr. Foote, both of whom were holding a hydraulic nozzle, retreated a distance of 250 feet. But for some reason Scott became uneasy and tried to get Foote to go still further away, concealing himself behind a tree instead of standing beside Foote as usual. When the blast went off a flying stone struck Foote on the head, killing him instantly. Mr. Scott is firmly convinced that if he had not remembered his wife's dream and got behind the tree he would have been the man killed."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

There are six Baptist churches in Brooklyn without settled Pastors.

Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon at Kenyon College June 25.

Over 7,000 rupees have been raised in Bellary, India, for a new Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Hodge, the oldest Baptist minister in Brooklyn, has resigned the Pastorate of the Trinity Baptist Church.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will celebrate next month the golden anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

A Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood has been formed and incorporated in Virginia for the assistance of families of deceased clergymen.

Since the opening of the new building of the Young Men's Chrisian Union (Unitarian) in Boston, over seven hundred have joined the union.

The Divinity School opened at Lahore, India, in 1870, has graduated seventeen students. "Decided piety is not made an essential to admission."

The Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg Conferences of the Evangelical Association have resolved to unite in raising $100,000 to endow a college.

Mr. Sankey, the revivalist, has presented Miss Campbell, of Morristown, N. J., a handsome Bible, in recognition of her poem, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Rev. Dr. Pierce, the oldest minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday in Georgia. He is the father of Bishop Pierce.

The National Conference of the Unitarian Churches will hold its biennial session at Saratoga, beginning Sept. 12, and continuing three days. Rev. E. E. Hale will preach the opening sermon.

Mrs. Janes, the wife of Bishop Janes, (Methodist Episcopal,) has been entirely helpless since she was stricken with paralysis last Fall. She is gradually failing, and her friends have little hope of her recovery.

Rev. Dr. William Stevens Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., for many years Secretary of the Lower House of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been elected President of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

The Southern Baptist Convention will hold its yearly meeting in Richmond, Va., in May. The convention represents every Southern State and several Indian settlements. About four hundred delegates will be present.

A Presbyterian mission has been established among the Pueblo Indians in New-Mexico, who are supposed to be a remnant of the great Aztec nation. Rev. John Menaul has charge of the mission. The Pueblos received him with cordiality.

L. Johansen, a Swedish mechanic, has been installed Pastor of a Swedish Baptist congregation in Boston. He came to Boston three years ago and united with the Baptist Bethel Church. Soon after a Swedish congregation was formed, to which he has preached in the Swedish language.

The first Baptist church among the Germans of this country was organized in 1846. There are now one hundred of these churches, with 7,390 members, who contributed last year $8,000 to home and foreign missions. They also contribute an average of $2,500 a year for the support of German students at Rochester. The total amount raised by them last year for benevolent purposes was $23,211.

The Church of Jesus, in Mexico, has chosen for its Bishops Rev. Prudencio G. Hernandez and Rev. Henry C. Riley, who will be consecrated by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Riley began work as a missionary in Mexico in 1869. Soon after the Church of Jesus was organized, and it now has about sixty congregations, with several schools, an orphanage, and a printing press.

Science Hall, at No. 141 Eighth avenue, will be dedicated to-day "to the service of Liberalism." The Religio-Scientific Society, the Liberal Club, and other organizations will in future hold their meetings in this building. Mr. Charles Sotheran, the author of several liberal works, will give the dedication address; subject, "The Struggle between Theology and Science: Torquemada and Galileo."

It is proposed to hold a missionary convention at Baltimore, in connection with the reception of fraternal delegates by the Methodist General Conference on May 10. The object of the convention is "to compare methods of missionary work, and to hear from those from the field and from those who have had favorable opportunities for gaining information in respect to mission work." A number of papers will be read.

The following announcement is made in the *Herald of Truth*, the organ of the Mennonites: "The annual Conference of the Amish Mennonite Church for the present year will commence on Whitsunday, June 4, at the residence of Peter Schad, near Archibald, Fulton County, Ohio. All the ministers and brethren throughout the United States and Canada are cordially invited to be present and meet with us."

Mr. Moses Case and his wife, of Southold, Long Island, who have been members of the First Presbyterian Church of that place more than half a century, recently celebrated their wedding-day. Mr. Case has been a member sixty-eight years, and his wife sixty-four. There is one member of this church who has been in its full communion seventy-six years, and three others who have been communicants sixty-eight years.

The Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Western Michigan, Illinois, and Fond du Lac held a meeting at Racine College recently, and agreed upon a body of statutes to be proposed to the Board of Trustees, and decided to adopt Racine College as the collegiate institution of their respective dioceses, with the determination to make it a church university for the West and North-west.

On Friday, April 7, about thirty Adventists gathered at Lewiston, Me., to see the end of the world, which their leader, Elder Thurman, had announced would occur on that day. The hall in which they assembled was closed at 7:30 P. M. A series of religious exercises was conducted by Elder Thurman. The ceremony of feet-washing was observed and the Eucharist celebrated, and, after a social meeting which lasted until 11:30, the party dispersed with shaken faith.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's, has been a Rector for sixty years. "In Philadelphia, full a quarter of a century ago, he was in very feeble health, and had to sit in his pulpit while he preached. For his decidedly evangelical views he was chosen to succeed Dr. Milnor in old St. George's. His ministry in the City has been a very marked success. He has had everything his own way; been the autocrat of his church; often displeased his Bishop, and, while inside of his house of worship he has observed Episcopal customs, outside he has been a reformer and a platform speaker of marked popularity. He has consented to accept a colleague, and Rev. W. W. Williams, of Georgetown, has been elected to fill that position."

In Russia there are about 136,000 Calmucks, who hold mostly to Lamaism, a form of Buddhism. The *Missioner*, of Moscow, says an effort is being made to Christianize them on the following plan: "The energies of the missionaries are directed to those places where there are the greatest number of Calmuck laborers, these having close relations with the Russians living there, namely, on the banks of the Delta of the Volga, and on the north-west shores of the Caspian. Then the younger generation of the Calmucks are given, gradually and prudentially, in the public schools, an idea of the Christian religion, and of the rites of the Orthodox Church. The translations of the sacred books into the Calmuck tongue are being newly revised, and these are enlarged and corrected, making the language conform to the language spoken among the Calmucks living at the place. The bestowment of aid to new converts is restored, and the supply of their needs attended to, under the supervision of the existing Calmuck committee, in order that such aid should lose the character of being a pecuniary inducement to receive holy baptism."

HAMILTONS' TIMELY ACT.

A contributor to the Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* relates the following concerning the late Judge Este: "In the Autumn of 1872, Judge Este, at a casual meeting on the streets of the Queen City, while taking his daily walk, related to the writer the following anecdote. Said he: 'Soon after commencing my law studies, in 1803, I went to New-York and called to see a college friend who was studying in the office of Alexander Hamilton. On being presented to Mr. Hamilton, he inquired if I was the son of Capt. Moses Este, of Morristown? Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he rejoined, saying, "Do you know, Sir, that but for me you would not have been here? I knew your father well. In passing over the field with Gen. Washington after the battle of Monmouth, I recognized Capt. Este lying disabled, and found that he was severely wounded. Immediately I ordered him carried from the field, and with care and attention his life was saved."' This incident was related to young Este by Hamilton, (who, it will be remembered, was one of Gen. Washington's aides,) twenty-five years after the battle of Monmouth, which occurred on the 28th of June, 1778. So that the long interval of sixty-nine years elapsed between the time the facts were stated by Hamilton to the son of his friend Este, and the year 1872, when the incident was given by Judge Este to the writer of this notice."

DRY GOODS.

House Furnishing

CARPETS, FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY.

LORD & TAYOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.

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In view of the many changes made on or about May 1, parties desiring CARPETINGS will find at our establishment an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, which we are OFFERING at VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The Carpets are exceedingly RICH in QUALITY, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS, and comprise many of the CHOICE NOVELTIES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.

To avoid DELAYS and DISAPPOINTMENTS, consequent upon the IMMENSE INCREASE of PATRONAGE, no delay should be permitted to prevent the ordering at once of such CARPETINGS as the household may stand in need of.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer great inducements to those about to furnish their dwellings during the Spring. A well-selected stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Furniture

always on hand to meet the demands of the Spring trade, AND AT PRICES THAT ARE LOWER THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.

Parlor Suites from $50.

Solid Walnut Bedroom Suites from $45.

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Other Goods at Proportionately Low Prices.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTM'NT

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW DRAPERIES AND CORNICES in the greatest variety, 25 per cent. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

ALSO,

Window Shades for Stores and Dwellings, Lambrequins and Interior Decorations of the newest designs.

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

Furniture Coverings and Loose Covers for Furniture cut and made at the Lowest Prices.

Marseilles and Crochet Quilts in all the popular brands.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

At prices that cannot fail to meet the wants and wishes of the closest buyers.

BEDDING.

SPRING BEDS and MATTRESSES of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED. TO ALL WHO MAY FAVOR US WITH THEIR ORDERS WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE AND FORSYTH STS.

BLACK GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

LAST TWO WEEKS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

50 pieces BLACK CASHMERES, 69c., worth 90c.

BLACK SILKS.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, FROM 60c., A GREAT SACRIFICE.

IRON FRAME GRENADINES, FROM 25c.

Premises NO. 777 BROADWAY, now fitting up, will be occupied by us on the 1st of May.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

We are now offering very full and complete lines of CHOICE NOVELTIES in this department.

BEAUTIFUL SILK HOSE, in the choicest shadings, a specialty.

COLORED LISLE THREAD HOSE, in solids and stripes; the newest Spring colors, in great variety,

AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

Also,

BRITISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BALBRIGGAN and COTTON HOSIERY, in great variety,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

THE CELEBRATED

TREFOUSSE KID GLOVE,

in complete assortment of sizes and newest colors, from one to six buttons.

JUST RECEIVED,

a full line of GANTS DE SUEDE, in white and tints, from three to six buttons.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

A large assortment of VERY ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Lines of Silk Fringes from 2½ to 12 inches wide, 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., and upward.

HANDSOME KNOTTED and TASSEL FRINGES, MOSS and MARABOUT TRIMMINGS, all silk and very elegant, from 90c. a yard upward.

CROCHET and PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS. HANDSOME EMBROIDERED BANDS on Silk and Grenadine, for trimming Grenadine dresses.

COLORED and MOHAIR BRAIDS to match the new Spring Dress Goods.

Full lines TRIMMING BUTTONS, &c. Special prices to dress-makers.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM.

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

DRY GOODS.

Doyle & Adolphi,

267 and 269 Grand St., COR. FORSYTH ST.

Specialties this Week

SILKS.

500 pieces BLACK GROS GRAIN AMD TAFFETA DRESS SILKS at 90c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard; TWENTY PER CENT. UNDER regular value.

450 pieces STRIPED SUMMER SILKS at 65c. per yards, worth $1.

240 pieces PLAIN COLORED SILKS, ALL THE NEW SHADES, at $1 and $1 25 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

500 pieces of RICH PONGEES at 30c. per yard, worth 50c.

300 pieces NEW SHADES MADRAS for SUITS, VERY FASHIONABLE, at 35c. per yard, worth 50c.

RICH SILK and WOOL DRESS FABRICS at 50c. per yard.

20 cases of DRESS GOODS at 9c. per yard.

Prints and Percales.

16 cases FRENCH PERCALES, yard-wide, at 10c. per yard, worth 25c.

40 cases AMERICAN PRINTS, FAST COLORS, at 5c. and 6c. per yard.

We will EXHIBIT THIS WEEK in OUR NEW DEPARTMENT of LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES in TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, varying in price from $1 to $10 each. LADIES who STUDY ECONOMY will NOT NEGLECT to GIVE THIS DEPARTMENT a VISIT.

DURING OUR EXHIBITION last week a great many of our LADY CUSTOMERS remarked: "How could it be possible that DOYLE & ADOLPHI COULD SELL such FINE LADIES' BONNETS and HATS at such LOW PRICES, when the materials in them cost more without being made up?"

5,000 Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Mourning and Black Goods.

350 pieces ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, forty-inch wide at 62½c. per yard, worth 85c.

200 pieces ENGLISH CASHMERES, yard-wide, at 35c. per yard, worth 50c.

15 cases BLACK ALPACAS, at 25c. per yard, worth 40c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

This ENTIRE DEPARTMENT has been LARGELY REPLENISHED with NEW STYLES and FRESH GOODS at POPULAR PRICES.

5,000 pairs of WATERMAN & MAYER'S CELEBRATED BEST FITTING CORSETS, from 25c. to $1 50 a pair.

KID GLOVES.

5,000 pairs of REAL KID GLOVES at 50c. per pair, worth $1.

OUR LULU KID GLOVE, improved, we will sell now at $1 per pair, worth $1 50; EVERY PAIR WARRANTED; NEW PAIRS GIVEN for all which rip or tear, trying them on.

CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.

The CLOAK and SUIT DEPARTMENT contains GREAT NOVELTIES in CASHMERE and SILK JACKETS, and BASQUES of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. The BEST FITTING and MOST FASHIONABLE GARMENT ever exhibited.

CASHMERE SACQUES and BASQUES at from $4 to $30.

SILK JACKETS from $6 to $40.

BEAUTIFUL SUITS from $8 to $100.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Doyle & Adolphi,

Nos. 267 and 269 GRAND ST.,

CORNER FORSYTH ST.

Mourning Department.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, CORNER FORSYTH,

Are now offering their splendid stock of MOURNING GOODS at prices that DEFY COMPETITION

40-inch all wool CASHMERE, 75c., 80c., and 90c. per yard.

46-inch all wool CASHMERE, $1, $1 12, and $1 25 per yard.

TAMISE CLOTH, 75c., 90c., and $1.

WOOL DELAINES, 1½ yard wide, 75c. to $1 25.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 40c., 45c., and 50c.

DRAP D'ALMA, 50c.; reduced from 75c.

DRAP DE VENICE, 50c., 55c., and 60c., a light weight fabric for summer wear.

GRENADINES, in great variety, from 15c. up.

The Crape Department

Contains all the newest designs in BONNETS, CUFFS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and RUCHINGS—DRESS CAPS A SPECIALTY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS

100 pieces GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the new shades for Spring, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 35.

80 pieces at $1 25, reduced from $1 65.

FANCY SILKS.

A large assortment in PLAIN and FANCY CHECKS and STRIPES, at prices lower than ever, from 40c. to $1 per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock of BLACK SILKS, in all the STANDARD MAKES, at VERY LOW PRICES.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE AND FORSYTH STS.

CARPETS, &C.

BODY BRUSSELS

CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

500 Pieces FRESH GOODS at Reduced Prices.

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos. 271 and 273 Canal St.,

Through to No. 31 Howard st.

BOSTON AND UNION

STEAM CARPET-BEATING COMPANY,

No. 9 East 19th st., New-York,

and corner 3d and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

Now is the time to have your carpets cleaned, before the rush of work in May.

PRICES FOR CLEANING.

Ingrain and 3-ply..........5c. per yard.

Brussels..........6c. per yard.

Velvet..........7c. per yard.

Axminster, Wilton, and Aubusson's..........8c. per yard.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

(Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner.)

Established 1847.

Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

FRENCH PORCELAINS of the 2d Empire, Cipher of L. N., of Louis Philippe; or Old Sevres of the 1st Royal Epoch; Louis XV. Vases; Limoges.

ENGLISH PORCELAINS—Chelsea; Crown Derby, 1750; Staffordshire, 1793; Bristol.

WALES PORCELAIN—Nantgarrow.

GERMAN PORCELAINS—Meissen, 1709; Berlin; Ludwigsburg (Wurtemburg.)

HOLLAND PORCELAIN—Amsterdam.

ORIENTAL PORCELAINS—Indian; Canton; Nankin; Kiooto; Satsuma; Miyaco; Old Crackle; Kaugsi; Heizen; Aidza.

The above enumeration comprises only part of the collection belonging to Miss H. D. Lyon, which was formed by the

LATE GOV. CALEB LYON,

the most accomplished of connoisseurs, and will be on exhibition at the MINER ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, April 18, and be sold April 24, at 11 A. M. The value and importance of this collection cannot be over-estimated when the variety and choiceness of most of the specimens is considered.

J. S. FOUNTAIN.

ART GEMS.—PAINTINGS, ANCIENT AND MODERN, and choice engravings for sale or exchange. Pictures skillfully repaired, cleaned, and restored. English Connoisseur, No. 242 West 55th st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING A LARGE STOCK OF

Real and Imitation Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, &c.,

comprising

REAL CHANTILLY THREAD LACES,

REAL FRENCH AND BELGIUM GUIPURE LACES,

REAL POINT GAZE LACES,

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES,

REAL POINT DUCHESSE LACES,

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,

BLACK FRENCH SILK LACES IN CHOICE NEW GOODS, LATEST DESIGNS and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS at VERY LOW PRICES.

200 tape-border HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, at $1 20 dozen; worth $1 50.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 18c.; worth 22c.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20c.; worth 25c.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25c.; worth 30c.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefe, 30c.; worth 37c.

REAL LACE SHAWLS.

REAL POINT GAZE SHAWLS, $650; former price, $900.

REAL POINT GAZE SHAWLS, $750; former price, $1,000.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $60; former price, $85.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $75; former price, $125.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $115; former price, $165.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $125; former price, $185.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $150; former price, $220.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $85; former price, $150.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $115; former price, $185.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $125; former price, $200.

REAL POINT BLACK THREAD SHAWLS, $145; former price, $250.

LAMA SHAWLS and JACKETS, fifty per cent. less than prices of last year.

ON MONDAY will open an immense stock of BLACK FRENCH LACES, from narrow to very wide. New designs, at less than cost.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

Boys' Clothing Department.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,

Are now offering in this department EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in

Boys' Spring & Summer Suits.

200 SCHOOL SUITS AT $3 EACH.

FINE GOODS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND DESIGNS, BELOW MARKET PRICES.

BOYS' JOCKEY SUITS, $6 50, $7 75, $10.

BOYS' DERBY SUITS, $5 50, $6 75, $9 25, $12.

BOYS' ENGLISH WALKING SUIT, $8 50, $10, $13 50.

BOYS' LONDON SACK SUIT, $6 50, $8 75, $10.

BOYS' CENTENNIAL SUIT, $7, $9 50, $10 75.

BOYS' YOUNG AMERICA SUIT, $7 50, $9 25, $11.

BOYS' CONTINENTAL SUIT, $3, $4 50, $6 50, $9 75.

BOYS' NEW IMPERIAL BLOUSE SUIT, $4 75, $5 50, $8 50.

BOYS' NEW SAILOR SUIT, $3 50, $5, $7 50.

BOYS' LINCOLN BLOUSE SUIT, $5, $8 50, $9 75.

BOYS' DUNCAN KILT SUIT, $3 75, $4 50, $6 75.

BOYS' LENOX KILT SUIT, $5 50, $6 75, $8 35.

CHILD'S JERSEY BLOUSE, entirely new and very popular. Ages 2 to 5 years, $3 75, $4 50, $5 75.

BOYS' SEPARATE PANTS, $1 25, $1 88, $2, $3 50.

SPRING OVERCOATS, AGES 3 TO 15 YEARS.

CAMISOLES, of every description for Boys 3 to 15 years.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, by a family of four adults, in a private family, where home comforts and cheerful surroundings may be had. A family of refinement and intelligence, disposed to economize, may find a desirable party by addressing, with particulars, B., Post Office Box No. 1.445.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NEW-CASTLE, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; good table, with home comforts, at reasonable rates; good stable accommodations. Address Miss MARY E. HEWLETT, New-Castle, Westchester County, New-York.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, MAPLEWOOD STATION.—Desirable rooms, with good board, for the Summer; spacious grounds, well shaded; terms moderate. For particulars, No. 15 East 16th st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT TARRYTOWN, TEN minutes from boats and cars; reasonable terms for season. Address M. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD TAKE A few boarders, one hour from Chambers st., on the Hudson River. Inquire at No. 432 West 23d st., City.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON, N. J.—ROOMS can now be engaged for the season; stabling, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room (all conveniences) on second floor in 30th st., east of Madison av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, ALPHA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS OCCUPYING their own house on Murray Hill would rent a large front room, with toilet-room and bath, to a gentleman; references exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 40 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, without board; pleasant locality; convenient to cars; restaurants in the neighborhood; terms moderate; a back parlor and extension unfurnished.

TWO PLEASANT AND IN EVERY WAY desirable rooms, without board, to gentlemen; good reference required; 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, NEAR BROADWAY.—Two large and small rooms, fully furnished, with first-class conveniences; moderate prices; to adults; near restaurants; no moving.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT THIRD floor, four rooms, very handsomely furnished for light housekeeping, for $15 per week, including gas; Lexington av., near 59th st. Address REX, Station H.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING HOUSE will rent choice, beautifully-furnished rooms very reasonably; house-keeping if desired; references. Call immediately at No. 125 West 42d st.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large well-furnished rooms, with private bath, from May 1; prices to suit the times; references.

NO. 333 WEST 32D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a room suitable for doctor or dentist. Terms reasonable.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

NO. 236 WEST 21ST ST.—A THIRD-STORY room, to one or two gentlemen; private residence; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN only, at No. 38 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A furnished room to gentlemen at No. 204 East 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—ELEGANT SUITES ON second and third floors; also desirable rooms as physician's office.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also, single rooms; reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

No. 22 East 35th st.,

and corner of High and Water sts.,

Dobb's Ferry.

Having taken a most desirable house at above location, is ready to make arrangements for the year, transiently, or for the Summer. Apply at 35th st. until 25th, where she has some rooms to offer in the same way.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., opposite Columbia College Grounds, offers desirable rooms, first and second floors, en suite or singly, with private baths, &c.; parties wishing first-class accommodations, with family tables, can arrange for Spring and Summer months or year; houses and furniture new.

MURRAY HILL, 37TH ST., NEAR PARK av.—After the 1st of May, large rooms, with alcove on second floor, newly and handsomely furnished, with board in private family, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Address E. W. R., Post Office Box No. 3,036, City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a front room, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, large closets and all conveniences; the neighborhood is good; all the comforts of a pleasant home. No. 121 East 54th st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 204 COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, elegant view of New-York Bay, Jersey, and Staten Island; rooms single and en suite for families; parties wishing cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board at moderate prices, will find this location desirable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST.—Gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nicely furnished room and first-class board; convenient to stages, Elevated Road, and cars; terms, $20 per week, for two; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH-east corner of 5th av. and 44th st., suites of apartments, from April 15 and May 1; meals served at table d'hôte or by private table. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

JAMES P. COLT.

NO. 35 EAST 25TH ST.—FIRST HOUSE FROM MADISON SQUARE.—Handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; private table, if desired. Also elegant back parlor and reception room for physician; location unexceptionable; references.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—An elegantly-furnished parlor floor, bath-room, &c., with private table; also, two rooms suitable for gentlemen; table and house strictly first class.

MRS. ROBERTSON.

MADISON AV., NO. 280, CORNER OF 40TH st.—One handsome suite of rooms, parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room; vacant about the 18th inst.; also, one large room suitable for two gentlemen; terms moderate; reference required and given.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, en suite or single; house private; convenient to Gilsey House restaurant; references; no moving in May.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Three second-floor front rooms, with board, vacant 24th; also, fourth floor room; permanently or transiently; references.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor; also, third-story side room; references exchanged. No. 158 West 45th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH FIRST-class house, would let, with board, part or full second floor to desirable parties; location three minutes from stations. Address X. Y. Z., station L, Harlem.

WEST 45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Large sunny room with board; second story front, three windows; good neighborhood. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 97 Pierrepont st.; references exchanged.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL GIVE GENtleman and wife exceedingly nice front rooms and board at moderate price. Address A. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent parlor and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; parlor and second floors will be rented from May 1.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; no May moving; arrangements for Summer made now; house cool; extra wide; side-lighted.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 249 WEST.—Two rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; large closet and bath-room connecting; references.

NO. 408 WEST 34TH ST., A FEW DOORS from Elevated Railroad Station.—Nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives; also single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; transiently or permanently; to families or gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without private table; reduced prices; only first-class houses registered at Everett Library, No. 666 6th av. A. DAILEY.

SECOND FLOOR, SOON TO BE VACATED.—Spacious rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 53 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—an elegant second floor to let separately or together, with first-class board; also a single room; reference given and required; terms moderate for Summer.

SECOND FLOOR, RICHLY FURNISHED, to let now, and third floor on 1st of May next, at No. 27 West 39th st.; private table if desired.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY Park, I will have delightful rooms, with or without board. Apply at present No. 35 East 21st st.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished square and hall rooms on third and fourth floors, with first-class board.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 60 WEST.—With board, a double room on second floor; also other rooms; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for families or gentlemen; references given and required. No. 135 West 15th st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a generous table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board for the Summer or year; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; private table if desired. No. 127 West 21st st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished connecting rooms; first-class table; for families and gentlemen; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE single room, with board; No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suites of apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

NO. 273 5TH AV. HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated, will be open for the reception of guests about April 25. Apply at 119 East 23d st.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, en suite or separately; board or private table. No. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place—Furnished floors or single rooms, with board. Do not move in May.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished single rooms, for gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE 5TH AV. HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to parties desiring excellent table; references.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, singly or en suite; also, single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 31—MADISON AV.

Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board; also second floor rooms, from May 1.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, in first-class house; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD; BUT FEW boarders. No 116 West 45th st.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let, with board, references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

NINETEENTH ST., NO. 338 WEST.—LARGE and small rooms to let, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with hall bedroom connecting, to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A VIEW TO PERmanency, if suited. The advertiser desires rooms and board for himself and family (in all three adults) in a pleasant private family, located between 34th and 56th sts., and Madison and 7th avs.; would require two large rooms connecting, on second or third floor, and will furnish, except carpets. A family having more room than they require, and not in habit of May moving, have the opportunity of arranging with a party of respectability; references given and required. Address, stating location, when rooms can be seen, and price, RESIDENT, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, board in a strictly private family; location must be above 40th st. and below 48th st., between 6th and Madison avs.; the best of references required. Address, with full particulars, P. T. , Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN SEEKS BOARD in a private family where tuition will serve as part payment. Address GERMAN, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mlle. DE BELOCCA.

Messrs. Strakosch have the honor to announce that Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA

will make her first appearance in America

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 17, AT 8,

in Rossini's famous comic opera, in two acts,

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA in her great role of ROSINA

Mr. TOM KARL..........as..........ALMAVIVA

Signors REINA, BARILI, Miss COONEY, and

Signor FERRANTI..........as..........FIGARO

Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK

During the Singing Lesson Mlle. BELOCCA will sing

(a) Serenade, by Gounod.

(b) Brindisi, from Lucretia Borgia.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19,

Second appearance of Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA,

and last night of the

BARBER OF SEVILLE,

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21,

Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM,

FAUST.

SATUDUAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22, at 1:30.

GRAND BELOCCA MATINEE.

Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway. Free list suspended.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

TENTH WEEK.

BRASS.

ONLY ABIDING SUCCESS OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

BRASS.

MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S HUMOROUS COMEDY.

BRASS.

CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY DELIGHTED.

BRASS.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO AVOID THE CRUSH.

BRASS.

A CAST OF UNEQUALED STRENGTH AND ATTRACTION.

BRASS.

Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene, and Mr. George Fawcett Rowe as Waifton Stray. ("See this ring!")

BRASS.

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

BRASS.

63D PERFORMANCE, EASTER MONDAY.

BRASS.

Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL EASTER MONDAY.

Engagement and first appearance of the very talented and versatile artists, the beautiful, accomplished, and talented,

Miss MINNIE PALMER,

and the most wonderful mimic on the stage,

Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.

Miss PALMER appears in the petite comedy, entitled

HOME FROM SCHOOL.

Mr. GOODWIN, Jr., will appear in his original and laughable sketch,

HIS FIRST REHEARSAL,

in which he will give his now renowned and inimitable imitation of all the

POPULAR ACTORS OF THE DAY.

If you want a real good laugh, see the

MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.

MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.

MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.

A new melange of acts, songs, sketches, dances, &c., concluding, after long and careful preparation, with the long-promised serio-comic local sensation dramatic sketch, by G. L. Stout, entitled

JESSIE.

This sketch is grand in incidents and scenic effects.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PROMENADE CONCERT,

RECEPTION,

AND

EXHIBITION BATTALION DRILL

OF THE

Twelfth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.,

AT THE

HIPPODROME,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1876,

at 8 o'clock.

IN AID OF THE

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT FUND.

MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S TWELFTH REGIMENT BAND.

Reserved Seats may be obtained from members of the Regiment, and at the principal music stores.

Admitting Gentleman and Lady..........$1 50

Admitting Gentleman..........1 00

Boxes can be secured at the office of

COL. JOHN WARD, No. 24 Pine st.

LIEUT. COL. S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

HERTS & CO., No. 806 Broadway, and

ED. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 23 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

OPENING OF SPRING SEASON.

Reproduction, in gorgeous style, of the original

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

pantomime, burlesque, ballet, and spectacle.

Every scene, dress, and appointment new.

THE BERLIN BALLET TROUPE.

Premiers—DEVERE, BUIMI, and BARETTA.

THE GERMAN WONDER—LITTLE TODD.

W. J. MILLS—METAMORPHOSIC ARTIST.

Mr. ROBERT FRASER as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Grand double quartet and full chorus.

The Merry Musical Midget—McDONALD.

EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW.

NOTICE.—CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE will be admitted to parquet, balcony, and reserved seats at half price.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 17.

EXTRA GRAND THEO. THOMAS CONCERT.

PROGRAMME:

OVERTURE, SCHERZO, FINALE, }..........Op. 52..........Schumann

ARIETTA—"In questa tomba"..........Beethoven

Miss ANNA DRASDIL.

CONCERTO, No. 1, E Minor, Op. 11..........Chopin

(Romanze and Rondo.)

Mr. S. B. MILLS and Orchestra.

OVERTURE—"Romeo and Juliet" (new). Tschaikovsky

ARIA—"O, mio Fernando"..........Donizetti

Miss ANNA DRASDIL.

SCHERZO..........Op. 19..........Goldmark

OVERTURE—"Tannhaeuser"..........Wagner

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Now obtained at Steinway Hall, Nos. 114, 531, and 701 Broadway, and Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square.

"PENELOPE,"

By CABANEL,

on exhibition for the benefit of the Woman's Centennial Union, from April 17 to April 30, at the

SCHAUS GALLERY,

No. 749 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents.

RECEPTION,

Concert, Guard Mount, Battalion Drill, Dress Parade, and Review of the

EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,

at the Hippodrome, FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1876. Music by Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band. Reveille and tattoo by the celebrated Eighth Regiment Fife and Drum Corps. Admission 50c. Seats in boxes 50c. extra.

CHICKERING HALL.—FIFTH AVENUE LECture Course. Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, MONDAY EVENING, April 17, FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET; MONDAY, April 24, HUMORISTS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT; SATURDAY, April 29, ALL FOR FUN. Admission, 50 cents; course tickets, with reserved seats, $1, at Pond's, 39 Union square and 162 Broadway.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S

FIRST-CLASS

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

With Safe Deposit Vaults

And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)

Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,

Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS.

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.

Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.

Office for Warehouse Department, 108 E. 32d st.

ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., 779 Greenwich st., and 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor, office No. 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

CURRIE, PURDIE & CO.'S

STORAGE

WAREHOUSES,

(Rate of Insurance, 50 cents,)

NOS. 7 AND 12 WASHINGTON PLACE,

corner Mercer st.

Storage for Furniture, Mirrors, Statuary, Bronzes, Paintings, Baggage, &c.

OFFICE NO. 7 WASHINGTON PLACE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchmen. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Broadway and 47th st.—Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c.; ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises. MORGAN & BROTHER, Managers and Owners of Buildings.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Curtain rises 7:45. Performance terminates at 11.

EVERY NIGHT — EASTER WEEK

AND — AT A

MATINEE ON — MONDAY AT 1,

MATINEE ON — WEDNESDAY AT 1,

MATINEE ON — SATURDAY AT 1:30,

will be acted the great drama by the author of Divorce, Under the Gaslight, Big Bonanza.

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

NOW PERFORMED FOR NINETEEN WEEKS—NEARLY FIVE MONTHS—TO CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST OF ACKNOWLEDGED STARS.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT..........as..........MABEL RENFREW

MR. CHARLES FISHER..........as..........MATHEW STANDISH

MR. D. H. HARKINS..........as..........CAPT. STANDISH, U. S. N.

MR. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........SAMMY DYMPLE

MR. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........THE TRAMP, PADDE

MR. F. HARDENBERG..........as..........RAGMONEY JIM

MR. MAURICE BARRYMORE..........as..........MR. RAYMOND LESSING

MR. JOHN DREW..........as..........THORSBY GYLL

MISS SYDNEY COWELL..........as..........THE WAIF, RAITCH

MRS. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........AUNT DOROTHY

MISS MAY NUNEZ..........as..........LUCILLE RENFREW

MISS KATE HOLLAND..........as..........MOTHER THAMES

MISS GEORGIANA DREW..........as..........MARY, THE REJECTED

(Her first appearance in New-York,) and

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........DR. GOSSITT

⁂ SEATS for PIQUE may be reserved two weeks ahead by mail, messenger, or telegram.

⁂ The ONE HUNDRED and FIFTIETH performance of PIQUE will be celebrated Friday, April 28.

⁂ The 150th performance of PIQUE will be celebrated on FRIDAY, April 28. Reserved seats will be ready for that occasion on Wednesday, April 19, and may be secured by mail, messenger, or telegram.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Nineteenth week of

PIQUE.

In order to accommodate the EASTER HOLIDAY pleasure-seekers, Mr. DALY begs to announce for the present week

THREE MATINEES,

viz.:

MONDAY, APRIL 17, AT 1.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 1.

and

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, AT 1:30.

On each of these occasions PIQUE will be presented with all the new TOILETTES, the MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, and the EXTRAORDINARY CAST which have attracted CROWDED AUDIENCES to this theatre for

FIVE MONTHS.

PIQUE!

THREE EASTER MATINEES

PIQUE!

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY,

adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. R. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 22, FIFTH MATINEE of FERREOL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. STUART ROBSON,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 20,

MARRIED LIFE.

C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Stuart Robson, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Marie Gordon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood.

LONG STRIKE. (Telegraph Act.)

Moneypenny..........Mr. J. H. STODDARD

THE NEW HAMLET.

Hamlet, a character to which no tragedian ever succeeded in doing justice, except STUART ROBSON.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera and all theatres six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

THEO. THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, AT 2.

SIXTH AND LAST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

Soloists: MISS LINA PFEIL, ELLA L. HARRISON, AND A FEMALE CHORUS.

OVERTURE, Leonore No. 3..........BEETHOVEN

VARIATIONS (Theme by Haydn) op. 56..........BRAHMS

SPINNING CHORUS AND BALLADE..........WAGNER

(Second Act of Phantom Ship.)

Senta..........MISS L. PFEIL | Mary..MISS HARRISON

SYMPHONY IN C, No. 9..........SCHUBERT

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, AT 8,

SIXTH AND LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THEO. THOMAS,

Previous to his departure for Philadelphia.

Price of admission to Symphony Concerts as usual. Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at Steinway Hall, and at G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at E. SCHUBERTH'S, No. 23 Union square.

EASTER SUNDAY EVENING,

APRIL 16, 1876.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'

NEW OPERA-HOUSE,

corner of Broadway and 29th st.,

ANNIE EVA FAY,

the celebrated Indescribable Phenomenon,

in her manifestations extraordinary, as above.

THE CARNIVAL OF THE INVISIBLE

POWERS IN THE GAS-LIGHT.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; commence at 8. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; private boxes, $6 and $8. Box-office open at 10 A. M. on Sunday for sale of reserved seats. Carriages may be ordered at 10.

STEINWAY HALL. EASTER SUNDAY.

These famous original colored

JUBILEE SINGERS

were formerly slaves and natives of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, from which they were freed by the proclamation of President Lincoln.

They were highly indorsed by the press and clergy of other cities, for their Camp-meeting Hymns. Originally slaves, they give the best and truest pictures of slave-life on the plantations of the Sunny South.

THE GREAT HORACE WESTON WILL APPEAR.

Seats, 50 and 75 cents.

Seats for sale all day Sunday, Steinway Hall.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.

"The Acrobatic Nigs," song and dance, Bennett, 30c.; "Music of the Pines," idyl for piano, Phelps, 60c.; "Kiss me and Call me your Darling," by the late Chas. K. Horsley, 35c.; "Dancing on the Lawn," caprice for piano, Kleber, 60c.; "Sighing and Singing," Albites, 40c.; "Robins of the Woodland," piano, De Wier, 50c.; "Sway the Cot Gently," Braham, 30c.; "The Trumpet Sounds the Challenge," for Knights Templar, Sayles, 40c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch Store No. 39 Union square.

CHICKERING HALL.

VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Last Concert of this season,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

Procure tickets at music stores or from members, or the Secretary, J. A. KAMPING, No. 119 Broadway.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NORWOOD HOUSE,

NORWOOD, N. J.,

F. T. KEITH, Proprietor,

twenty miles from New-York, will open May 15. Plans can be had of F. T. KEITH, at Gould's dining-rooms, No. 35 Nassau st.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN. open May 1; favorable terms for May and June. S. T. COZZENS, (formerly of Cozzens' West Point Hotel,) No. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AN elegant Chickering piano, cost $1,000, for $250; a magnificent seven and one-half octave fore round rosewood Windsor piano-forte, made to order, cost $1,200 six months ago, for $300; has box for shipping. Call at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

JAMES GRAHAM,

NO. 190 3D AV.,

Is now open to purchase all

kinds of second-hand Furniture,

both modern and antique.

Likewise Carpets of every description.

Has now on hand a great

variety of rich Furniture of every

description on sale.

THE FOLLOWING FURNITURE, ALMOST new, will be sold at a great sacrifice: Dining-room chairs, best Russian morocco; a buffet and bedroom sets, and handsome carpets. Apply Monday, between 10 and 3, at No. 146 East 61st st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ELEGANT ROSEwood parlor suit, with curtains to match and buhl chiffonier. House No. 222 East 40th st.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

ALSO,

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,

will be presented a new comedy-drama of powerful interest and original construction, in four acts, written expressly for this theatre by Messrs. A. C. Wheeler and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled

TWINS!

with

ENTIRELY NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS

by Messrs. Matt Morgan and J. Clare.

NOVEL STAGE MECHANISM

by Messrs. J. W. Dunne and H. Butler.

ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS

by Mr. F. Dorrington.

INCIDENTAL MUSIC arranged by Mr. THOMAS BAKER.

The distribution of characters will include Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, W. HERBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. LEONARD, T. ATKINS, MISS ADA DYAS, MISS EFFIE GERMON, MISS GERALDINE MAYE, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, and MISS E. BLAISDELL.

Early application for seats is earnestly recommended.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

CARD.

A SPRING and SUMMER COURSE of one term of ten weeks, hour lessons, in VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Harmony and Composition, and Modern Languages, for $15, under eminent and experienced instructors, (with the privilege of practice and study,) at the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the School.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.

EASTER WEEK ATTRACTION.

MR. SOTHERN

As LORD DUNDREARY, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and Saturday Matinée, and in

DAVID GARRICK, and DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED,

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

Friday, MR. SOTHERN'S benefit.

Saturday, at 2, Matinée of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

HENRY V.

with the distinguished player,

☞ GEORGE RIGNOLD. ☜

GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SPECIAL.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, APRIL 16,

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

By the only original

ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS,

in SACRED SONGS

and PLANTATION MELODIES,

Including,

Down the Suwanee River,

Lily of the Valley,

Angels in de Water,

Peter, Ring de Bells,

Pharaoh is Lost,

Pray For Me,

Go Down Moses,

Gospel Train,

Hide Sinners,

Camp Meeting.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, April 17, 1876.

Every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

in the entirely new sensation,

REBEL TO THE CORE.

Capt. Jack Sterling..........O. D. BYRON

Matinées: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

The great sensation,

NOT GUILTY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION!

THE BEST COMPANY

and most pleasant entertainment in the City.

The great Star Burlesque and Comedy Company.

MONDAY, April 17, and EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

First time of the charming one-act Comedy,

LOVE IN LIVERY.

THE WRONG MAN.

The original Musical Comedietta, LOVE'S DAWN.

To conclude with the most successful Burlesque of the season, for the fourth week,

BLACK-EYED

SUSAN.

POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Seats secured one week in advance.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 2:30 P. M.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Complimentary to Miss ALINE COPP,

Artiste-student of the

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 112 5th av.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, $1.

PARADISE AND PERI.

This beautiful Cantata by

ROBERT SCHUMANN

will be performed at

STEINWAY HALL,

on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,

by the

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

with the assistance of

THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA,

and

most prominent Soloists.

Conductor..........Dr. L. DAMROSCH.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE

FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 17.

First time of the new sensation,

BAL DE MASQUE PARISIENNE,

Mlle. CORA LAURENTI'S

FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Fifty specialty artists.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & B'WAY.

Original and only Parisian Varieties in America.

Prodigious combination of two Companies.

100 Artists. | 100 Artists. | 100 Artists. | 100 Artists.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

Engagement of Scotch Bell Players at $500 per week.

Sculptor's Dream.

ParlorGymnastics

The Elephant.

Peerless Zitella.

La Minuet.

Statue Clogs.

M. Carlyle & Son.

Beautiful Prior.

Duclos Tableaux.

On a Lark.

Great Elvira

Sensational Hall

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

Ristori's Medea.

Crime and Justice. Innocence.

Carter's Dog.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS' ELEVENTH SPRINGTIDE FESTIVAL for the Orpheon Free Choir School Fund, with THREE CHOIRS, ORGAN, HARP, ORCHESTRA, and SOLO ARTISTS, New-York Academy of Music, April 29. Boxes, $10 and $15. Tickets, 50 cents and $1; no secured seats. Office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE NEW FIRM—ARTICLES OF COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN JUDGE HILTON AND MR. LIBBEY.

The following is the text of articles of copartnership filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday with regard to the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., showing the intention of Mrs. Stewart and Mr. Hilton to continue the affairs of the old firm:

This is to certify, 1. That we, Henry Hilton and William Libbey, both of the City and State of New-York, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business in the City of New-York and in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyons, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, Chemnitz, and elsewhere—in the United States and in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe and in other foreign countries. 2. That the principal place of said copartnership will be in the City of New-York. 3. That said business will be conducted under the firm name of A. T. Stewart & Co., which firm name, it is hereby certified, will be continued in use by Henry Hilton and William Libbey, of the City and State of New-York aforesaid; the said Henry Hilton being the assignee and grantee of Cornelia M. Stewart, devisee and legatee under the last will and testament of Alexander T. Stewart, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, as to all the interest of said Alexander T. Stewart in the late firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., and the said William Libbey being the only surviving partner of the said late firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., which firm had business relations with foreign countries.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of April, A. D. 1876.

HENRY HILTON.
WILLIAM LIBBEY.

In presence of HENRY E. DAVIES, J. HENRY WORK.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

Business was resumed in the stores of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart yesterday, and the retail store was crowded all day with lady purchasers and curiosity seekers, anxious to find out if any change would be made in the arrangements of the store. An unusual crowd, even for "Stewarts'," was the result, and the business of the day must have been very large.

DEVELOPMENTS IN A DIVORCE CASE.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN ATTORNEY—A TRIAL BY JURY ASKED IN THE CASE—JUDGE SPEIR'S VIEWS.

Some very unusual developments were made before Judge Speir, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, in the case of James A. Harper against Julia C. Harper, which came up on a motion to set aside an order of reference obtained in the suit. The action was brought for an absolute divorce, the plaintiff charging the defendant with adultery, which the latter denies. Manchester W. Weld, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, in making the motion, read an affidavit of the defendant. Mrs. Harper alleges that she employed as her attorney to defend the suit one Robert T. Elder, who received by order of the court a counsel fee of $50, and obtained for her $8 per week as alimony pending the suit. She alleges that on Nov. 30, 1875, Elder grossly insulted her, and made indecent proposals to her, which she indignantly repelled. He persisted in persecuting and annoying her, however, until she refused to employ him further. She asserts that it was expressly stipulated by her that the case was to be tried by a jury, and that no reference was to be had. In spite of this, however, Elder made a motion for the appointment of a Referee to try the case, and William Watson was appointed as such Referee on March 30, 1876. She says she believes that Elder took this step in consequence of collusion with the plaintiff, from whom she believes he received some consideration therefor. Mrs. Harper substituted Willard S. Pladwell as her attorney, and Elder made no opposition, but gave up the papers in his possession at once, and signed a consent to the revocation of the order of reference. An order obtained vacating the reference was itself vacated on motion of Bushnell and Albright, who were substituted as attorneys for the plaintiff in the place of Henry C. Banks. Mr. Weld then submitted to the court an affidavit too scandalous to be read, which was sworn to by Milton C. Lowten, and which purported to give the details of a conversation with Elder. The counsel then urged the vacating of the order of reference, claiming that the Referee had been appointed on consent of the attorneys simply, and that the consent was not signed by the defendant.

Judge Speir said that the Judges of the Superior Court had resolved not to allow attorneys in divorce cases to fix upon Referees by consent without consultation with their clients. They were determined to place more guards and restrictions about the obtaining of divorces, and Referees were ordered to take absolute and direct proof of the service of papers on parties. The Justices had come to the conclusion that it was time that the court should correct the system by which divorces were made easily obtainable, which was a public evil and public scandal.

John C. Bushnell said that Mr. Elder, the former attorney for the defendant, was better acquainted with the facts, and would read an affidavit in regard to the matter, showing his connection with the case.

Mr. Weld objected to Elder's reading anything. He said that the latter was not at all in the case, and if he had desired to vindicate himself or answer the charges against him he should have done so a month ago, when another attorney was substituted in his stead.

Mr. Elder said he desired to vindicate himself from the charges made against him, but Judge Speir remarked that that was not the time nor place at which to do it. He himself might take some action in the matter, if he deemed it necessary, whereby Mr. Elder would have an opportunity given him to vindicate himself. At present he could only hear the motion before him.

Mr. Bushnell then read several affidavits in opposition to the motion. The affidavit of the plaintiff, James A. Harper, was first read. Mr. Harper swears he never exchanged a word with Elder in his life, and had never given him money directly or indirectly, or promised him money for obtaining the order of reference, or for any other purpose. The man Milton C. Lowten, whose affidavit was read on behalf of the defendant, is described by Mr. Harper as living in adultery with the defendant in a house owned by the plaintiff. The object of the defendant in moving to vacate the order of reference, Mr. Harper says, is to enable Lowten to remain in the house with Mrs. Harper as long as possible. An affidavit sworn to by Elder was then read, in which he states that he espoused the cause of Mrs. Harper from sympathy and charity, believing her to be a slandered woman. He denies the alleged insults and indecent proposals, and alleges that he always treated her as a gentleman should treat a lady. In January or February, 1876, he requested her to sign the order of reference and she consented verbally, to it, but refused to sign it until she should get the consent of Lowten, who is a lawyer. Elder denies that the alleged scandalous conversation, &c., described in Lowten's affidavit ever took place, and denies that he received any compensation or promise of any beyond the $50 allowed him as counsel fees by order of the court. He avers that the appointment of the Referee was not obtained through collusion.

Henry C. Banks, the former attorney of the plaintiff, denied all charges of collusion with Elder in regard to procuring a reference. Mr. Bushnell then handed in the affidavits of Lewis James Zover, Frederick Nees, Richard D. Kennard, and Richard Veitch, who, he said, averred they would not believe Lowten under oath. The counsel then said he desired to have the reference sustained, because it was the speediest method of settling the case without exposing the domestic miseries of the parties. The defendant and Lowten, he claimed, were living in open and notorious adultery. With them in the house was the child of the parties to the action. They wished to stop this as soon as possible, and, by gaining the custody of the child, to save it from the contaminating influences of the associations with which it was being brought in contact.

The counsel for the defendant emphatically denied the charges of adultery with Lowten, which, he said, were on the affidavit of Mr. Harper only, and formed the subject of controversy in the case. In regard to Elder's affidavit, the counsel said he knew of his own knowledge that some of the statements therein were rank perjury. In conclusion, he said he appeared for a poor slandered woman, with whom these charges were a matter of moral life or death, and who wished to meet the vile charges brought against her. She appealed to the court for her undeniable right to trial by jury.

Judge Speir said it was manifest to him that this was a case wherein the court had an important duty to perform, and he desired to act only after due deliberation. He would give the counsel for the defendant until Saturday next within which time to put in affidavits in denial of the charges made against her.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY AND COIN.

The warning issued by United States Treasurer New, relating to counterfeit fractional currency, applies only to the old issues of fractional currency, and particularly to the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cents. The old issues of fifty-cent stamps bearing the heads of Lincoln, Spinner, Robert J. Walker, Washington, and Stanton have been largely counterfeited. Thus far no counterfeits have been discovered of the latest issues of fifty-cent stamps bearing the Crawford head, or the twenty-five-cent stamp with the Walker portrait. In relation to the amount of small silver coinage available for circulation held by Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, in this City, that gentleman said yesterday that he could not tell the exact sum. It amounts to several millions of dollars, however, and it is thought there will be no scarcity when the order to pay it out is received. Treasurer Hillhouse says that he has all the silver coin that he can safely store. The Boston treasurer holds a larger amount, as the capacity of the vaults there is greater, and the same is the case at some other points.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AFFAIRS.

THE SUIT OF THE COMPANY AGAINST MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.—TESTIMONY OF MESSRS. POND, BARNET, TODD, AND OTHERS.

The hearing in the case of the New-York Industrial Exhibition Company against Morganthau, Bruno & Co., their financial agents, was resumed yesterday afternoon, before the Referee, ex-Judge Bosworth. Mr. Pond, the Secretary of the company, continued the testimony of his cross-examination. He had been unable to find reports of the Auditing Committee of the company for Oct. 7, Nov. 7, and Dec. 8, 1874, and April 9, 1875. He identified several papers which the defense desired to introduce in evidence.

Mr. G. A. C. Barnet was called by Mr. Milligan, counsel for the company, and testified that he lived in Morrisania, and was a publisher; he was a Director of the Industrial Company about 1874 or 1875; attended most of the meetings of the Board of Directors; was present at a meeting at which defendants were required to deposit the proceeds of the drawn series of bonds in the Fifth National Bank, and Mr. Burns was present and had said he would accept the bonds on such condition; witness was present at a subsequent meeting when the disposition of the proceeds of the bonds was discussed, but he remembered no further resolution on the subject; could not give the date of the first meeting; couldn't tell certainly that Morgenthau was present at the time Mr. Bruno accepted the proviso in reference to the disposition of the bonds; Mr. Bruno and all present voted in favor of the resolution requiring the deposit of the proceeds of the bonds; witness had taken part of his pay as counsel for the Exhibition Company in bonds of the company at $20 each; couldn't recollect about a sworn statement as to defendant's obtaining $20,000 of the bonds of the company for advertising without the consent of the company.

Mr. Reuben J. Todd, called by plaintiffs, testified: I reside at Madison avenue and Thirty-first street; was Secretary of the company from its organization to May, 1875; in August, 1874, about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars in the company's bonds were paid to Allerton & Moore on account of a contract for land; the bonds were afterward received back by the company; bonds of the company were paid out in 1874 for the debts of the company and for salaries.

Cross-examined—I was present at the meeting of October 8, 1874; Mr. Bruno was not present; on the resolution as to the disposition of the proceeds of drawn series bonds by the defendants, there were 13 votes in favor to 3 against it.

This evidence was intended to be contradictory of that of Mr. Barnet, but the witness on his redirect said that his evidence was not from memory, but from the record of the minutes of the meeting in question; witness had never known defendants to pay any money to the company, but had known them to pay money for the company. The case was then adjourned.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY DISMISSED.

One of the most remarkable railroad cases ever tried in this country has just been decided in the Queens County Circuit Court, Judge Barnard presiding, sitting at North Hempstead—that of Kate Mott against the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island. It created intense excitement in court, a strong impression prevailing among those who listened to the testimony that the complaint was a bogus one, manufactured for the purpose of "beating" the company. George A. Mott was counsel for the plaintiff and Hinsdale and Sprague appeared for the defendants. The action, as appeared in the complaint, was brought to recover $10,000 for injuries alleged to have been received at the Rockaway collision of July 5, 1875. The plaintiff testified that she was a passenger on the eastward-bound train at the time of the collision, and was seated in the rear car; that she became unconscious; found herself lying on the ground at the side of the track, and was assisted by a stranger whom she had never seen before nor since, to Mott's Hotel, at Rockaway. The aunt, daughter, and sister of plaintiff's attorney went upon the stand in succession, and testified that the plaintiff reached Mott's Hotel on July 5 at 2:45 P. M., in the company of a stranger. These four witnesses also testified that since July 5 the plaintiff had been subject to fainting-fits or convulsions, two or three times a week, which she had never had prior to the time of the collision.

The defendants proved by Mr. and Mrs. Noe, Jr., at whose house in Woodsburg plaintiff was living on July 5, and also by two servants in Mr. Noe's family, that the plaintiff did not leave that house on that day until after 3 o'clock. (The collision occurred before 2 o'clock.) Two young girls, about thirteen years old, testified that on the 5th of July they went together to the Woodsburg Station some time after 3 o'clock, and learned there that there had been an accident; that while they were at the station together an engine drawing two damaged cars passed Woodsburg going toward Valley Stream; that a few minutes after these cars passed the station the plaintiff, with whom they had long been acquainted, came into the station and joined them; that they all three walked down the railroad track together toward Rockaway, and talked about the accident; and after walking a mile or more they separated, the young girls coming back to Woodsburg, and the plaintiff continuing down the track toward the scene of the accident. The conductor who took the two rear cars of the train back to Valley Stream, testified that he passed Woodsburg Station with those cars about 3:30 P. M. Two young ladies and one gentleman, acquaintances of plaintiff, testified that since the accident the plaintiff had said to each of them that she was very glad she was not on that train, as she might have been killed; that she had expected to go to Rockaway by that train, but had been too late to catch it, or something to that effect.

Judge Barnard, in his charge to the jury, told them that the case was the most remarkable one in all his experience of railroad litigation. The trial began about noon; the jury retired about 7 P. M., with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict in the morning. They agreed within fifteen minutes after retiring, and the next morning handed in their verdict for the railroad company.

SUICIDES.

A MAN FOUND HANGING TO A TREE IN CENTRAL PARK—A WOMAN DIES FROM PARIS GREEN.

At daylight yesterday morning, while Officer Murphy, of the Central Park Police, was making his rounds, he discovered the body of a man hanging to a tree near the Reservoir mall, at the upper end of the park. The man was cut down, but life was found to be extinct. It was apparent that the man had been dead for some hours, as the body was cold and stiff. On searching the remains it was discovered from papers found on the body that the deceased was Israel Ferguson, a dealer in hair at No. 5 Abattoir place. In the pockets were found several checks and drafts, a razor, a pistol, a pocket-knife, three keys, and an empty pocket-book. The remains were removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

Mrs. Ellen Willoughby, aged thirty, of No. 209 Mulberry street, who took Paris green with suicidal intent on Friday morning last, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest in the case. The woman's husband, who is employed as an engineer at the Metropolitan Hotel, can assign no reason for the suicidal act except grief caused by the death of their four children, which occurred during the month of November last.

A MAN JUMPS OVERBOARD AND IS DROWNED.

An Englishman named Thomas Billyard, a clerk in the employ of Justice Jahn, in Hoboken, went to New-York on the 2 o'clock boat from Hoboken yesterday morning. As the boat was putting into her slip at the foot of Barclay street, he climbed on the railing and either fell or jumped into the water. All attempts to rescue him were unavailing, and he was drowned. His body was not recovered. He was highly connected in England, and was in receipt of remittances regularly from home. No motive is assigned for suicide, and he is supposed to have been intoxicated, and to have stupidly climbed over the railing without entertaining any designs upon his life.

A GERMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A young German, respectably dressed, concealed himself between two piles of lumber in Vanderbeck's lumber-yard, Jersey City, yesterday, and shot himself through the heart. His dead body was found later in the day, and removed to the Morgue. A diary, containing minutes of his travels in different parts of Europe, was found upon him, and a note saying that he was tired of life and had resolved on suicide. His name is not known.

A BRAVE POLICEMAN.

At an early hour yesterday morning Patrolman Conners of the Tenth Precinct, he observed four men acting suspiciously in front of the shoe-store, No. 66 Delancey street, and as the officer approached the men separated and ran off in different directions. The policeman pursued one of the men, and as he was about overhauling him, the fugitive turned at bay, and drawing a sheath-knife, threatened to kill his pursuer if he approached him. The brave officer, however, at the risk of his life seized the desperado, and a fierce struggle ensued, during which the policeman succeeded in disarming his antagonist without receiving any injury; but while conveying him toward the station-house, the prisoner suddenly drew a slung-shot from his pocket and struck the officer on the head with it, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Conners immediately retaliated, and by a well-directed blow with his locust reduced his prisoner to subjection and took him to the station-house. The prisoner gave his name as Gustave Pierce, and on searching him sixteen skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was subsequently arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court and held for examination.

A WOMAN JUMPS OVERBOARD.

SCENE ON BOARD THE FULTON FERRY-BOAT HAMILTON—NO ATTEMPT MADE TO RESCUE HER—THE PILOT'S STATEMENT.

Great excitement was caused in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on the arrival of the Fulton ferry-boat Hamilton by the reported suicide, in mid-stream, of a female passenger, and the alleged refusal of the pilot to make any efforts to save her. The case was promptly reported to Officer Caraccioli, of the Second Precinct, who was on duty at the ferry at that time, about fifty passengers, who saw the act, gathering about him and loudly expressing their indignation at the pilot's conduct. Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Gaylord Watson, of No. 398 Grand avenue, says that while seated in the after cabin, looking forward, her attention was suddenly called by the exclamation of a lady sitting beside her: "I believe that woman is going to jump off," and looking to the stern of the boat she saw a woman's dress just disappearing over the edge of the boat. A man ran after the woman, and nearly caught her. Mrs. Watson and a number of others, who at once ran to the after deck, saw distinctly the body of a woman in the water, about twenty or thirty feet away. Those who saw her before she went over, describe her as a woman about thirty-five years old, stout built, dark hair, and comfortably dressed in a brown dress, and mixed red and black shawl, by which she was clearly traced for a long distance, the day being fair and bright. Mrs. Watson stated that the woman attracted her notice when she came into the cabin by her strange actions, and she thought her either intoxicated or crazy. A lad about eighteen years old stated to the officer that the woman passed under the chain near which he stood and quickly lowered herself into the water, holding her hands over her head.

An outcry was at once raised that a woman was overboard, and demanding of the pilot to turn back. The current was very swift, and the woman rapidly floated toward the New-York side, and was clearly seen between the piers, her clothes seeming to buoy her up. Two tugs passed each way, one with a vessel in tow; the one going up stream seemed to run the woman down, but she was seen floating after the vessel passed. The passengers say they never lost sight of her. After the Hamilton reached the Brooklyn side a row-boat with one man in it was reported to have put out after the woman, but the result of his quest was not learned.

Mr. John Banvard, now residing in Brooklyn, substantially corroborated this story, in an interview with a reporter.

The pilot of the Farragut and one other boat, the Home, were also charged by the passengers with neglecting to use any efforts for the woman's rescue, though it lay in their power, the latter vessel passing near enough to endanger the woman's life with her paddle-wheels. The pilot of the Hamilton, William White, stated to the reporters that when his attention was called he looked to where the woman was reported to have jumped in, but saw nothing but a log, with shreds of red bark, which had probably floated from the repairs at Jewell's dock, near by; and furthermore, that he had "been on the Fulton Ferry line twenty-four years, and if a woman jumped overboard he guessed there would be some trace of her."

The passengers, however, insist that a woman slipped overboard from the boat, and that they unmistakably saw a human figure in the water, with animate motion, and clad just as was the strange woman who had been on the boat.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The action of the Board of Canvassers of Jersey City yesterday broke the tie in the Board of Aldermen and gave the majority to the Republicans. A number of ballots which had been cast for Henry J. Powell, the Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, read "Harry Powell," by which name he is popularly known. The board threw out all the votes which did not read correctly, and gave the seat to Fry, the Republican candidate. In the Second, which is a Democratic district, Garrett Healy, Jr., was the regular Democratic nominee. Michael Reardon, Jr., was running "stump," and there was no Republican candidate. A number of votes were found to have been cast for the fathers of the two men, neither of whom had been a candidate. The votes canvassed for the senior Mr. Reardon showed a majority in his favor and he was declared elected. The other members elect are Smith, Democrat, and Messrs. Tilden, Thomas, and Mackay, Republicans. Three Democrats and three Republicans hold over, giving the Republicans a majority of two in the board. The canvass of the votes for Mayor gives Mr. Seidler, the Republican nominee, a majority of 352 over Cleveland, the Democratic nominee. In Hoboken, George Ducker, the German candidate for City Clerk, had 299 majority over John A. McIlhargy, Democratic nominee. Dowley, Democrat, had a majority of 459 over Fields, the Republican nominee. Wenges, German candidate for Water Commissioner, beat Mickens, the Republican condidate, 545 votes.

The Hudson County Republican Executive Committee have selected May 2 as the time for the holding of the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet in Trenton, May 17, for the choice of delegates to the National Convention.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Bedford, East Chester, Greenburg, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, and White Plains, held a convention at the last-named place yesterday and selected Hon. N. Holmes Odell, George W. Davids, and Charles M. Schieffelin to represent the district in the State Convention to be held at Utica on Wednesday, 26th inst. The delegates were empowered to appoint their own alternates in case of being unable to attend themselves.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the city of Yonkers, the town of West Chester, and the old towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, now constituting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this City, will hold a convention on Thursday next, the 20th, to elect the delegates to the State Convention.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Cortland, Lewisboro', Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown, will hold a convention at Peekskill, on Wednesday next, to elect three delegates to the State Convention.

An election for charter officers of the village of Peekskill resulted in the choice of the following: Stephen D. Horton, President; Andrew Ukers and W. D. Southard, Trustees; John H. Hyatt, Assessor; D. F. Clapp, Treasurer; G. T. Sutton, W. S. Tompkins, and C. F. Southard, Water Commissioners.

HEAVY GUNS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A scow freighted with four heavy guns, three breech-loaders and one converted muzzle-loader, destined for the Centennial Exhibition, was dispatched from the Government dock at Sandy Hook on Friday, and the pieces are now being placed on the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These guns have been contributed by the Ordnance Department in compliance with a requisition from the National Centennial Commission, and at the close of the Exhibition are to be returned to the Government Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, for experimental purposes. The largest of the breech-loaders, and, in fact, the largest ever manufactured in this country, is a twelve-inch gun known as the Thompson breech-loader, built of cast-iron, with a steel tube, weighing forty-two tons, and throwing a 600-pound shot. It has never been experimented with, having been sent only a short while ago to the Hook for that purpose. The other breech-loaders are a nine-inch Sutcliffe, weighing twenty-two tons, supposed to be able to throw a 250-pound shot; and an 8 4-10-inch Mann, weighing ten tons, and throwing a 170-pound shot. The fourth gun is an eight-inch muzzle-loader, converted into a rifle by means of the new and successful system of introducing into the bore a wrought iron rifled tube. This piece has been fired 761 times, with an average charge of thirty-five pounds of large hexagonal powder and a 180-pound projectile. A 9-inch gun of the same pattern now on the proving grounds has been fired 500 times. Notwithstanding these unusual tests, both guns are now in good condition, ready to be placed in the casemates of any fortress.

HE WANTS HIS MONEY BACK.

Charles Rossell, alias Toledo Blade, who was arrested in Brooklyn about two months ago on a charge of having robbed the Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio, of a portion of the money which had been set aside for the payment of the Toledo Police, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, to recover possession of $1,600 which was taken from him at the time of his arrest, and which Mr. Campbell has retained possession of pending the disposal of the case against Rossell in Toledo. The prisoner was taken back to Toledo for trial, but as yet the case has not been disposed of, the authorities having thus far failed to get sufficient evidence to convict him. A woman who sat in the wagon and engaged the clerk in the Auditor's office in conversation while the thief, who is alleged to be Rossell, gained admission to the office through a rear window and stole the money, has been convicted as an accomplice, and is now serving out her sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary.

MAX STADLER & CO.

The Prescott House was the scene last evening of a large gathering of the employes of Max Stadler & Co. to celebrate the opening of their new clothing house, and as a tribute of respect to the members of the firm. An excellent collation, with seats for 200, was served in the dining-room, and with speeches and songs the festivities were prolonged to an early hour in the morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,690.

Gen. Prado, President elect of Peru, sailed for Europe yesterday, in the Germanic, of the White Star Line.

The Easter anniversary of St. Thomas' Sunday-school will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday morning floating in the water, at Pier No. 17, East River.

During the past week the Excise Commissioners granted twenty-three applications for licenses, receiving for the same $1,210.

The seizure-room in the Custom-house is still in darkness, as the additional appropriation for fuel and light has not yet been voted by the House.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of August Schieber, at No. 847 First avenue, on Friday evening and carried off clothing, &c., valued at $105.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Pullman, Edward Sexton and J. William Love were yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court.

The Easter festival of the Home for the Blind will be held on Tuesday, April 18, at the Home, No. 219 West Fourteenth street, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Post Office deposits for the past week amounted to $64,500, as follows: April 10, $11,500; 11th, $11,900; 12th, $10,500; 13th, 10,800; 14th, $11,000; 15th, $8,800.

The amount received for taxes last week was $137,717 59, and for Croton water rents, $4,825 33. The sum of $428 was received in the same time by the Mayor's Marshal for licenses.

J. W. Birdseye & Co., teas and spices, No. 402 Furman street, Brooklyn, have assigned to Edward W. West, No. 55 Pine street, in this City. The application to make the firm bankrupts is undetermined.

The Tybee was seized on Friday for non-payment of interest on a mortgage for $2,500. Mr. Clyde, who has the vessel chartered, said yesterday that he would pay the interest for the owner and have the ship released.

Thomas B. Green, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown from the truck, which broke down at the corner of Perry and Bleecker streets while responding to an alarm of fire.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 550 deaths, 376 births, and 110 marriages, showing a decrease of 28 deaths and 112 births, and an increase of 2 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Charlotte Rocker, aged two and a half years, of No. 226 West Twenty-eighth street, was run over in Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue, yesterday by a lager beer wagon, and instantly killed. The driver whipped up his team and escaped.

John Murphy was arrested yesterday by Officer Reilly, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on suspicion of having broken into the apartments of Catharine Shmidt, at No. 317 East Twenty-ninth street, and stolen therefrom a gold watch and chain and breast-pin, valued at $135. He was held for examination.

John H. Seil, the defaulting Teller of the Security Savings Bank in this City, was arrested by Detective Kealy, of the Central Office, early yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 558 State street, Brooklyn. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, and fully committed for trial.

The ladies connected with the Church of our Saviour met Friday night at the residence of Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, No. 558 Lexington avenue, and presented to him a beautiful black silk gown as a token of their love and esteem. Mrs. Beckman also presented to him at the same time a handsome covering for the communion table.

Shepherd F. Knapp, the Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, was authorized yesterday to release the claim of the bank against Thomas H. Faxon for $1,500. The claim is the balance of $3,112 50 due on a judgment of $6,612 50, entered on Nov. 25, 1872. It appears that Faxon is embarrassed in his circumstances.

The Commissioners of Charities have instructed the Supervising Engineer of the department to examine thoroughly into the needs of the male and female departments of the Tombs, as regards ventilation and illumination, in order that steps may be taken toward securing the necessary improvements before the Summer months.

Special Agents Shallcross and Tidball, of Washington, passed through this City yesterday, on their way to Montreal, after the famous "Dr. Worms," whose extradition was demanded by the United States Consul General on a charge of forgery, the circumstances of which are well known, and which demand, after much delay, has finally been allowed.

Robert McFarland, a printer, residing at No. 59 Water street, Brooklyn, got drunk in this City last night and fell into a cellar at No. 37 East Broadway. Officer Beal, of the Seventh Precinct, found him lying there in an insensible condition and bleeding profusely from several incised wounds received in the neck by falling upon some broken glass. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by an unknown incendiary to set fire to the stables of the South Ferry car line, at No. 20 Whitehall street. A side window of the building was broken, and through the aperture was thrust a piece of wire to which was attached a piece of burning cloth, saturated with kerosene-oil. The watchman at the stables discovered the attempt, and extinguished the fire before any damage had been done.

The rule adopted by the Board of Police, on Friday, requiring the Captains to locate the relieving points of patrol posts at the point on the post most remote from the station-house, was modified yesterday so far as it affects the precincts above the Harlem River, where the posts are so long that, if the original rule was carried out, the patrolmen would not reach the station-house for an hour or more after being relieved, owing to the length of their posts.

Eight foreign-bound steam-ships yesterday took out a mail consisting of 57,607 letters and 102 bags of papers. The Oder took out 24,712 letters, 403 registered letters, 34 bags of papers; the Germanic, 19,188 letters, 139 registered letters, 41 bags of papers; the Acapulco, 3,737 letters, 26 registered letters, 12 bags of papers; the Nellie Martin, 5,993 letters, 13 registered letters, 11 bags of papers. The other mail steamers were the Victoria, San Salvador, City of Vera Cruz, and Liberty.

No business of importance was transacted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, Judge Benedict stating that he had not had time to decide the various motions pending before him. Motion was made to admit to bail Wolff J. Hirschfield, convicted of illegal registration, pending the decision on a motion for a new trial, on account of ill health, and a physician was named to report upon the matter. The Grand Jury did not make their expected report, and the court will stand adjourned from day to day till next Saturday, when it is expected that their labors will be completed.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Clune, who is employed in Furneval's bagging factory, No. 256 Water street, had the thumb and fore-finger of her left hand cut off yesterday by being caught in the machinery.

Beriah P. Rogers, the Teller of the Fulton Bank, who ran away with $25,000 of its funds, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty. His counsel is ex-Judge Morris. The defense will be that of insanity.

Detectives Short and Holland yesterday arrested Henry Morse, on board the steam-ship Oder, at Hoboken, on a charge of having stolen $156 from his roommate, Peter Fleigeritz, at the boarding-house No. 41 North Second street, Williamsburg.

Special collections are to be taken up to-day in all the Catholic churches in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the orphan asylums of the city. The number of orphans cared for in all these institutions is 1,024. The receipts last year amounted to $78,931 70, and the expenditures to $78,269 10. The total indebtedness is $47,794.

Col. H. B. Titus, State Agent of the State of Arkansas, who was arrested some time ago by Augustin R. McDonald, on a charge of black-mail, was before Judge Benedict, in the United States Court yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. After hearing the testimony, Judge Benedict referred the matter to a Commissioner to hear the case and report.

The case of Louise Sommers, a female member of the Fleet Place African Methodist Church, of Brooklyn, against William Thomas, a Trustee of the same church, for assault and battery growing out of the recent troubles in regard to the Pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Murray, was tried yesterday before Justice Riley, and Thomas was found guilty of the charge. The Justice suspended sentence.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in behalf of the fund proposed to be raised under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the purpose of establishing a home for indigent soldiers of the late war. A committee has been appointed to locate the site of the institution, and the citizens of Penn Yan, Yates County, have offered to contribute 180 acres of land on the banks of their lake, provided they will locate the home at that place.

John F. Robertson, a livery-stable keeper, doing business at No. 118 State street, started out a few days ago, among his wealthy customers on the Heights to collect his monthly bills, when he found to his surprise, that a man claiming to be his brother, had obtained from several of them various sums ranging from $25 to $50, under the pretense that his brother John was about to purchase a horse, and was short just the amount desired. Among the victims of the sharper was Mr. Dwight Johnson. The Police are looking for the swindler.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. D. S. Hulsebusch has protested against a certificate of election as Alderman of the Third Ward of Long Island City being given to Mr. Michael Donnelly, on the ground that fraudulent votes were cast in the latter's favor. The Common Council have appointed a special committee to investigate the matter, and it is now under consideration.

The bodies of Capt. Thompson and one of the sailors of the schooner Helen J. Holloway, wrecked on the beach east of Fire Island, have been recovered and sent to Machias, Me., where the vessel and crew belonged. Contrary to expectation, the weather continuing favorable, the Coast Wrecking Company succeeded in getting the schooner afloat, and she has been towed to New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.

A number of the citizens of Westfield who have been active in the revival meetings during the past Winter, have petitioned the Supervisors to prohibit fishing in the waters of Staten Island on Sunday.

Rev. Father Barry, who left the island for Bermuda a few months ago on account of ill-health, and who was presented with a purse of $500 by his congregation before going, will return to his duties early this week.

The Moravian, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches on Staten Island were all open on Good Friday and yesterday, and preparations have been made for an increased attendance on the churches to-day.

During the week the Church of the Holy Comforter was broken into and a quantity of church property stolen. Rev. Mr. Gray, the Rector, lost some personal property. This is the second time the church has been entered by burglars.

On Friday while a fisherman named Simonson was hauling up his shad nets, off the South Beach, he discovered that an eighty-pound black seal, measuring four feet, had become entangled in the seine. The leviathan was landed with triumph.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Sheriff Carpenter has appointed William M. Stillwell, of Port Chester, a special Deputy Sheriff.

Edward Burtis, of Mamaroneck, while returning from New-York with $76, the proceeds of a load of hay which he had sold, was stopped near New-Rochelle by three men and robbed of all his money.

A temporary bridge has been constructed over East Chester Creek, near Lockwood's dock, to obviate interruption of public travel on Boston turnpike while a new iron swing bridge is being built at that point.

The April term of the County Court and Court of Sessions in and for Westchester County will be held the ensuing week, commencing on Monday morning, 17th, before Hon. D. P. Gifford, County Judge, and Justices of Sessions Howe and Silkman.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Quinn died in St. Francis Hospital, in Jersey City, yesterday, in consequence of having been run over by a Pennsylvania Railroad train several days ago.

Mrs. Mary Morocken fell over the back of a chair on which she was standing to hang some clothes in the yard of her home, on Straight street, Paterson, yesterday, and sustained injuries from which she died ten minutes later.

Lizzie and Mary Ann Reid, aged eleven and thirteen years, living on Forty-fifth street, New-York, stole some money from their parents, and started for the Centennial yesterday. On the arrival of the train at Newark they were arrested.

Henry Burnert, a respected resident of Camden, while temporarily insane, shot several times at George Horner, a lamp-lighter, on Friday. Horner eluded his assailant, and escaped without injury. Burnert was arrested, and will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Cities held a meeting yesterday at the Astor House, to inquire into the method of collecting taxes on personal property in this City. Mr. Frederick Gugel, Jr., acted as Chairman. The only business transacted was to receive a written statement from Mr. George H. Andrews, Tax Commissioner, in regard to the manner in which notices of assessments on personal property are served, the manner in which applications for deductions of assessments are made out, and the usual grounds on which such deductions are allowed, with a tabular statement of the amount of personal taxes collected during the last ten years.

A COUNTESS SEEKING NATURALIZATION.

A French lady, the Countess Maria de St. Eloysius, heiress to the family titles and estate of St. Eloysius, near Paris, has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States. Yesterday, accompanied by her counsel, Dr. John G. Boyd, she called at the Naturalization Office, in the new Court-house and took out her "first papers."

A VICTORY FOR THE SHIP-OWNERS.

Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yesterday rendered his decision in the cases of the brig Gazette, Capt. Husted, and the brig Nellie Husted, Capt. Brewster, which had been arrested by order of the Board of Health for violating an ordinance passed by the board requiring certain vessels passing through quarantine to procure permission from the board before unloading their cargoes, and at the same time exacting the payment of a fee of $1. These were test cases, and were brought about through the instrumentality of the New-York Ship-owners' Association to test the legality of the ordinance. Justice Walsh dismissed the complaints, holding that the Board of Health had no right to pass such an ordinance, but that when a vessel passed through quarantine she had a right to unload her cargo anywhere.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. James B. Fry, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Cumberland and Capt. R. F. Ward, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, are at the Brevoort House.

Chief Justice William B. Richards, of the Canadian Supreme Court, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, and Capt. John L. Davis, United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Councillor F. Lopez Netto and Capt. Luiz de Saldanha, Brazilian Centennial Commissioners, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, commencing Monday, April 17, 100 sets real coral jewelry, ear-rings and pins, gold mountings, with Cupid and head figures, very handsome, for $35 per set, former price $75. Also, 100 pairs real coral ear-rings, gold mountings, for $3 per pair, former price $10; 100 pairs at $5 per pair, former price $15. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S French Cleaning and Dyeing; elegant work at moderate prices. Send your goods to principal office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—Gen. Prado, Capt. Ugartechi, Col. Lara, Col. Deboy, Dr. Pividal, Master Pinto, Mr. Treweek, J. O. Low, Mrs. J. O. Low, Miss Low, M. E. Sands, Mrs. Sands, Henry H. Truman, Mrs. Truman, Rev. J. D. Krum, D. D., Hon. D. Willers, Jr., Mlle. Titiens, Miss Kruls, Mrs. Bloomington, Miss Bloomington, Mrs. Philippo, Master Frank Philippo, J. Bloomington, H. Ballantine, Miss Rose Taggart, Dr. Philippo, W. I. Allison, Mrs. Ballantine, Master H. Ballantine, and infant, Mrs. J. R. Haxall, Mr. Isaac Nash, Mrs. Nash, Gabriel Guarrio, Carlos Stagg, Hon. C. J. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Innes Taylor, Miss Marion Taylor, Jaime Morse, Pedro Ribera, George Taylor, Miss Blanche Taylor, and Infant, Mrs. C. S. Richman, Master Maurice Richman, Miss K. C. Folson, Mrs. G. Moss, Miss Adolphus, E. J. Santa Marino, Mrs. Santa Marino, Ernest Ehrmann, D. B. Erwin, R. D. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, and infant, Michael Angelo, Mrs. Angelo, William Reed, Mr. Whitfield, Mrs. Duckworth, Miss Duckworth, and infant, Mrs. Fleury, R. Henry Brunton, John Carr, Max Illfelder, Joseph Sargent, Jr., Leopold Engel, R. P. Pfeil, L. A. Fernandez, A. Peltzer, Philip Courtney, Natrus Pizarro, S. Guiterman, S. Bine, Mrs. Bine, Miss Bine, and child, J. W. Miller, Elias Heyman, H. N. Beach, Capt. Sampson, James A. Duckworth, M. M. Stanfield, J. M. H. Van Osterzee, A. Von Heyder, J. P. Overton, C. M. Foster, H. G. Thompson, E. H. Mead, H. W. Mead, S. W. Marston, W. C. Horn, H. B. Houghton, Hon. J. S. Rutan, Mrs. Rutan, W. C. Campbell, Horace Webster, F. E. Gibert, Mrs. Gibert, Miss L. Gibert, Amasa Mason, C. E. Isaacs, Miss Willis, N. A. Gibert, Master F. E. Gibert, B. H. Faben, Mrs. Faben, Percy Taylor, H. Wilde, L. Adolphus, J. R. Hickey, W. B. McGrath, Mrs. McGrath, Charles Kaeding, James Smalley, H. Gillespie, A. A. Kleimschmidt, S. Genese, C. A. Fighter, Rev. John Thorne, P. L. Blythe, Otto Wesendonk, Jr., Modesto Solorzano, Charles W. Link, H. Smith, L. A. Fernandez, J. B. Davidson, H. B. Vaughan, Philip Ganetson, Mrs. Kaeding.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Rev. George Cakebread, Robert P. Scott, James S. Findlay, Charles McNeill, Thomas Todd, Thomas Todd, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Findlay and infant, Miss Jennie Findlay, Master Alexander Findlay, Miss Maggie Findlay, William Murphy, James Bridges, John Cowper, James Anderson, Charles B. Hall, Rev. George Alexander, Mrs. George Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Agnes Alexander, Master David Alexander, Miss Jeanette Ogilvie, William E. Rennie, John J. Maclachlan, Thomas Torrence, James Anderson, Mrs. Helen Baird, Master Andrew D. Baird, Miss Annie Baird and nurse, Miss Sarah Meggat, William Wilson, Mrs. William Wilson, Miss Mary A. Taylor, Miss Thomasiena Aiken, Mrs. Mary McLardy, Miss Christiane McLardy, William Keraghan, Mrs. William Keraghan, Miss Catharine Doherty, Miss Mary E. Hally, Henry R. Hughes, Mrs. Orr and two children, William J. Steel, Mrs. William J. Steel, Miss Margaret Steel, Miss Janet Brown, James Bennett.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—George J. Kraft, C. Hilger, Hermann Thyssen, John Bard, Miss Emily Bard, Miss Nina French, Albert Reichmann, Mrs. Albert Reichmann, three children, and maid servant, Heinrich Doell, Carl Winzer, George Bodman, Alwin Goetse, Master Arthur B. Heinze, Miss Sarah Calhoun, Julius Fechteler, Mrs. Therese Wicke, Capt. Renjes, F. Oppenheim, A. Ottinger, D. Ullmann, H. W. Moeller, C. Amberg, W. Fehr, Hermann Rabe, Henry Kirchhoff, Mrs. Anna Kirchhoff, Robert Müller, Mrs. Robert Müller and three children, Louis Lindheimer, Mrs. Louis Lindheimer, William A. Crane, Morris Hochstetter, Mrs. Lina Küffner and children, Hugo Reichenbach, Mrs. Hugo Reichenbach and children, Andrew Allen, Baptist Bettetino, Charles Wolf, Henry Hall.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—William Ken, E. Greenleaf, C. G. Beatty, Mr. Hemper, G. W. Taylor, Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Mr. McAdlough, James Nelson, Mr North, R. W. Hamilton, James Bust, Edmund Squires, Capt. Mitchell, Mr. Goodsell, Mr. May, C. S. Richardson, W. W. Carrington, W. H. Bunie, W. D. Haven, James Field, Mrs. James Field, Miss P. A. Field, G. H. Cornelson, Miss F. Cunningham, Miss L. Cunningham, C. Higgins, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence, T. L. Small, Mrs. T. L. Small, maid and child, Miss Bessie Rich, S. H. Mower.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—S. R. Crumbaker and wife, Mrs. C. M. Blom, Miss S. M. Blom, Robt. Andrews and wife, Miss Brown, Miss Nantis Adams, Miss M. A. Walke, T. Forrest, A. M. Young, Mrs. Mary S. Ball, Alexander R. Becker and two boys, John Sheriff. For Way Ports—Miss Amelia Holbrook, Capt. Rood, wife and child, E. Villiena, Louis Lehman, wife, two children, and two infants, D. F. Grant, Col. M. Freyre, Mrs. Eliza Hirsch and three children, M. F. Sosa.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.—Rev. G. J. Everest, Mrs. G. J. Everest, Joseph F. Eoy, Metcalfe, Thwaite, Mrs. A. Cumming, Rev. W. F. Markwick, Mrs. W. F. Markwick and infant, H. N. Lang, Alfred Fowler, Miss Adkin, Henry McManus, C. R. Fitt, H. W. James, Alfred B. Hollis, John L. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Miss Alice F. Cole, Master Arthur Cole.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—W. F. Findley, W. C. Findley, S. R. St. John and wife, Col E. C. Anderson, Miss Sarah Anderson, H. K. Porter, Rev. Dr. Rogers and wife, Miss Mary Rogers, Deputy Surgeon General Gilbourne, E. A. Zimmerman, wife, and child, M. Corbet, Manuel Pianso, E. B. Jettson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:21 | Sun sets.....6:40 | Moon rises...1:33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:11 | Gov. Island...2:00 | Hell Gate....3:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, April 15.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hevelius, (Br.,) Markwell, Rio Janeiro March 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco April 1, and Para 4th, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Busk & Jevons. Crossed the equator April 5, in lon. 48; April 10, lat. 20 30, lon. 60 14, passed ship Alfred, steering W.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen April 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 378 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced fine weather and southerly winds; April 8, lat. 47 57, lon. 27 25, passed a British bark showing letters W T M P, bound E.; same date, lat. 47 49, lon. 27 28, a German bark, with letters Q B J R, bound W.; same date, lat. 47 40, lon. 28 23, a British bark, with letters N Q P R, bound W.; 12th, lat. 42 15, lon. 53 54, an Inman steamship, bound E.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool April 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 60 cabin and 268 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Leopard, Albertsen, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Ship George Thompson, (of Aberdeen,) Mill, Shanghai Jan. 12, with tea to B. Olyphant. Passed Anjier Jan. 26, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 29, St. Helena March 10, and crossed the equator 21st, lon. 29 32 W.; Feb. 25, lat. 29 20 S., lon. 45 E., spoke bark Ardentinny, from Hong Kong, for New-York.

Ship Villa Franca, (of London,) English, Manila Sept. 6, with sugar and hemp to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship City of Lucknow, (of Glasgow,) Watson, Calcutta Jan. 13, with mdse. to Ralli Brothers.

Bark Betsey Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Hirshprung & Norman.

Bark Brasiliera, (Ger.,) Jachens, Rio Janeiro March 4, with coffee to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Semplice, (Ital.,) Degregori, Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 1, in ballast to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Amor, (Ger.,) Kramer, St. Thomas, via Hampton Roads, 19 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Morning Dew, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stockton, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Donner—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Lulea, (Swede,) Rathsteen, Cadiz 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Peppino, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Lisbon 44 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset,) Tibbits, Cardenas March 5, via Key West April 6, with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Fosgreen, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Sportsman, Blanchard, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Fernando & Caivo—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig J. H. Crandon, Pierce, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to Schwan & Son. April 8, lat. 30, lon. 73, carried away foretopmast head and everything attached, foretopgallantmast and yards, spritsails.

Brig W. H. Andrews, Wilson, Miragoane 13 ds., with sugar to H. Baker—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Ellen M. Mitchell, (of Machias,) Eaton, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Wells & Godfrey.

Brig Cardigan, (of Prince Edward Island,) McDonald, Cardenas 15 ds., with melado to order.

Brig Frontier, (of Portland,) Cardenas and Key West 9 ds., with melado to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Bryan & Stevens.

Brig Antelope, Layton, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to C. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Julia E. Willets, Dayton, Minatitlan 21 ds., with cedar to J. O. Ward—vessel to A. Dayton & Co. April 5, lat. 24 12, lon. 82 04, Capt. James W. Douglas, of Noank, Conn., passenger, formerly master of schr. Stephen S. Lee, which was wrecked on the bar at Gontzacoalcas March 1, died from effects of exposure in trying to save his vessel, and was buried at sea. Had a succession of heavy northern and E. to S. E. winds to Tortugas; balance of passage had southerly winds and fine weather; was 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. R. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. S. H. Sweet, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dunn, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. T. Vanderkerchen, (of Philadelphia,) Bateman, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr Glaumire, McKay, of and from St. John, N. B., with lath and shingles to J. Boynton's Son—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. M. T. Curran, (of Provincetown,) McMullan, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Gomes, Pearsall & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Oder, for Bremen; Nellie Martin, for Rio Janeiro, &c., &c.; Germanic and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; Somerset, for Bristol; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of Vera Cruz and Liberty, for Havana; City of San Antonio, for Galveston, via Key West; Hudson and Algiers, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; barks Romo for Santander; Star Queen, for Littleton and Auckland; Tamaris, for Marseilles; James E. Brett, for Cork for orders; Nordhavet, for Limerick; Sara, for Cork or Falmouth; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; C. L. McGilvey, for Brunswick, Ga.; brigs Henry P. Dewey, for Buenos Ayres; James Coffill, for Catania; D. R. Stockwell, for Bordeaux; Kossak, for Liverpool; Genoa, for Gloucester; Eng.; Woodland, for Port Henry; Daylight, for ——; schrs. E. J. Palmer, for Laguayra; Ralph Carlton, for Cardenas; Anna Palmer and Leona, for Baracoa; Flora W. Woodhouse, for Jacksonville.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 15.—Sld. 13th inst., Lisbon and Admiral.

Sld. 14th inst., Cornelius Grinnell, Giovannina, Probo, Golconda, Blanche Howe, and Feliciпa Chiozzo.

Arr. Charles R. Lewis.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Sophia.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Prosperina.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Auguste, Capt. Wierichs, Hilda Maria, N. and E. Gardner.

Arr. out on the 14th inst.: Emma, Capt. Vittore, the latter at Falmouth; Hanna, the latter at Great Yarmouth; Der Nord, the latter at Liverpool; Lietjeld, Ceres, Forest Queen, Fire Queen, Lator, Runeberg, Joye.

Arr. out on the 15th inst.: Carrie Clark, Astrea, Henrietta, Capt. Svensen, Annita Garibaldi, and Freude.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The Cunard steamer Algeria, Capt. Watson, from New-York April 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 P. M. yesterday.

The White Star steamer Adriatic, for New-York, sld. at 7 P. M. yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, April 15.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Labrador, Capt. Sanglier, from New-York April 4, for Havre, arr. here this morning at 9 o'clock.

HAVRE, April 15.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire left here for New-York, via Plymouth, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

B. L. Solomon & Sons.

SELLING OFF,
TO CLOSE THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Fine Furniture.
Upholstery Goods.
Paper Hangings.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

Cayuga Water.

This new and wonderful mineral water, nature's infallible specific for diseases of the liver, kidneys, urinary organs, dyspepsia, &c., is sold at DITMAN'S, Broadway and Barclay st., (Astor House.) General Depot, No. 60 Court st., Brooklyn.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st

Bonbonnieres
FOR
EASTER
AT COST.
Le Boutillier & Bride,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE.

CARPETS.

Crossley

is determined to retain the American market, and has ordered another REDUCTION. The BEST ENGLISH CARPETS can be bought at a LESS PRICE than the common American goods.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

J. & J. W. Crossley,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

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Geo. C. FLINT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
TO 104 & 106 WEST 14TH ST.

between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av. Our new warerooms being overcrowded, we offer extraordinary bargains in a large and fine variety of

Eastlake and other Styles of Furniture.

Cottage bedroom suits..........$20
Walnut dressing-case suits..........70
Good parlor suits..........50
&c., &c.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judges' Report, Amer. Ins. Fair.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Trade Mark.
[Medallion in base of every machine.]

NEW
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, Nov., 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal," of the Franklin Institute, Oct., 1875.

No other Sewing Machine in the World has an "AUTOMATIC TENSION," or any other of the characteristic features of this machine.

Correspondence and investigation invited.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.,
(Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

SILLECK BROS.,
No. 297 Broadway,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE READE ST.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
FULL LINE OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Underwear. Balbriggan Half-Hose,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

Elegant New Patterns of FRENCH PERCALES for colored Shirts. GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
All orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

House-furnishing Goods.
CHINA.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
REFRIGERATORS,
SILVER, CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS,
COPPER, TIN, AND IRON GOODS.
KITCHEN OUTFITS, FROM..........$30 00
DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES..........16 50
GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT
E. D. Bassford
Cooper Institute, N.Y.
New Illustrated Catalogue (just out) sent free.

BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.

Enameled Cottage Suits, $25 up.
Solid Walnut Bedroom Suits, $50 up.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.
Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., at Extremely Low Prices.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Corner SPRING and CROSBY STS., N. Y.

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PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS,
No. 542 Hudson st.,

Storage for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, and all Family Property, in separate rooms, at the lowest rates.

Being also in the furniture business, we thoroughly understand the handling of furniture. Ladies and gentlemen in want of storage are invited to call and examine my rooms. CHARLES H. BOUDE, Proprietor.

HOMEOPATHY IN EVERY STYLE,
At HUMPHREY'S, Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway.
FAMILY CASES, with Books, in every style and variety.
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, in cases or single bottles.
HUMPHREY'S VETERINARY SPECIFICS, in cases or single bottles.
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES in Tinctures, Triturations, Dilutions, or Pellets.
HUMPHREY'S WITCH HAZEL OIL and MARVEL OF HEALING. Cases for export a specialty.